

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
OF  
TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 37439  
AND  
ASSOCIATED OFF-SITE INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

±193.66 ACRES OF LAND IN WINCHESTER  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
USGS WINCHESTER AND ROMOLAND, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLES, 7.5' SERIES

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 37439 was requested by the project sponsor, Sun Holland, LLC. The subject property encompasses  $\pm 158.18$  acres of land located south of Holland Road, north of Craig Avenue, east of Leon Road, and west of Eucalyptus Avenue, in Winchester, western Riverside County. The proposed project is a residential development comprised of 571 single-family lots, 12 open space lots, and 5 drainage basin lots. Off-site improvements associated with the proposed development include construction of road improvements, a storm drain channel, sewer and water pipelines, and a lift station, encompassing a total of  $\pm 35.48$  acres in primarily linear alignments.

The purpose of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment was two-fold: 1) information was to be obtained pertaining to previous land uses of the subject property through research and a comprehensive field survey, and 2) a determination was to be made if, and to what extent, existing cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed project.

Cultural resources of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) or historic origin were not observed within the boundaries of either TTM 37439 or the proposed off-site improvements. Cartographic evidence indicates that a structure was located immediately south of Holland Road near the center of the northern property boundary by 1897, but by the next survey of the property in 1939, the structure no longer existed and no evidence of it was observed during the current field survey. Thirty-four cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of TTM 37439 and eight are within one mile of the off-site improvements located to the west. The majority of these cultural resources properties are located within 33-14370, an unnamed and informally defined archaeological district containing several spatially separated prehistoric and historic-era sites and isolates for a total of 134 recorded resources. The southern boundary of 33-14370 is located immediately north of Holland Road, which forms the northern boundary of TTM 37439.

Despite the absence of any cultural resources being observed within the property boundaries during the current field survey, the presence of a structure on the property during the historic era, and the presence of a highly sensitive archaeological district immediately north, suggest that it is possible subsurface cultural resources may exist within the property boundaries. Therefore, archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbing activities associated with the construction of TTM 37439 and the associated off-site infrastructure improvements is recommended. Further, recognition of requests made by the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is recommended, including tribal monitoring during ground disturbing proceedings.

## INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of Riverside Planning Department requirements, the project sponsor contracted with Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant, to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the subject property in October, 2017. The purpose of the assessment was to identify, evaluate, and recommend mitigation measures for existing cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment commenced with a review of maps, site records, and reports by staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission and project scoping letters sent to eighteen tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Winchester area of Riverside County. A literature search of available publications and archival documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File searches. Finally, a comprehensive on-foot field survey of the subject property was conducted for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project is Tentative Tract No. 37439 (hereafter, TTM 37439), a residential subdivision comprised of 571 single-family lots, 12 open space lots, and 5 drainage basin lots (Fig. 1). Off-site improvements associated with the proposed development include construction of road improvements, a storm drain channel, sewer and water pipelines, and a lift station. As shown on the USGS Winchester and Romoland, California Topographic Maps, 7.5' series, TTM 37439, encompassing  $\pm 158.18$  acres of land, is located in Section 8, Township 6 south, Range 2 west, SBM; off-site improvements encompassing  $\pm 35.48$  acres are located in Sections 6 and 7 of Township 6 south, Range 2 west and Section 1 of Township 6 south, Range 3 west (Fig. 2). Current land use of the subject property (TTM 37439) is agricultural, although at the time of the field survey, half was planted in potatoes and the other half was lying fallow. Land uses of the areas containing off-site improvements included vacant, agricultural, existing roadways, and existing drainage features. Disturbances to the subject property are substantial and represent cumulative impacts resulting from grading, agricultural endeavors, construction, refuse dumping, and vehicular travel, with virtually no part of the subject property or off-site improvement areas remaining in a native state.

Cultural resources of either prehistoric or historic origin were not observed within any portion of the property in question during the current field survey. Cartographic sources indicate the presence of an historic-era structure on the property, but no evidence of this feature remains.



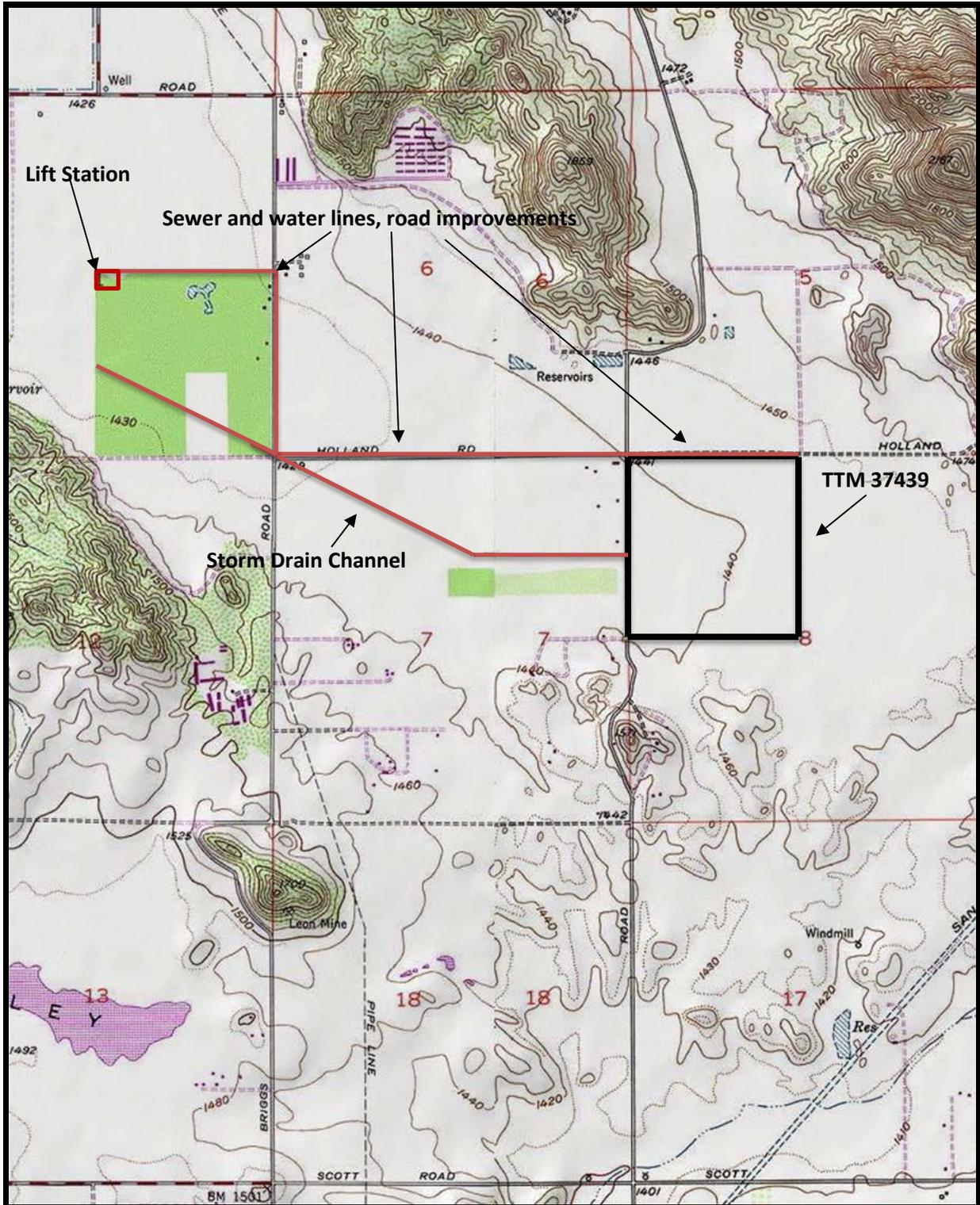


Figure 2: Location of Tentative Tract No. 37439 and associated off-site improvements in Winchester, western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Winchester and Romoland, California Topographic Maps, 7.5' series (1953, photorevised 1979).

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### Topography and Geology

The subject property is located near Winchester, western Riverside County. It is situated within a topographically diverse region that is defined by Bell Mountain to the west, Domenigoni Valley to the south and east, and Double Butte to the north (Fig. 3). Virtually all drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically the drainage pattern has been in a southerly direction toward Warm Springs Creek, then to Murrieta Creek, and ultimately, the Santa Margarita River south of Temecula. For the most part, drainage is intermittent, occurring only as the result of seasonal precipitation.

As can be seen in aerial and photographic views, topographically, the subject property is essentially flat, being comprised primarily of farmland (Fig. 4, 5, & 6). Elevations across TTM 37439 average 1440 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), while those across most of the off-site improvements average 1430 AMSL. A permanent source of water was not observed within the property boundaries, although a constructed ponding area is located at the northwestern corner of the off-site improvement area, slated for a lift station. The closest natural watercourse that represents a permanent water source is Warm Springs Creek, a USGS-designated blueline stream, located approximately 1.25 miles south of TTM 37439.

The proposed project is situated in the Perris Peneplain, a portion of the Northern Peninsular Range Province of Southern California. In general, the Perris Peneplain is a broad valley bounded on three sides by mountain ranges: the San Jacinto Mountains on the east, the San Bernardino Mountains on the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest; the northwestern extent of the Perris Peneplain is the Santa Ana River. The Peneplain is a large depositional basin composed primarily of materials eroded from the granitic bedrock surfaces of the Southern California Batholith. The geological composition of the subject property is representative of the region as a whole, with alluvial fans and terraces formed by local granitic bedrock decomposition. Three small clusters of granitic bedrock outcrops are located near the south-central boundary of TTM 37439, but would not have been suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter by indigenous peoples of the region. Native lithic materials, primarily granitics and quartz, are very sparse and none observed would have been considered suitable to for ground or flaked stone tool production by Native Americans who occupied this region. Some fieldstone has been removed from TTM 37439 and placed in piles along Holland Road, so it is obvious that the amount of lithic material currently observed during the field survey is not representative of the property in its natural state. None of the fieldstone was of suitable quality for lithic tool production.

