

Appendix 5.0

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Wildomar Shooting Academy

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
OF

WILDOMAR SHOOTING ACADEMY
APN 367-020-038
34020 Mission Trail, Wildomar

±2.33 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF WILDOMAR
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 4 WEST, SECTION 27, SBM
USGS LAKE ELSINORE, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Wildomar Shooting Academy, APN 367-020-038, (hereafter, Wildomar Shooting Academy) was requested by the project sponsor, Mr. Don MacLean of KCG BLUE, LLC. The subject property encompasses ± 2.33 acres of land located at 34020 Mission Trail, in the City of Wildomar, western Riverside County. Existing land use is vacant and residential. The proposed project is a gun shooting range, although at this time, a formal development plan has not yet been submitted to the City of Wildomar Planning Department.

The purpose of the 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.

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of APN 367-020-038, proposed for development of the Wildomar Shooting Academy. 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 cultural resources assessment, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. Despite the Native American Heritage Commission stating that there are Native American cultural sites, no specific locational information was provided and only a single isolated artifact has been recorded within a one-mile radius of the property. This is an area of low sensitivity for cultural, archaeological, and historical resources, with only seven cultural resources properties having been recorded within a one-mile radius of the subject property. The historical resources represent an existing airport and a number of mid-20th Century buildings and irrigation system components, with the largest site having been demolished at some time between 2005 and 2009. Considering the above factors, there is a low probability that subsurface cultural resources exist within the property boundaries. Therefore, neither further research nor mitigation is recommended. Should subsurface cultural resources be encountered during ground disturbing anywhere within the boundaries of the subject property, however, it is recommended that the grading be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources and make a determination of their significance.

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Wildomar 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. 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 at the Eastern Information Center 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 thirteen tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development within the Wildomar area. 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 pedestrian 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 the Wildomar Shooting Academy, although a formal development plan has not yet been submitted to the City of Wildomar (Fig. 1). As shown on the USGS Lake Elsinore, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses a total of ± 2.33 acres, is located in Section 27, Township 6 south, Range 4 west, SBM (Fig. 2). Current land use is vacant and residential. Adjacent land uses are a residential to the east; a small commercial center, vacant, and residential to the north; vacant to the south and west. Disturbances to the subject property are moderate, representing cumulative impacts resulting from grading, vegetation clearance, off-road vehicle activity, excavation, trash dumping, residential construction and occupation, and road construction.