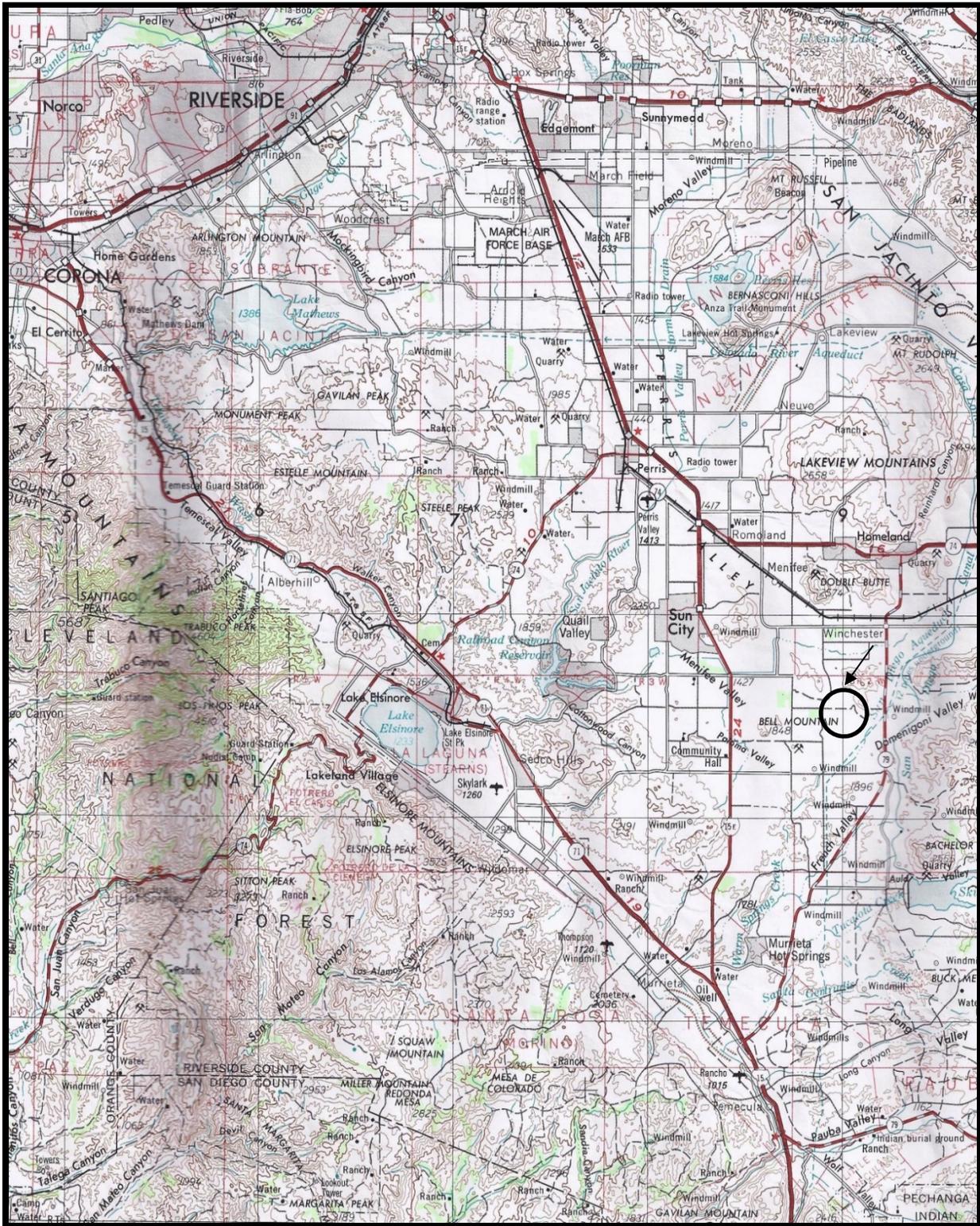


Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1959, photorevised 1979). Scale 1:250,000.

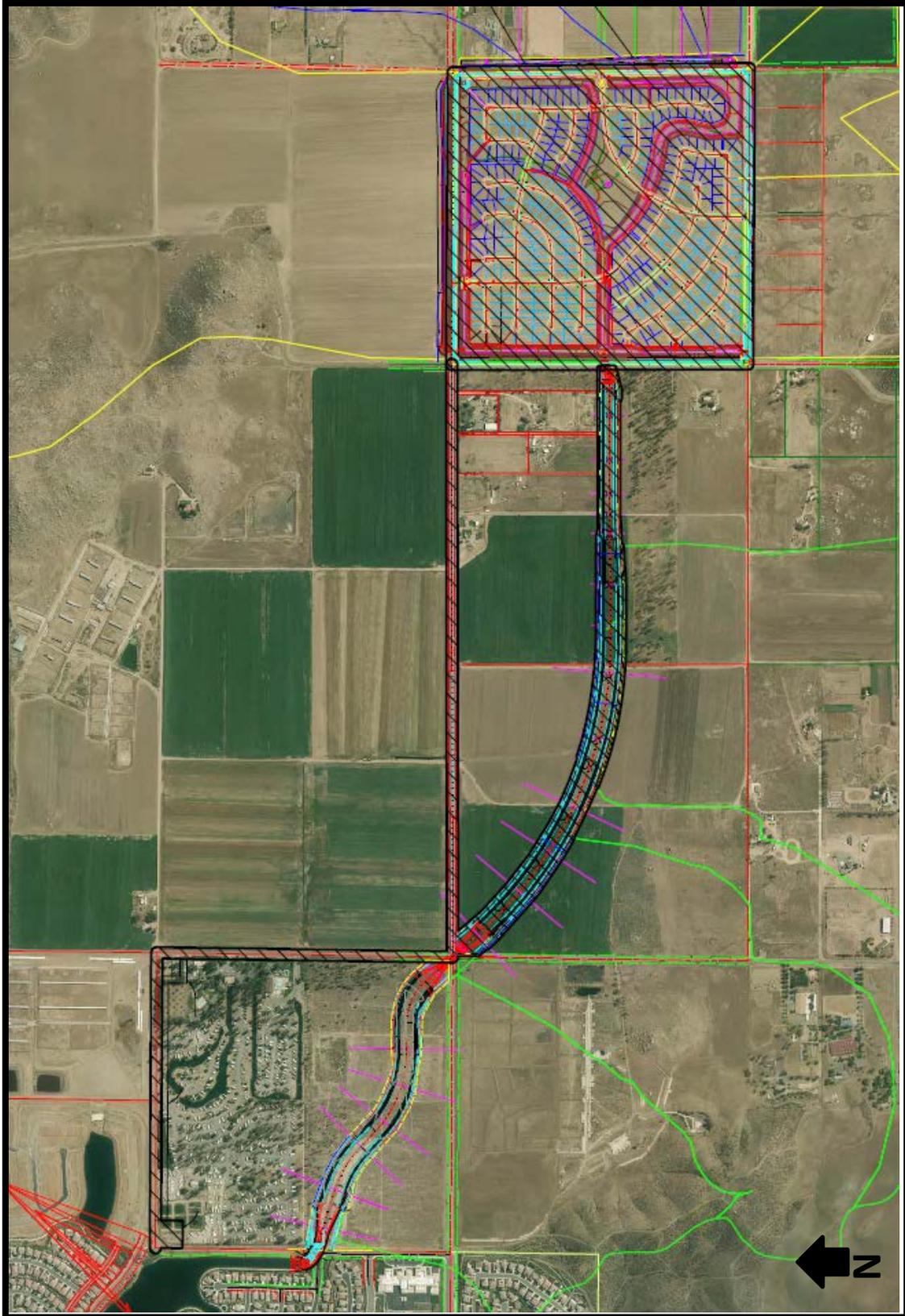


Figure 4: Aerial view of TTM 37439 and associated off-site improvements.



View from the northeastern property corner looking southwest.



View from southwestern property corner looking northeast.

Figure 5: Views of the subject property, Tentative Tract No. 37439.



Figure 6: Typical landscapes in the off-site improvement areas. *Clockwise from upper left:* corner of Holland Road and Eucalyptus Avenue looking west; western end of unimproved portion of Tres Lagos looking east; a portion of the proposed lift station site; Craig Avenue looking east; looking north up Briggs Road from the corner of Briggs and Holland roads; from the beginning of the channel east of Leon Road looking west.

## Biology

The land encompassed by TTM 37439 has long been used for agricultural endeavors, possibly since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. As a result, no native plants remain within the project boundaries. At the time of the field survey, the western half of the property was planted in potatoes, while the eastern half was temporarily lying fallow. Most of the land which is slated for a proposed storm drain channel has also been farmed for many years, with the same resultant lack of native plants. A grove of eucalyptus trees has been planted on land encompassing the eastern portion of the proposed channel, with a grassland understory. Native plants remaining within the off-site improvement areas are limited to isolated stands of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) in the understory of the eucalyptus grove, in portions of road rights-of-way along some roads, and near the pond features. Prior to development of the road system and various agricultural endeavors, the land undoubtedly hosted diverse plant species representative of the native Riversidian Sage Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region. Characteristic plant species of this native community include white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Indigenous peoples of the region commonly used plants of this community for food, medicine, and implement production.

During both the prehistoric and historical periods an abundance of faunal species undoubtedly inhabited the study area. However, due to regional urbanization, the current faunal community is generally restricted to those species that can exist in proximity to humans, such as valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and occasionally, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

## Climate

The climate of the study area is that typical of cismontane Southern California, which on the whole is warm, and rather dry. This climate is classified as Mediterranean or "summer-dry subtropical." Temperatures seldom fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The rather limited precipitation received occurs primarily during the summer months.

## Discussion

The entirety of the subject property has been altered by grading, construction, agricultural endeavors, grazing, paving, refuse deposits, and periodic vegetation clearance. As a result, it is difficult to determine whether adequate resources would have been available to support indigenous populations of the region. Based on resources found on undeveloped land in its vicinity, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered some opportunities to

Native Americans for procuring food, as well as components for medicines, tools, and construction materials. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter are not present within the project boundaries. Although bedrock outcrops suitable for use by indigenous peoples are abundant on the hills surrounding the subject property, the topography between those areas and the subject property is very dissimilar, so it is unlikely that additional bedrock existed on the property prior to development. Loose lithic material is very sparse and none of that observed would have been suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production. It is probable that additional lithic materials existed on the property prior to development, as indicated by fieldstone piled along Holland Road, but even that material did not appear suitable for lithic tools production. A permanent source of water is not located within the property boundaries, although Warm Springs Creek is located approximately 1.25 miles to the south. Finally, the types of defensive location preferred by Native peoples of the region for long-term habitation are not present in areas encompassed by either TTM 37439 or the off-site improvements. Due to the relative lack of available natural resources, it is likely that the subject property would only have been utilized for seasonal resource exploitation by indigenous peoples of the region and not for long-term occupation.

Criteria for occupation during the historical era were generally somewhat different than for aboriginal occupation since later populations did not depend solely on natural resources for survival. During the historical era, the subject property would probably have been considered very desirable due to the flat topography, tillable soil, and its proximity to urban centers and major transportation corridors.

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistory

On the basis of currently available archaeological research, occupation of Southern California by human populations is believed to have begun at least 10,000 years ago. Theories proposing much earlier occupation, specifically during the Pleistocene Age, exist but at this time archaeological evidence has not been fully substantiating. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, only human occupation within the past 10,000 years will be addressed.

A time frame of occupation may be determined on the basis of characteristic cultural resources. These comprise what are known as cultural traditions or complexes. It is through the presence or absence of time-sensitive artifacts at a particular site that the apparent time of occupation may be suggested.

In general, the earliest established cultural tradition in Southern California is accepted to be the San Dieguito Tradition, first described by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920's. The San Dieguito people were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included large domed scrapers, leaf-shaped knives and projectile points, stemmed projectile points, chipped stone crescentics, and hammerstones (Rogers 1939; Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito Tradition was further divided into three phases: San Dieguito I is found only in the desert regions, while San Dieguito II and III occur on both sides of the Peninsular Ranges. Rogers felt that these phases formed a sequence in which increasing specialization and refinement of tool types were the key elements. Although absolute dates for the various phase changes have not been hypothesized or fully substantiated by a stratigraphic sequence, the San Dieguito Tradition as a whole is believed to have existed from approximately 7000 to 10,000 years ago (8000 to 5000 B.C.).

Throughout southwestern California the La Jolla Complex followed the San Dieguito Tradition. The La Jolla Complex, as first described by Rogers (1939, 1945), then redefined by Harding (1951), is recognized primarily by the presence of millingstone assemblages within shell middens. Characteristic cultural resources of the La Jolla Complex include basined millingstones, unshaped manos, flaked stone tools, shell middens, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Flexed inhumations under stone cairns, with heads pointing north, are also present (Rogers 1939, 1945; Warren *et al* 1961).

The La Jolla Complex existed from 5500 to 1000 B.C. Although there are several hypotheses to account for the origins of this complex, it would appear that it was a cultural adaptation to climatic warming after c. 6000 B.C. This warming may have stimulated movements to the coast of desert peoples who then shared their millingstone technology with the older coastal groups

(Moratto 1984). The La Jolla economy and tool assemblage seems to indicate such an infusion of coastal and desert traits instead of a total cultural displacement.

The Pauma Tradition, as first identified by D.L. True in 1958, may be an inland variant of the La Jolla Complex, exhibiting a shift to a hunting and gathering economy, rather than one based on shellfish gathering. Implications of this shift are an increase in number and variety of stone tools and a decrease in the amount of shell (Meighan 1954; True 1958; Warren 1968; True 1977). At this time, it is not known whether the Pauma Complex represents the seasonal occupation of inland sites by La Jolla groups or whether it represents a shift from a coastal to a non-coastal cultural adaptation by the same people.

The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, first identified by Meighan (1954) and later redefined by True *et al* (1974). Meighan divided this complex into two periods: San Luis Rey I (A.D. 1400-1750) and the San Luis Rey II (A.D. 1750-1850). The San Luis Rey I type component includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millstones, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, bone awls, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, and quartz crystals. The San Luis Rey II assemblage is the same as San Luis Rey I, but with the addition of pottery vessels, cremation urns, tubular pipes, stone knives, steatite arrow straighteners, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954). Inferred San Luis Rey subsistence activities include hunting and gathering with an emphasis on acorn harvesting.

### Ethnography

According to available ethnographic research, the study area was included in the known territory of the Shoshonean-speaking Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of the Takic family (part of Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality.

The territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing over 1500 square miles of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the coast from Aliso Creek on the north to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south, then inland to Santiago Peak, across to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, and finally, around the southern slope of the Valley of San Jose. Their habitat included every ecological zone from sea level to 6000 mean feet above sea level.

Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig. 7). With the exception of the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure

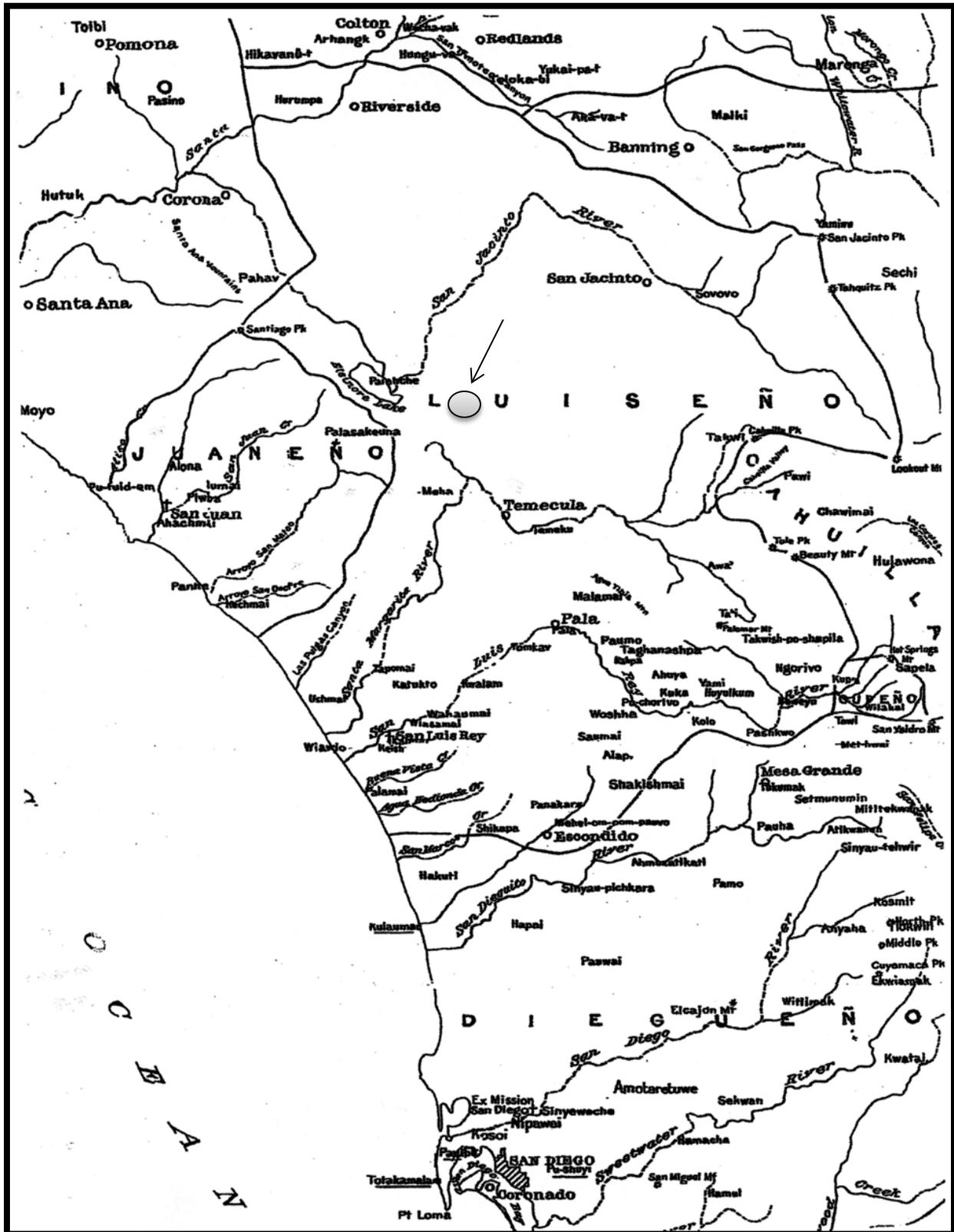


Figure 7: Ethnographic location of the study area. Adapted from Kroeber (1925).

and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.

The settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily found in sheltered coves and canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, and a religious edifice. The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot excavation (Kroeber 1925:654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance through a door. Cooking was done outside when possible, on a central interior hearth when necessary. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had a door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 1925:655).

Luiseño subsistence was based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. During the autumn of each year, however, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village. Hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. The Luiseño normally hunted antelope and jackrabbits in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters also used bow and arrow to hunt jackrabbits throughout the year. Many other animals were available to the Luiseño during various times of the year, but were generally not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1925:62).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed on a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 1908:208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most important. Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of every year, although some were favored more than others. In order of preference, they were black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepsis*), Engelmann Oak (*Q. engelmannii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). The latter three were used only when others were not available. Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar and leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or dried to a flour-like material for future use.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns. Many plants produce edible seeds which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were not limited to, the following: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculoides*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. columbariae*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, cooked as mush, or used as flavoring in other foods.

Fruit, berries, corms, tubers and fresh herbage were collected and often immediately consumed during the spring and summer months. Among those plants commonly used were basketweed (*Rhus trilobata*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Adans.*), miner's lettuce (*Montia Claytonia*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). When an occasional large yield occurred, some berries, particularly juniper and manzanita, were dried and made into a mush at a later time.

Tools for food acquisition, preparation, and storage were made from widely available materials. Hunting was done with a bow and fire-hardened or stone-tipped arrows. Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, serving, and storage. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow granitic mutates, while stone mortars and pestles were used to pound acorns, nuts, and berries. Food was cooked in clay vessels over fireplaces or earthen ovens. The Luiseño employed a wide variety of other utensils produced from locally available geological, floral, and faunal resources in all phases of food acquisition and preparation.

The Luiseño subsistence system described above constitutes seasonal resource exploitation within their prescribed village-centered procurement territory. In essence, this cycle of seasonal exploitation was at the core of all Luiseño lifeways. During the spring collection of roots, tubers, and greens was emphasized, while seed collecting and processing during the summer months shifted this emphasis. The collection areas and personnel (primarily small groups of women) involved in these activities remained virtually unchanged. However, as the autumn acorn harvest approached, the settlement pattern of the Luiseño altered completely. Small groups joined to form the larger groups necessary for the harvest and village members left the villages for the mountain oak groves for several weeks. Upon completion of the annual harvest, village activities centered on the preparation of collected foods for use during the winter. Since few plant food resources were available for collection during the winter, this time was generally spent repairing and manufacturing tools and necessary implements in preparation for the coming resource procurement seasons.

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet – a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were both politically and economically autonomous from neighboring

villages (Bean & Shipek, 555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers. A council comprised of ritual specialists and shamans, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

The social structure of the villages is obscure, since the Luiseño apparently did not practice the organizational system of exogamous moieties used by many of the surrounding Native American groups. At birth, a baby was confirmed into the house-holding group and patrilineage. Girls and boys went through numerous puberty initiation rituals during which they learned about the supernatural beings governing them and punishing any infractions of the rules of behavior and ritual (Sparkman, 221-225). The boys' ceremonies including the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girls' ceremonies included advice and instruction in the necessary knowledge for married life, "roasting" in warm sands, and rock painting. Shortly after the completion of the puberty initiation rituals, girls were married, typically to someone arranged for by the girl's parents. Although the Luiseño were concerned that marriages not occur between individuals too closely related, it has been suggested that cross-cousin marriages were the norm prior to Spanish Catholic influences beginning in 1769 (White, 169-170). Luiseño marriages created important economic and social alliances between lineages and were celebrated accordingly with elaborate ceremonies and a bride price. Residence was typically patrilineal and polygyny, often sororal, was practiced especially by chiefs and shamans.

One of the most important elements in the Luiseño life cycle was death. At least a dozen successive mourning ceremonies were held following an individual's death, with feasting taking place and gifts being distributed to ceremony guests. Luiseño cosmology was based on a dying-god theme, the focus of which was *Wiyó-t'*, a creator-culture hero and teacher who was the son of earth-mother (Bean & Shipek, 557). The order of the world was established by this entity and he was one of the first "people" or creations. Upon the death of *Wiyó-t'* the nature of the universe changed and the existing world of plants, animals, and humans was created. The original creations took on the various life forms now existing and worked out solutions for living. These solutions included a spatial organization of species for living space and a chain-of-being concept that placed each species into a mutually beneficial relationship with all others.

Based on Luiseño settlement and subsistence patterns, the type of archaeological sites associated with this culture may be expected to represent the various activities involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Temporary campsites usually evidenced by lithic debris and/or milling features, may be expected to occur relatively frequently. Food processing stations, often only single milling features, are perhaps the most abundant type of site found. Isolated artifacts occur with approximately the same frequency as food processing stations. The most infrequently occurring archaeological site is the village site. Sites of this type are usually large, in defensive

locations amidst abundant natural resources, and usually surrounded by the types of sites previously discussed, which reflect the daily activity of the villagers. Little is known of ceremonial sites, although the ceremonies themselves are discussed frequently in the ethnographic literature. It may be assumed that such sites would be found in association with village sites, but with what frequency is not known.