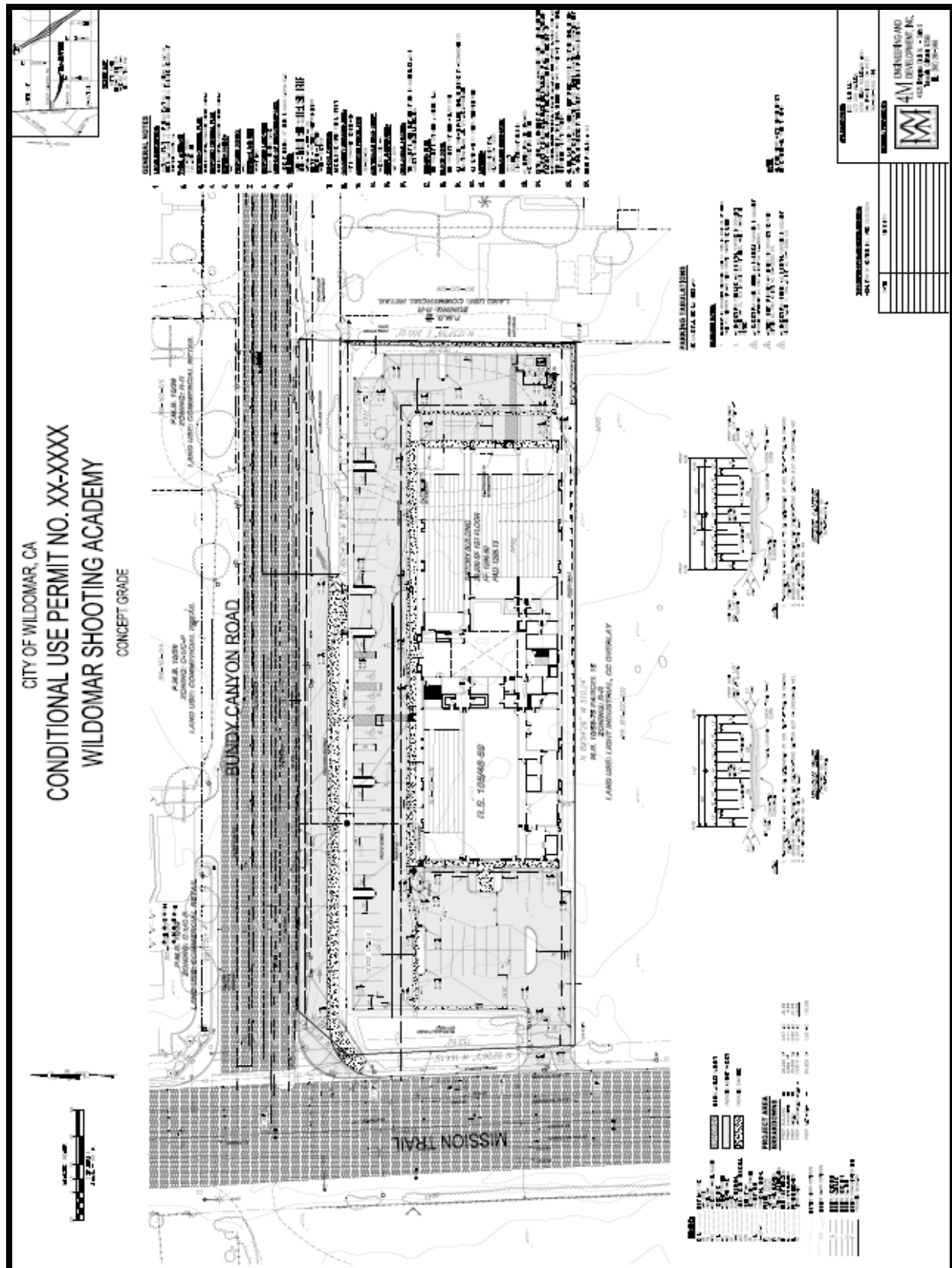


Figure 1: Proposed Wildomar Shooting Academy (APN 367-020-038).