### History

Four principle periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Explorer Period (A.D. 1540-1768), the Colonial Spanish-Mission Period (A.D. 1769-1830), the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian Period (A.D. 1830-1860), and the American Developmental/Indian reservation Period (A.D. 1860-present).

In the general study area, the Colonial Spanish-Mission Period (A.D. 1769-1830) first represents historical occupation. Although earlier European explorers had traveled throughout South California, it was not until the 1769 "Sacred Expedition" of Captain Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was actual contact with aboriginal inhabitants of the region. The intent of the expedition, which began in San Blas, Baja California, was to establish missions and presidios along the California coast, thereby serving the dual purpose of converting Indians to Christianity and expanding Spain's military presence in the "New World." In addition, each mission became a commercial enterprise utilizing Indian labor to produce commodities such as wheat, hides, and tallow that could be exported to Spain. Founded on July 16, 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was the first of the missions, while the Mission San Francisco Solana was the last mission, founded on July 4, 1823.

In 1798 the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals living within the mission's realm of influence became known as the "Luiseño." Within a 20-year period, under the guidance of Fr. Antonio Peyri, the mission prospered to a degree that it was often referred to as the "King of the Missions." At its peak, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, which is located in what is now Oceanside, controlled six ranches and annually produced 27,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep, 1300 goats, 500 pigs, 1900 horses, and 67,000 bushels of grain. During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia claimed the entire region that is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show this region as part of their holdings.

Toward the end of this period, a federal law was passed that would have a substantial future impact on the study area in that it encouraged both increased settlement and land speculation. The Land Act of 1820, enacted April 24, 1820, ended the ability to purchase the United States' public domain lands on a credit or installment system over four years, as previously established. The new law became effective July 1, 1820 and required full payment at the time of purchase

and registration. But to encourage more sales and make land more affordable, Congress also reduced both the minimum price from \$2.00 to \$1.25 per acre and the minimum size of a standard tract from 160 to 80 acres. The minimum full payment now amounted to \$100, rather than \$320. At the time, these lands were located on the frontier within the Congress Lands of Ohio and elsewhere in the Northwest Territory and Missouri Territory, in what was then "The West." The Land Act later applied to lands all the way to California as the boundaries of the West expanded.

With the high cost of transporting their produce and lack of internal improvements, the law was considered necessary because many farmers were having trouble paying off loans due to the additional economic hardships brought by the Panic of 1819. The previous Land Act of 1804 still included a minimum purchase (160 acres) too large for many individuals, and the price that was established by the Land Act of 1785. This was too expensive for the average family moving west. Squatters were breaking the laws by trying to get land more cheaply by moving onto the land before it was acquired by the government and put up for auction. By lowering the price of land and the amount of land required for purchase, the law made it possible for settlers to move to the West, thus increasing the population and decreasing the need for illegal occupation. Although the Land Act of 1820 was good for the average American, it was also good for the wealthy land speculators who had sufficient money to buy the lower cost land, hoping to sell it later at a higher price. Although the Land Act helped create a new age of Western growth and influence, it also increased the confiscation of land from Native Americans.

During the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian period (A.D. 1830-1860) the first of the Mexican ranchos were established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican government. Mexican governors were empowered to grant vacant land to "contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them" (Robinson, 66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (*ibid*). Although the subject property was not located within any of the ranchos, it was approximately 4.0 miles southwest of the San Jacinto Viejo Rancho, so it is probable that activities occurring on the rancho had at least an indirect impact on the area in which the subject property was located.

The first use of the name San Jacinto Rancho was for a Mission San Luis Rey cattle ranch that had been named for the Silesian-born Dominican Saint Hyacinth (Jacinto is Spanish for Hyacinth), although there is no record of exactly when the mission established the ranch. The ranch was claimed by the Mission San Juan Capistrano as well, but remained in the possession of the Mission San Luis Rey. On August 9, 1842, José Antonio Estudillo, who had been *mayordomo* of the

Mission San Luis Rey from 1840 to 1843, filed an application for a grant of the four square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho. Estudillo's petition stated that the land was absolutely vacant and that the land contained only an "indifferent house covered with earth, ten varas in length and of a corresponding width, which however is in a ruinous condition, and also an old corral which is useless, all constructed by the Indians, who sometimes live there, at which times they also make some small gardens" (Gunther 1984:468). Mexican authorities investigated Estudillo's claim and determined that the land was indeed vacant and had been so for a long time, with only "three Christianized Indians living on said place," all of whom were reportedly desirous of Estudillo taking over the land. Although two other individuals had previously petitioned for the ranch, Governor pro-tem Manuel Jimeno, apparently in consideration of Estudillo's work for the Mexican government as mayordomo of San Luis Rey, granted eight square leagues of the San Jacinto Rancho to Estudillo on December 21, 1842, an amount of land twice the size of what Estudillo had requested.

Such a large grant may have overwhelmed Estudillo because in 1845 Estudillo's son-in-law, Miguel de Pedorena, petitioned for the grant of surplus land from the San Jacinto Rancho. Pedorena's petition showed the original eight-league grant cut in half with Estudillo's portion to the southeast labeled "San Jacinto Viejo" (Old San Jacinto) and Pedorena's portion in the northwest named "San Jacinto Nuevo" (New San Jacinto). Pedorena also requested a small area north of San Jacinto in the Badlands. When submitted to the governor, Pedorena's entire petition was called the San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, which essentially means "surplus lands of the old San Jacinto Rancho.

It was also during this period of history that the California Gold Rush occurred. During the years of the gold rush most mining occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a result, these areas were far more populated than most of southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a land commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California conducted by the General Land Office, also began that year. Since the subject property was considered public land, it was included in the GLO surveys beginning in 1852 and continuing through the 1880s (Fig. 8).

In the final period of historical occupation, the American Developmental/Landless Indian Reservation Period (A.D. 1860-present), the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the General Land Office surveys, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. California was

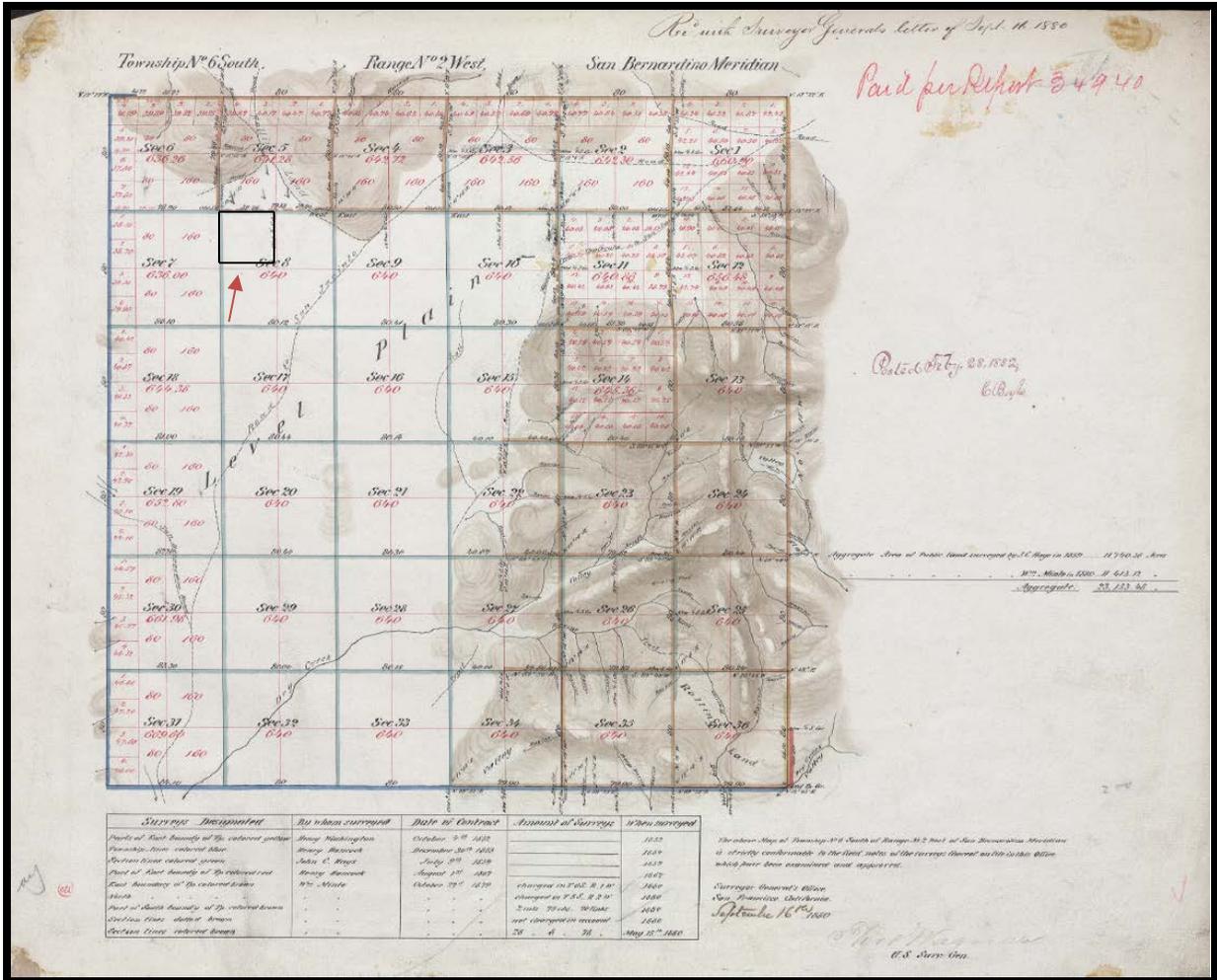


Figure 8: Location of the subject property following the 1825 to 1880 GLO surveys. Adapted from the GLO Plat for Township No. 6 south, Range No. 2 west, 1852 thru 1880.

eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was located in the southern portion of the state. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, 160-acre homesteads were available to citizens of the United States (or those who had filed an intention to become one) who were either the head-of-household or a single person over the age of 21 (including women). Once the homestead claim was filed the applicant had six months to move onto the land and was required to maintain residency for five years as well as to build a dwelling and raise crops. Upon completion of these requirements the homesteader had to publish intent to close on the property in order to allow others to dispute the claim. If no one did so the homesteader was issued a patent to the property, thus conveying ownership. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time that the region of Southern California which became Riverside County saw an influx of settlers as well as those

seeking other opportunities, including gold mining and land speculation, the latter being the result of application of the Land Act of 1820 to California. As Anglo-Americans came to this region in increasing numbers, the continued existence of Native Americans in the area was threatened as their traditional lands were taken from them.

On March 17, 1882, the California Southern Railroad commenced service, extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down the Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino. Under the supervision of chief engineer Frederick Thomas Perris, the railway had been completed through the Perris Valley early in 1882 and settlers rushed to the region to homestead and buy railroad land. The original rail station in this area was the town of Pinacate, located approximately two miles south of the present city of Perris. Unfortunately, from the time the first train came through Temecula on its way to from National City to San Bernardino, the California Southern Railroad had been plagued by flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon. Railway service was disrupted for months at a time and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed-out tracks. Finally, in 1891 the Santa Fe Railroad constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railway's route through Temecula Canyon once again washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Around the time that the California Southern Railroad commenced service, Mr. L. Menifee Wilson, a 20-year-old from Kentucky, moved to the area and located what appears to have been the first gold quartz mine in Southern California. The mine was located approximately three miles west of TTM 37439 and was named the Menifee Quartz Lode. As news of his find spread, miners flocked to the region to try their luck. Hundreds of gold mining claims were subsequently filed in the region around Menifee's mine and this area became known as Menifee and the Menifee Valley (Gunther, 1984:319-320). In addition to the Menifee Mine, three other gold mines were located in the vicinity of TTM 37439; Twin Buttes I & Twin Buttes II were both located one mile to the north and the Leon Mine was located one mile to the southwest (Mines and Mineral Resources Map, 1968). Interestingly, the Leon Mine was apparently named after the Leon Post Office, established on May 4, 1888 on the southwest corner of what is now Scott Road and Briggs Road (Lech 2004:158-159). Not much is known about this post office except that its postmaster was Emil Leon Plath and that the post office was in his house. Plath homesteaded 160 acres southwest of the intersection of Scott and Briggs Road early enough to have received authorization for the post office, yet did not receive a patent until July 20, 1892. He apparently moved before the excitement of Leon Mine in 1894, so he obviously did not have any connection to the mine itself. After Plath left the area, the Leon Post Office moved several times, until it was finally discontinued on July 21, 1911 (Gunther 1984:289).

The locally-famous Leon Mine was actually the second Leon Mine, the first having been discovered by John McCool and Arthur S. Auchincloss on January 27, 1892, about one mile southwest of the Leon post office. While the first was not destined to provide riches and ultimately faded into obscurity, the second Leon Mine was located within one-half mile of the post office and yielded an abundance of gold beginning with its discovery on February 26, 1894 by J. Watts Briggs. Briggs was soon joined by his brother, Charles H. Briggs, in developing the mine. Together they erected a roller mill, excavated a tunnel 300 feet into the hillside, with a perpendicular shaft down 130 feet, and constructed a boarding house and blacksmith shop (Gunther, 1984:289-290). In September of 1895 the Leon Gold Mining Company became a corporation for the business of buying, selling, and developing mining properties. Leon Road was named for the post office and the mine, while Briggs Road was named for J. Watts Briggs.

Numerous gold quartz discoveries in the Menifee, Winchester, Perris, Murrieta, and Wildomar areas further fueled the belief that the entire region was one of unsurpassed mineral wealth, ripe for the taking. Wilson was one of the major proponents of this belief and in addition to his original mine, claimed several others in the general area. From the time of L. Menifee Wilson's first gold discovery in the early 1880's, gold production through hard rock mining in western Riverside County increased considerably, reaching its peak in 1895. At that time, the value of gold produced was reported in the *Mining and Scientific Press* (Vol. 85) as being \$285,106. Although the gold value was still relatively high in 1896 (\$262,800), from that point on production decreased substantially every year until in 1917 the value of gold was reported as being zero.

Based on numerous reports found in local newspapers such as the *Winchester Record*, *Perris New Era*, and *Riverside's Press and Horticulturist*, the gold boom in western Riverside County was rather short-lived, occurring primarily between late 1893 and mid-1895. During this period, there were almost daily articles enthusiastically touting the number of new mining claims being recorded, yields from the various operations, and the resultant population boom as news of the region's mineral wealth spread. By early 1896 the mining related articles were less frequent and often lamented the closing of mines, which was generally due to the lack of water necessary for processing gold-bearing ore. By this time a far greater emphasis began to be placed on the agricultural potential of the area. Replacing daily reports on gold yields from the mines were crop yields and bushel reports from the growing number of farms in western Riverside County. Although settlers continued to move into this region and a number of small towns developed, the migration was less dynamic than it had been during the early years of the gold rush and the region retained a fairly rural flavor until the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Tentative Tract No. 37439 and its associated off-site improvements are located near the community of Winchester, which was founded in 1886. This area was originally known as Pleasant Valley, tracing its roots to the 1879 arrival of the first known non-Native settlers in the

area, Robert Kirkpatrick and his four sons from Tennessee. Shortly thereafter, Swiss emigrants Angelo Domenigoni and Gaudenzio Garboni began ranching south of the community and Pleasant Valley began to expand as word spread of its attractive attributes. The community was also known as Rockhouse, named for Angelo Domenigoni's rock house in which a post office had been established in 1880. The town itself was named for Mrs. Amy Winchester, about whom nothing is known except that she was the widow of Horace Winchester and that on various deeds between 1888 and 1891 her address was listed variously as Colton, Ontario, San Diego County, and San Bernardino County (Gunther 1984:575). On May 22, 1886 Mrs. Winchester and Dennis O'Leary purchased 320 acres of land located in the eastern half of Section 28, Township 5 south, Range 2 west that was eventually to become Winchester. One month later, the Rev. J.G. Miller, Dennis O'Leary, Amy Winchester, and Elizabeth Rice acquired Section 27 from the Southern Pacific Railroad (Lech 2004:467). Although the four contemplated platting a new townsite on the 960 acres they had acquired, nothing was actually done. Later that year, on October 7, 1886, William Josiah Waterhouse deeded the west half of Section 28 to Mr. G.M. Adams. Adams and his partner, T.J. Stuart, planned on developing a townsite immediately, filing a map entitled "Stuart and Adam Subdivision of the West ½ of Section 28, T5s, R2w" (Lech 2004:467) on November 8, 1886. This map subdivided the 320 acres into eight forty-acre parcels, dedicated a railroad right-of-way through its northern half, and had a main east-west street through its center that was named Winchester Avenue.

The actual town of Winchester appears to have had its beginning during the summer of 1887 when Miller, O'Leary, Rice, and Winchester hired surveyor T.M. Parsons to draw a map of a townsite to be called Winchester. The new town encompassed 280 acres, of which 160 acres were divided into forty-six blocks of town lots generally measuring either 25' or 50' wide by 142' deep. The remaining acreage was divided into twenty-four "villa lots" of five acres, all of which were located southwest of town (Lech 2004:468). The east-west streets were named for early land purchasers/investors, while the north-south streets were named for presidents. The northernmost boundary of town, the section line between Sections 27 and 28, was designated for a railroad right-of-way, complete with depot grounds.

The sale of land in the new town of Winchester began when the map was filed on January 3, 1888. Beginning in September 1887, however, O'Leary had already sold the land designated for a railroad to the California Central Railroad and sold large groups of lots to Mrs. Rice and others. Winchester apparently was founded as a "temperance" town where no alcoholic beverages of any type were to be sold. All of the deeds, including the one to the California Central Railroad, included an anti-liquor clause which automatically deeded the parcel or parcels back to the grantor (usually Rev. Miller) if it was used for "vending of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes" (Lech 2004:468-469). Further, the intent of Winchester founders Rev. Miller, Amy Winchester, Dennis O'Leary, and Elizabeth Rice was to provide a colony where like-minded

Methodists could gather. The fact that the Winchester Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1886 at a cost of \$2000, well before the actual town was established, speaks to the influence the Methodist Church had in the development of the town.

Both the townsite plat and the Adams/Stuart subdivision allowed for land to be set aside for an expected railroad branch line from Perris to San Jacinto. As anticipated, construction began in 1887 on the branch rail line from Perris to San Jacinto under the charter of the Perris & San Jacinto Railway and the line commenced operation on May 20, 1888. In 1890, the railroad depot was finally built and Tilla Patterson, daughter of early settler John Patterson, was named the Winchester station master, a position she would hold until 1929-30 when the depot closed at the behest of the railroad. By 1890, the town of Winchester had a population of 200 that was served by the Methodist church, a brick business block, two warehouses, a hotel, store, blacksmith shop, tin shop, feed stable, wagon shop, and two physicians. Winchester became known as an important shipping center for wheat and barley, with over 200,000 sacks of grain shipped in 1889 alone (Gunther 1984:576). Despite the anticipated future growth and success of Winchester, by 1891, Amy Winchester had divested her land holdings in and around Winchester and moved out of the area.

During the early 1890s, some Winchester residents began to discuss irrigating lands in the Pleasant Valley area instead of depending on simple dry-farming and livestock. They believed that the crop diversification permitted by irrigation would improve their existence and standard of living. At that time, wells provided an adequate supply of water for residents and their livestock, but not enough for large scale farming. Unfortunately, a good, sufficient supply of water was several miles away in the San Jacinto Mountains, but this problem did not seem insurmountable. Backers of a new irrigation district in Winchester joined with leaders in San Jacinto and on August 3, 1891, the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District was formed. The new water district's task was to bring water from the San Jacinto Mountains to Winchester and San Jacinto, but the problem was that most of the water was already claimed so they were forced to purchase existing claims. Over the next few years they purchased existing water systems in San Jacinto and those of the Fairview Land and Water Company (Lech 2004:471).

The prospect of having irrigation water made residents of the regions to be served downright giddy, especially in Winchester, and construction started almost immediately on ditches and flumes that would carry the water. Residents dreamed of orange groves, packing houses, and a city that would rival Riverside. By the summer of 1893, water had finally arrived in Winchester and the residents believed that their dreams would certainly now come true. Unfortunately, this was not to be the case. Not only was the water supply inadequate, but the canals had been dug into the dirt, with no concrete or rock lining, and as a result, a tremendous amount of water was

lost to percolation, evaporation, and rodent burrowing. Further, the 1894 drought that devastated Southern California further eroded the amount of water available for irrigation.

By 1899, the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District was no more, with the Riverside County Superior Court declaring that the district had been created illegally. Without irrigation water Winchester depended once again on dry-farmed grain and livestock raising. Good access to the railroad allowed the town to experience some success, particularly since it was surrounded by thousands of acres of land ideal for grain and livestock production. Although by the early 1900s Winchester had declined to the point of almost resembling a ghost town, by the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area gradually recovered and developed into a small rural town that serves the needs of farmers and ranchers of the region.

## METHODS AND PROCEDURES

### Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a records search was conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside. The research included a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports relevant to the study area. The following documents were also reviewed: National Register of Historic Places, California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory. In addition to the records search, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission and project scoping letters were sent to thirteen tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development within the City of Menifee.

Following the records and Sacred Lands File searches, a literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories at the Riverside Public Library Local History Collection, and the University of California, Riverside libraries. Archival and cartographic research was conducted through the USGS Historical Map Collection, the General Land Office records currently maintained by the California Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and documents containing census and other information held by Ancestry.com. The following maps were consulted:

1852 thru 1880 General Land Office Plats, Township No. 6 South, Range No. 2 West  
1852 thru 1880 General Land Office Plats, Township No. 6 south, Range No. 3 West  
1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map  
1942 Murrieta, California 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map  
1953 Romoland, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1953 Winchester, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map  
1973 (photorevised) Romoland, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1973 (photorevised) Winchester, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1979 (photorevised) Romoland, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1979 (photorevised) Winchester, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1980 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map

## Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted comprehensive on-foot field surveys of the subject property on November 6, 9, 10 and December 7, 8, 2017. The November surveys included only the land encompassed by TTM 37439. Due to the fact that the eastern half of the property had recently been plowed and was lying fallow and the western half was planted in a potato crop, the field methodology necessarily differed. Beginning at the southeastern corner of the eastern half of the property, the survey was accomplished by traversing the land in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. The survey proceeded in a generally south-north, north-south direction following the existing land contours. All of the property was accessible for survey with ground surface visibility of 100%.

Beginning at the southeastern corner of the western half of TTM 37439, the field survey was accomplished by walking in the furrows between rows of potatoes. The survey commenced in a south-north, north-south direction following the crop rows, with parallel transects spaced at five-row intervals. Although the density of the above-ground potato plants was such that it was not possible to see the ground of the individual rows, the furrows between rows were clear and offered 100% ground surface visibility. This portion of the property was revisited during the December field surveys as by then the potato crop had been harvested and the ground surface visibility had improved markedly to an overall average of approximately 75%.

The off-site improvement portions of the subject property were surveyed in December so that by then, any crops on land slated for the storm drain channel had been harvested. With the exception of the channel land, a portion of Tres Lagos that has not been improved, and the area slated for the sewer lift station, all the off-site improvements follow the existing roadways of Tres Lagos, Holland Road, Craig Avenue, Leon Road, Briggs Road, and Eucalyptus Avenue. Since Leon Road, Briggs Road, and a portion of Tres Lagos are paved, the surveys included only the rights-of-way on either side of each road. With one transect down the middle of each right-of-way, the surveys of Briggs Road and Leon Road commenced at the southeast corner of each, continued northward until reaching the terminus of the proposed off-site improvement area, then crossed to the western road right-of-way and continued in a southward direction until reaching the end of the proposed improvement. The same method was employed for Tres Lagos, except that the survey proceeded in a west-east, east-west direction, following the existing road rights-of-way. Holland Road, Craig Avenue, and Eucalyptus Avenue are unpaved, as is the eastern section of Tres Lagos, so the surveys of each included the entire road and rights-of-way on both sides. Holland Road and Craig Avenue run in an east-west direction so the survey of each road began at the northeastern corner of the right-of-way, continued in a westerly direction until reaching the end of the designated improvement area, moved to the middle of the road and continued east until reaching the easternmost limit, then turned to the southern right-of-way and continued

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west until reaching the end of the improvement area. The survey method for Eucalyptus Avenue was the same, except it followed a south-north, north-south direction. Survey transects of the proposed storm drain channel and unimproved portion of Tres Lagos each began at the southeastern boundary and proceeded in a westerly direction until reaching the end of the improvement limit. Since virtually all of the land on which the lift station will be built is either paved or under water, the survey was limited to the few areas that were still clear, so parallel transects at regular intervals were not possible.

## RESULTS

### Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center indicated that the land encompassed by Tentative Tract No. 37439 had not been included in any previous cultural resources studies. However, all of the off-site infrastructure improvements (sewer line, water line, storm drain channel, sewer lift station) have been included in nine previous cultural resources studies, with no cultural resources observed during any of the associated field surveys. Maps showing the locations of each previous cultural resources assessment are found in the confidential appendix submitted to the Riverside County Archaeologist and all report citations are included in the References section of this report.

The subject property is in a very well-studied area. Fifty-six cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of TTM 37439, the majority encompassing large tracts of land; one study alone covered 2900 acres. As a result, virtually all land within this radius has been involved in at least one study except for TTM 37439. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 42 cultural resources properties have been recorded, 36 of which are contained within an archaeological district (Table 1). All but four of the recorded cultural resources properties are of prehistoric origin (i.e. Native American), although historic-period resources have been found intermingled with prehistoric resources at two sites.

The vast majority of prehistoric archaeological sites are comprised exclusively or predominantly of bedrock milling features associated with the food processing activities of indigenous people of the region. The most common milling features are slicks, typically used with manos to grind locally-available seeds and grasses. Such sites are ubiquitous to Riverside County and are generally interpreted as sites used occasionally by individuals or small groups of Native peoples on resource-gathering excursions. Past studies of these sites generally found little or no subsurface cultural remains associated with the milling features. This is consistent with the majority of milling sites recorded within one mile of the subject property, but there are four clear exceptions. These sites, CA-RIV-1502, CA-RIV-1503, CA-RIV-4005, and CA-RIV-6479H, contain not only bedrock milling features, but a variety of flaked and ground stone tools, bone, pottery, and midden, indicating that these were long-term habitation sites. Phase II Testing has been conducted at all but CA-RIV-6479H. Analysis of the recovered artifacts revealed that these large sites were used by prehistoric inhabitants of the area for processing vegetal and animal foods and for all stages of tool manufacture. Three other sites, while predominantly comprised of milling features, also have small amounts of artifactual materials, primarily limited to debitage. Thirty-six of the sites recorded within a one-mile radius of TTM 37439 are within the boundaries

**Table 1**  
**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search**  
**and Distance from TTM 37439**

Primary (Trinomial)	Description	Distance (in miles)
33-001502* CA-RIV-1502	15 slicks, 2 mortars, 120 chipped stone pieces (surface); 690 chipped stone pieces, midden, 36 animal bones, 1 mano, 3 metates, 1 burned piece of sandstone (subsurface)	0.50 - 0.75
33-001503* CA-RIV-1503	109 slicks, 14 mortars, 1 basin metate, 11 chipped stone pieces, 4 groundstone (surface); 250 animal bones, 13 groundstone implements, 9 ceramic sherds, 1 ornament fragment, 1600 chipped stone pieces, midden (subsurface)	0.75 – 1.0
33-002028* CA-RIV-2028	2 slicks	0.75 – 1.0
33-002211* CA-RIV-2211	3 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
33-002423* CA-RIV-2423	2 slicks	0.75 – 1.0
33-002424* CA-RIV-2424	1 slick	0.75 – 1.0
33-003941* CA-RIV-3941	4 slicks, 3 ceramic sherds	0.50 – 0.75
33-003987* CA-RIV-3987	1 mortar, several overlapping slicks, 3 flakes, concrete dammed tunnel, rock wall, water pipes	0.50 – 0.75 (sewer line) 1.25 – 1.50 (TTM 37439)
33-003995* CA-RIV-3995	+20 slicks, 15 mortars, 8 manos, 1 pestle, numerous flakes and cores	0.50 – 0.75 (sewer line) 1.25 – 1.5 (TTM 37439)
33-004005* CA-RIV-4005	13 bedrock milling features, 32 chipped stone pieces, 1 metate, 1 projectile point (surface); 150 pieces of lithic debitage, metate fragments, 1 mano (subsurface)	0.50 – 0.75
33-004006* CA-RIV-4006	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
33-004007* CA-RIV-4007	4 slicks, 3 mortars, 1 pestle	0.75 – 1.0
33-009662* CA-RIV-6462	2 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
33-009706* CA-RIV-6472	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
33-009707* CA-RIV-6473	2 slicks	0.75 – 1.0
33-009708* CA-RIV-6474	5 slicks	0.75 – 1.0
33-009709* CA-RIV-6475	3 slicks	0.75 – 1.0
33-009710* CA-RIV-6476	1 slick	0.75 – 1.0

33-009711* CA-RIV-6477	1 bedrock basin metate	0.75 – 1.0
33-009719* CA-RIV-2212, 2213, 2214, 6479H	+50 slicks, +20 mortars, midden, several portable metate & mano fragments, many pieces of chipped stone debitage, 1 hammerstone, burned bone, historic rock-lined reservoir Surface and subsurface deposit (Phase I & II)	0.75 – 1.0
33-009745* CA-RIV-6493H	Historic-period miner's prospect pit	0.75 – 1.0 (Channel) 1.25 – 1.5 (TTM 37439)
33-011254*	2 slicks	0.25 – 0.50
33-011255* CA-RIV-7125	10 slicks, 5 basin metates, 2 mortars	0.50 – 0.75
33-012452* CA-RIV-7069	2 slicks, 1 portable basin metate fragment	0.50 – 0.75
33-012453* CA-RIV-7070	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
33-012455* CA-RIV-7072	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
33-012456* CA-RIV-7073	2 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
33-012457* CA-RIV-7074	2 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
33-012458* CA-RIV-7075	2 slicks	0.50 – 0.75
33-012459* CA-RIV-7076	1 fire hearth, 5 chipped stone pieces, groundstone fragments, 7 burned animal bones, fire-affected rock, 1 pestle	0.50 – 0.75
33-012460* CA-RIV-7077	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
33-012461* CA-RIV-7078	3 slicks	0.75 – 1.0
33-012462* CA-RIV-7079	1 slick	0.50 – 0.75
33-012463* CA-RIV-7080	1 slick	0.75 – 1.0
33-012464* CA-RIV-7081	5 slicks	0.75 – 1.0
33-012493* CA-RIV-7108	1 slick	0.5 – 0.75
33-013376 CA-RIV-7439	2 slicks	0.50 – 0.75 (Channel) 1.0 – 1.25 (TTM 37439)
33-013379 CA-RIV-7442	1 mortar	0.50 – 0.75 (Channel) 1.0 – 1.25 (TTM 37439)
<b>33-014370</b>	An unnamed and informally-defined archaeological district that encompasses two ridges. Nearly 100 prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within the two ridges in question. Bedrock milling boulders containing grinding slicks, mortars, and	0.0 – 1.0

	basin metates are the most abundant feature type identified. Other features include rock rings, hunting blinds, diversion walls, possible fire hearths, a rock art panel, rock shelters, a Native American burial and cremation. Chipped stone scatters and groundstone implements have been found with some frequency, but a few ceramic sherds hammerstones, and fire-affected rock have also been recorded. Some middens have been encountered.	
33-015340	Pre-1953 well casing	0.50 – 0.75 (lift station) 2.0 – 2.25 (TTM 37439)
33-015341	c. 1950s-1970s abandoned well & related water conveyance features	0.0 – 0.25 (lift station) 1.50 – 1.75 (TTM 37439)
33-015342	c. post-war – 1960s ruins of cinder block & steel post cattle chute and corral remnants	0.25 – 0.50 (lift station) 1.50 – 1.75 (TTM 37439)
33-015756 CA-RIV-8216	1 slick	0.0 – 0.25

\* Denotes part of 33-014370

of 33-014370, an unnamed and informally delineated archaeological district comprised of a total of nearly 100 prehistoric archaeological sites. Although research is ongoing, data obtained from chronometric readings and diagnostic artifacts suggest that this area was used as early as the Late Archaic Period and as recently as Protohistoric times. Based on recorded descriptions, it appears that much of this large area was used for gathering plant foods, hunting game animals, and processing such food items on the many boulders provided by the physical environment. Larger site complexes that may represent remnants of somewhat long-term habitation localities have been identified in the western ridge system and along the southwest and southeast foothills of the eastern ridge system.

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* was completed by the Native American Heritage Commission for the subject property, based on the provided USGS quadrangle information, with negative results, although it was noted that this area is sensitive for cultural resources. At this time, responses to the project scoping letters have only been received from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pala Band of Mission Indians. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians assessed the subject property through their Cultural Resources Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation boundaries, the project area does fall within the bounds of their Tribal Traditional Use Areas. Their sources indicate that the project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive to the people of Soboba. At this

time, they have requested the following: consultation with the project proponents and lead agency; that information be transferred to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians regarding the progress of the project as soon as new developments occur; and that they continue to act as a consulting tribal entity for the project. Further, the Tribe believes that working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For that reason, they request that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department be present during any ground disturbing proceedings including surveys and archaeological testing. After consulting their maps, The Pala Band of Mission Indians determined that the project is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian reservation and it is beyond the boundaries of the territory the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, they have no objection to the continuation of the project activities as currently planned and defer to the wishes of tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

The literature search offered no information specific to the subject property. According to General Land Office records maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, the first non-Native owner of a portion of the land now encompassed by TTM 37439 was David W. Jackson. On September 30, 1891, Jackson received a Serial Patent for the W½NW¼ of Section 8, Township 6 south, Range 2 west under authority of the Land Act of 1820 (Fig. 9). As previously discussed in the History section of this report, the Land Act of 1820 reduced both the minimum price of public lands from \$2.00 to \$1.25 per acre and the minimum size of a standard tract from 160 to 80 acres. The minimum full payment now amounted to \$100, rather than \$320. Unlike the Homestead Act of 1862, also discussed previously, which required that the property be occupied for five years, including building a house and raising crops, the Land Act permitted that the land simply be purchased, with no additional requirements. Consequently, while it made land more affordable for settler, it also permitted rampant land speculation.

According to the 1870 United States Census, David Jackson was born about 1859 in Bogle, Gentry, Missouri and at the time of the census, he was only 11 years old and living with his mother, Elizabeth Jackson, and brothers Andrew (14) and Samuel (8 years old). Ten years later, David and his mother were the only household members and David was working in a saw mill (1880 Census). He later moved from Missouri to Murrieta, where he registered to vote in 1890 (California Great Register, 1866-1910). The next year, he purchased the subject property, but it does not appear that he ever lived there as no structures appear on the land from 1897 (date of survey for the 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic map) to 1976 (date of aerial photography for the 1979 photorevised Winchester topographic map). Additional information regarding David Jackson could not be found in any available records, including those maintained by the Meniffee Valley Historical Association. Since a chain-of-title search was not included in the Phase I scope of work, subsequent ownership of the western 80 acres of the subject property is not known at this time.

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(4-703 a.)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

CERTIFICATE

No. 3909

Whereas David W. Jackson of San Diego County California

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Los Angeles California whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said David W. Jackson

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," and the acts supplemental thereto, for the West half of the North West quarter of Section eight in Township six South of Range two West of San Bernardino Meridian in California, containing eighty acres

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said Tract has been purchased by the said David W. Jackson

Now know ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in each case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said David W. Jackson

and to his heirs, the said Tract above described: To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, therunto belonging, unto the said David W. Jackson

and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law. And there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

In testimony whereof J. Benjamin Harrison President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth

L.S.

By the President: Benjamin Harrison act. Ellen M. Crawford, Secretary. J. M. Townsend, Recorder of the General Land Office.

Figure 9: Serial patent issued to David W. Jackson on September 30, 1891 for the western 80 acres of what is now TTM 37439.

General Land Office records indicate that the first non-Native owner of the eastern 80 acres of what is now TTM 37439 was Thomas W. Holland. A State Volume Patent for the E½NW¼ of Section 8, Township 6 south, Range 2 west was issued to Thomas W. Holland on November 31, 1891 under authority of the Land Act of 1820 (Fig. 10).

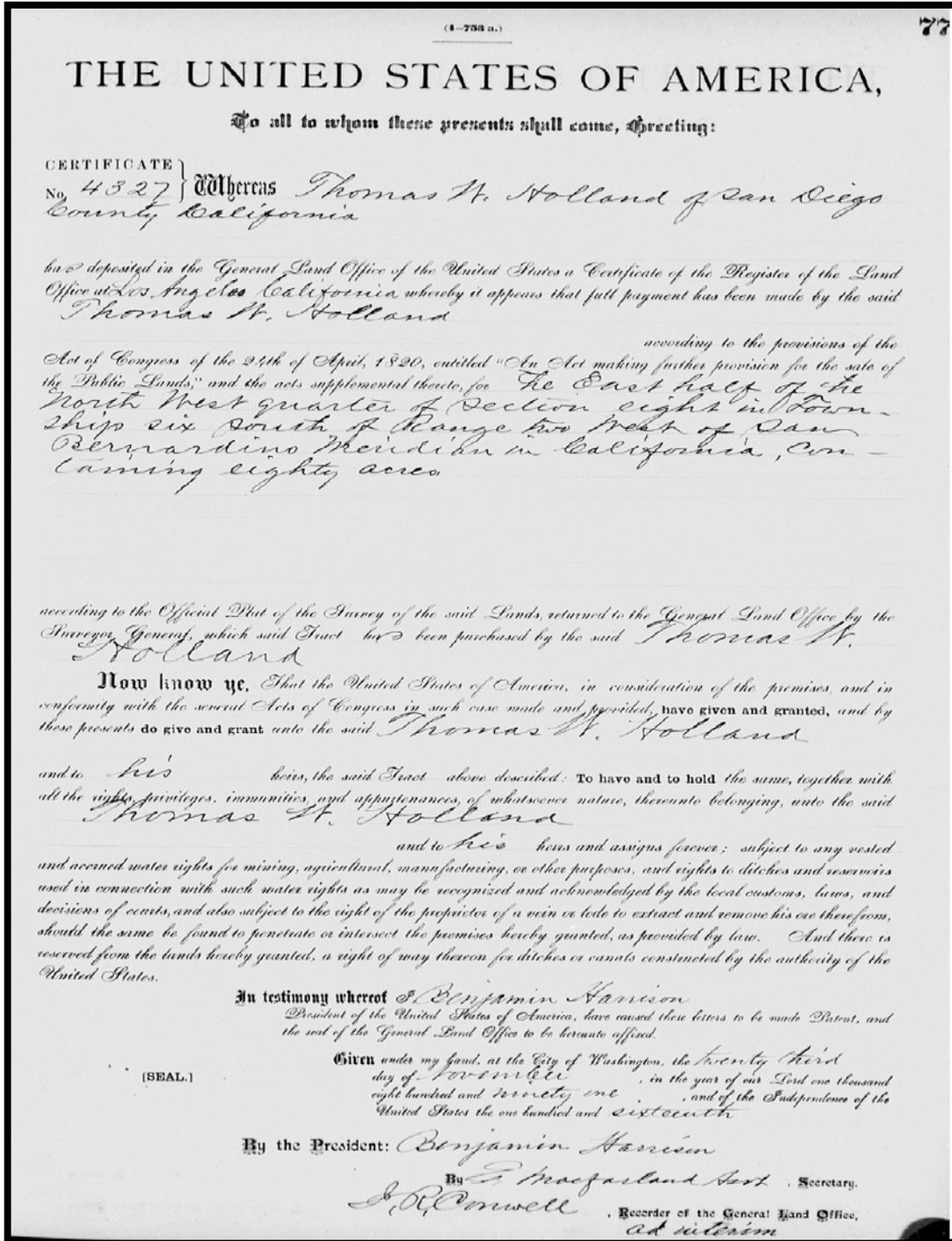


Figure 10: State Volume Patent issued to Thomas W. Holland on November 23, 1891 for the eastern 80 acres of what is now TTM 37439.

Thomas Holland was born about 1840 in Georgia. Although no census data has been found for him, it is known that Holland registered to vote in Winchester in 1890 and 1892 (California Great Registers, 1866-1910). No additional information about Holland has been found in available census or voter registration documents. According to Elinor Martin, president of the Menifee Valley Historical Association, although there were many Hollands who settled in this area, there is no record or mention of Thomas Holland. Interestingly, while Christopher C. Holland, born in Georgia ca. 1857 is listed in the 1900 Census, Thomas, who would presumably be related to him, is not.

Cartographic research indicates that by 1897-1898 (dates of survey for the 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic map) a structure appears at the northwestern corner of Thomas Holland's land, immediately south of Holland Road (Fig. 11).

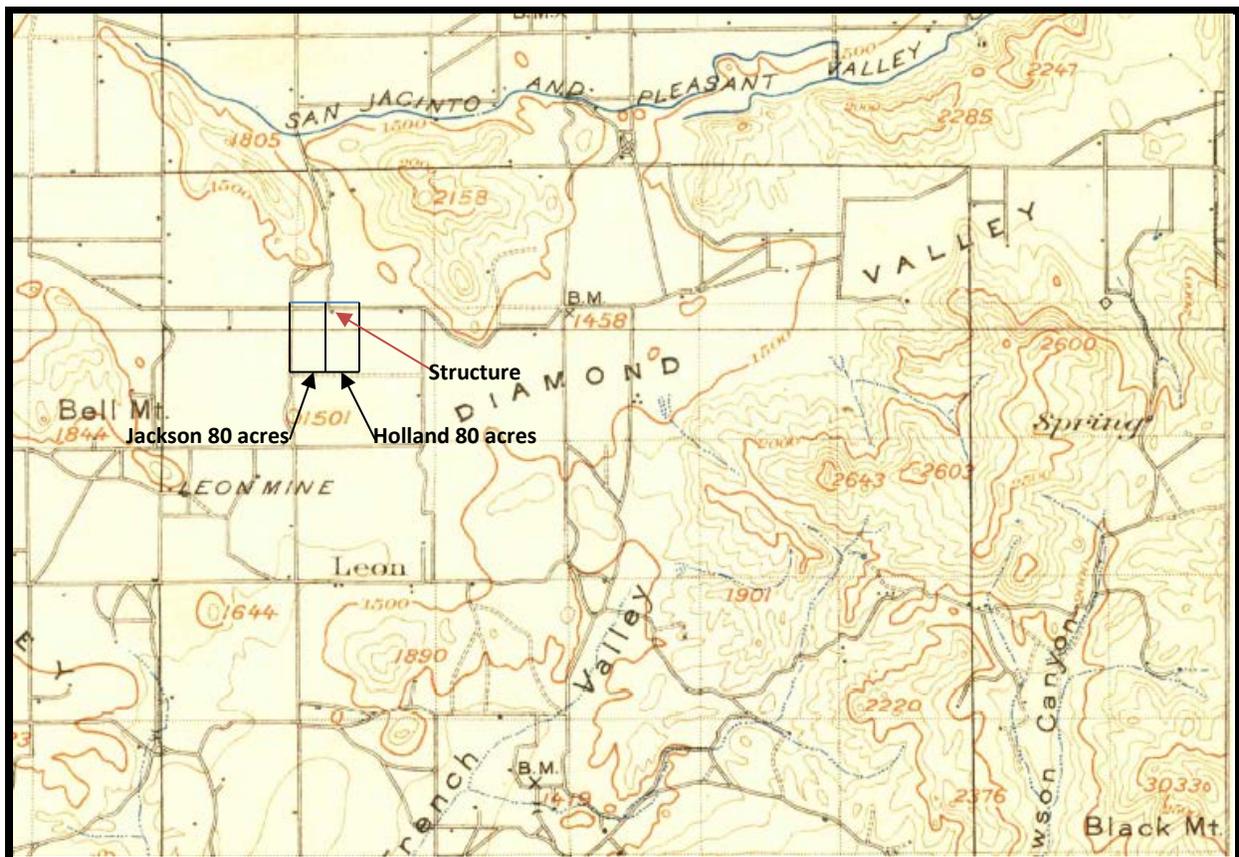


Figure 11: Location of a structure within Thomas Holland's land, ca. 1897-1898. Adapted from 1901 USGS Elsinore, California topographic map.

Since he registered to vote in Winchester as late as 1892, it is probable that this was Thomas Holland's house. In 1904, Thomas W. and Amanda M. Holland were issued a Serial Patent for 80 acres in the N½SE¼ in Section 18 of Township 5 south, Range 3 west, under authority of the Homestead Act of 1862. In order to receive this patent, they would have been required to live on the property for five years, build a home, and raise crops, which means that they would have moved to the new property by 1899. While it has not been confirmed by chain-of-title research, it is probable that Holland lived on the subject property until moving to his new land in 1899. By 1939 (year of aerial photography for the 1942 USACOE Murrieta topographic map), the structure no longer exists and no other structures appear through 1976 (date of aerial photography for the 1979 photorevised USGS Winchester topographic map).

As early as 1897, Holland Road, Leon Road, and Craig Avenue had been established, with Holland and Leon appearing as improved roadways and Craig as unimproved. By 1939, Briggs Road appears cartographically as an unimproved road, Leon Road is shown as improved, Holland Road is unimproved east of Leon Road, and Craig Avenue no longer appears cartographically. The same pattern exists through 1976.

### Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historic origin were observed within the boundaries of Tentative Tract No, 37439 or any associated off-site infrastructure improvement areas.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

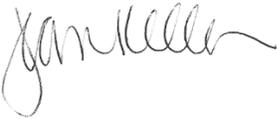
Cultural resources of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) or historic origin were not observed within the boundaries of either TTM 37439 or the associated off-site improvement areas. Cartographic evidence indicates that a structure was located immediately south of Holland Road near the center of the northern property boundary by 1897. It is probable that this was the residence of Thomas W. Holland, who purchased the eastern 80 acres of the subject property in 1891. By the next survey of the property in 1939, the structure no longer existed and no evidence of it was observed during the current field survey. Thirty-four cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of TTM 37439 and eight are within one mile of the off-site improvements located to the west. The majority of these cultural resources properties are located within 33-14370, an unnamed and informally defined archaeological district comprised of several spatially separated prehistoric and historic-era sites and isolates for a total of 134 recorded resources. The southern boundary of 33-14370 is located immediately north of Holland Road, which forms the northern boundary of TTM 37439.

No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

Despite the absence of any cultural resources being observed within the property boundaries during the current field survey, the presence of a structure on the property during the historic era and the presence of a highly sensitive archaeological district immediately north, suggest that it is possible subsurface cultural resources may exist within the property boundaries. Therefore, archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbing activities associated with construction of TTM 37439 and the associated off-site infrastructure improvements is recommended. Further, recognition of requests made by the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is recommended, including tribal monitoring during ground disturbing proceedings.

CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment described herein.



March 26, 2018

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Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.  
Riverside County Certificate No. 232

Date

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 Surveys  
 Plats and Field Notes  
 Land Status Records  
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1968 Map of Riverside County , California Showing Locations of Mines and Mineral Resources.

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 Voter Registration: 1890 – Murrieta, San Diego, California, United States

Thomas W. Holland. Country: USA; State: California; County: San Diego;  
 Folder: 5030113; Film: 977095; Page: 46; Image: 52.  
 Voter Registration: 1890 – Winchester, San Diego, California, United States

Thos. W. Holland. Country: USA; State: California; County: San Diego; Folder:  
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1953 Map: Romoland, Calif. (7.5' 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1951  
1953 Map: Winchester, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1951  
1959 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); aerial photos taken in 1955  
1973 Map: Romoland, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1967  
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## APPENDIX

Record Search Results  
Sacred Lands File Search Results  
Responses to Project Scoping Letters

## **EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER**

California Historical Resources Information System  
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418  
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu  
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

May 6, 2018  
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 120  
ST-RIV 4391

Jean A. Keller  
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244  
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Canterwood Project

Dear Ms. Keller:

We received your request on October 19th, 2017, for a cultural resources records search for the Canterwood project located in multiple sections in the Winchester and Romoland areas of Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that nine cultural resource studies involved the project area. PDF copies of these reports are included for your reference. Four additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and "Eastern Information Center Report Detail". Copies of these reports are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies. Per your request, we have also identified 56 cultural resource studies within a one-mile radius of your project area.

Our records indicate that 42 cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. None of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing".

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Historic Property Directory (HPD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

*Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and HPD; the ADOE and HPD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.*

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,

Lara Rodriguez  
Information Officer

Enclosures

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Environmental and Cultural Department  
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710



October 31, 2017

Dr. Jean Keller  
Cultural Resources Consultant

Sent by E-mail: 4jakeller@gmail.com

RE: Proposed Canterwood (APN 466-319-002 & -026) Project, near the City of Menifee;  
Winchester and Romoland USGS Quadrangles, Riverside County, California

Dear Dr. Keller:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results however the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: [gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.  
Associate Governmental Program Analyst  
(916) 373-3714

**CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:** This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
10/31/2017**

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission  
Indians**

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

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission  
Indians**

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**Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay  
Nation**

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**Morongo Band of Mission  
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**Morongo Band of Mission  
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**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians  
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson  
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Indians**

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**Pechanga Band of Mission  
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**Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
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admin@ramonatribe.com

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Canterwood Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
10/31/2017**

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
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**Rincon Band of Mission Indians**

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**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
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**San Pasqual Band of Mission  
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**Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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**San Pasqual Band of Mission  
Indians**

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**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
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Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
10/31/2017

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay  
Nation**

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**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians**

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**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

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jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay  
Indians**

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Canterwood Project, Riverside County.

December 14, 2017

Attn: Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant  
1042 North El Camino Real, Suite B-244  
Encinitas, CA 92024



**RE: Canterwood Project – south of Holland Road, north of Craig Avenue, east of Leon Road, and west of Eucalyptus Avenue (APN 466-319-002 & 026) – City of Menifee, County of Riverside, CA**

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. This project location is in proximity to known sites, is a shared use area that was used in ongoing trade between the tribes, and is considered to be culturally sensitive by the people of Soboba.

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is requesting the following:

1. To initiate a consultation with the project proponents and lead agency.
2. The transfer of information to the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians regarding the progress of this project should be done as soon as new developments occur.
3. Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians continues to act as a consulting tribal entity for this project.
4. Working in and around traditional use areas intensifies the possibility of encountering cultural resources during the construction/excavation phase. For this reason the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requests that Native American Monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resource Department to be present during any ground disturbing proceedings. Including surveys and archaeological testing.
5. Request that proper procedures be taken and requests of the tribe be honored (Please see the attachment)

Multiple areas of potential impact were identified during an in-house database search. Specifics to be discussed in consultation with the lead agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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

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

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

**Treatment and Disposition of Remains.**

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

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

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

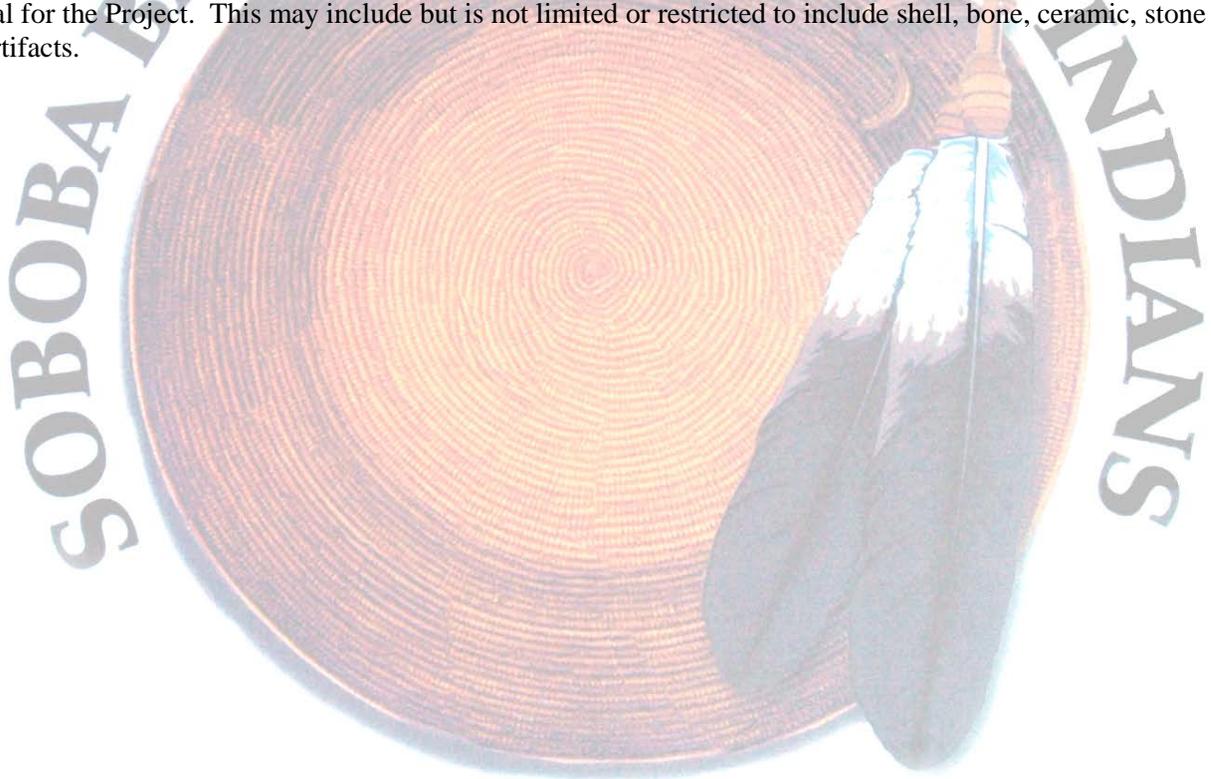
D. All parties are aware that the Soboba Band may wish to rebury the human remains and associated ceremonial and cultural items (artifacts) on or near, the site of their discovery, in an area that shall not be subject to future subsurface disturbances. The Developer should accommodate on-site reburial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

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

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

**Non-Disclosure of Location Reburials.** It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The Coroner, parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code § 6254 (r).

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



**Confidentiality:** The entirety of the contents of this letter shall remain confidential between Soboba and Jean A. Keller. No part of the contents of this letter may be shared, copied, or utilized in any way with any other individual, entity, municipality, or tribe, whatsoever, without the expressed written permission of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.

**PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

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



December 27, 2017

Jean A Keller  
Cultural Resources Consultant  
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244  
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Canterwood Project

Dear Ms. Keller:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

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