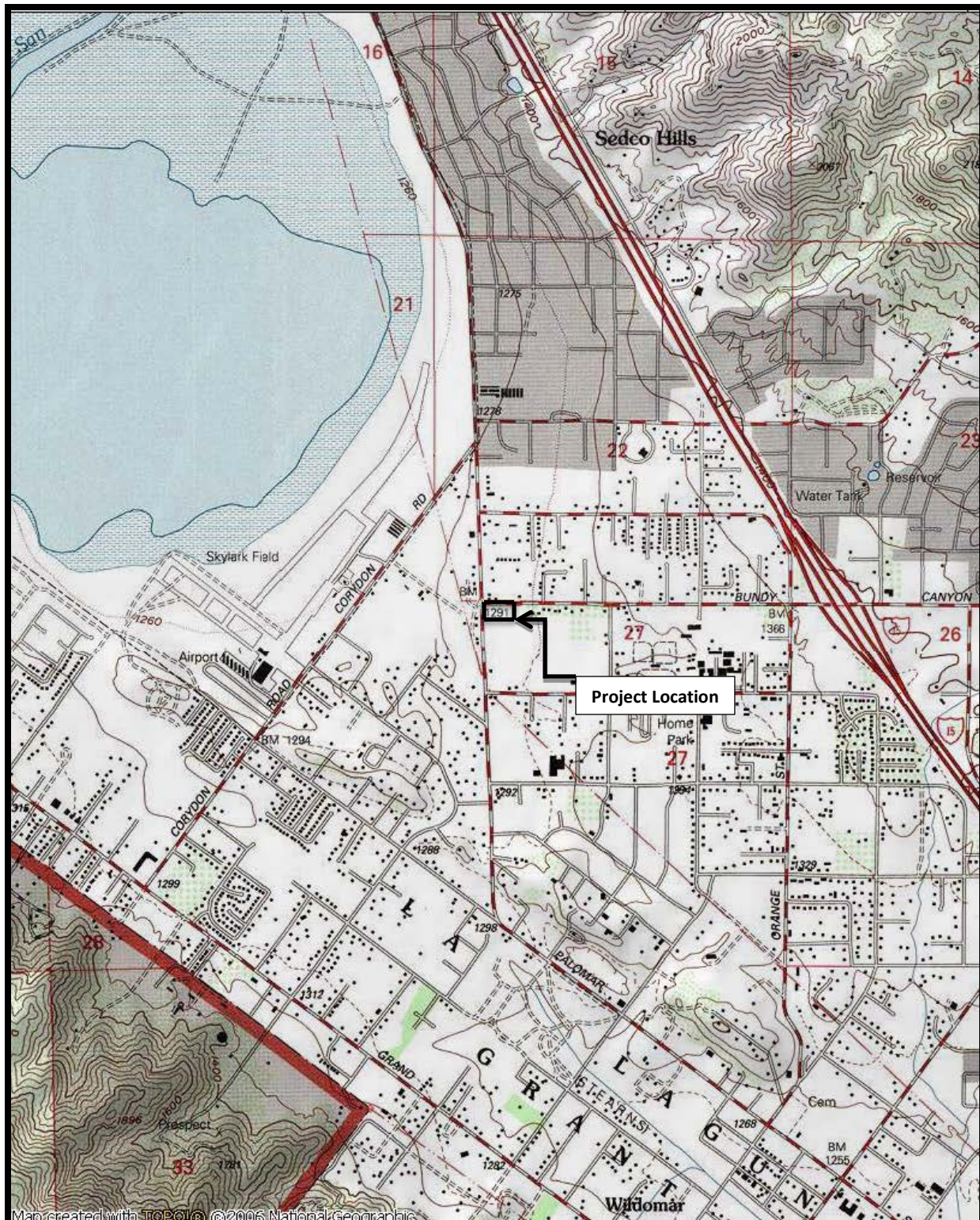


Figure 2: Location of the Wildomar Shooting Academy in the City of Wildomar, western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Lake Elsinore, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series (1997).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the City of Wildomar, western Riverside County (Fig. 3). It is situated in a topographically diverse region that is defined by Lake Elsinore to the northwest, Sedco Hills to the northeast, the Elsinore Mountains to the southwest, and Temecula Valley to the southeast. The study area lies within a portion of the Northern Peninsular Ranges of Southern California, with the general province characterized by upland surfaces, prominent ridges and peaks, longitudinal valleys, basins, and steep-walled canyons.

Topographically, the subject property consists of a flat in-fill lot that has been altered to facilitate road construction and residential occupation (Fig. 4 & 5). Current elevations within the boundaries of the subject property are 1296.0 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) across the entirety. A permanent source of water does not exist within the property boundaries, although Lake Elsinore, which is a permanent source of water, is located approximately three-quarters of a mile to the west.

Geological formations within the Northern Peninsular Range are generally comprised of the great mass of basement igneous rocks called the Southern California Batholith, with the primary rocks being granitic tonalite and diorite of Jurassic age. Exposed granitic bedrock outcrops or boulders suitable for use by indigenous peoples of the region for food preparation, rock art, or shelter are not present within the property boundaries. Sparsely scattered loose lithic material was observed throughout the subject property, but none of that observed would have been suitable for production of flaked or ground stone tools by Native Americans of the region.

Biology

As a result of vegetation clearance, grading, and residential occupation, native vegetation is limited to remnant stands of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) sparsely scattered throughout the property. Prior to development and disturbance, the subject property hosted the Riversidian Sage-Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region. Representative plant species of this native community include, but are not limited to, the dominant interior California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), as well as chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), thick-leaved lilac (*Ceanothus crassifolius*), California scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus Mexicana*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), and sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*). Native Americans of the region used most of these plants for food, implement production, medicine, and construction.

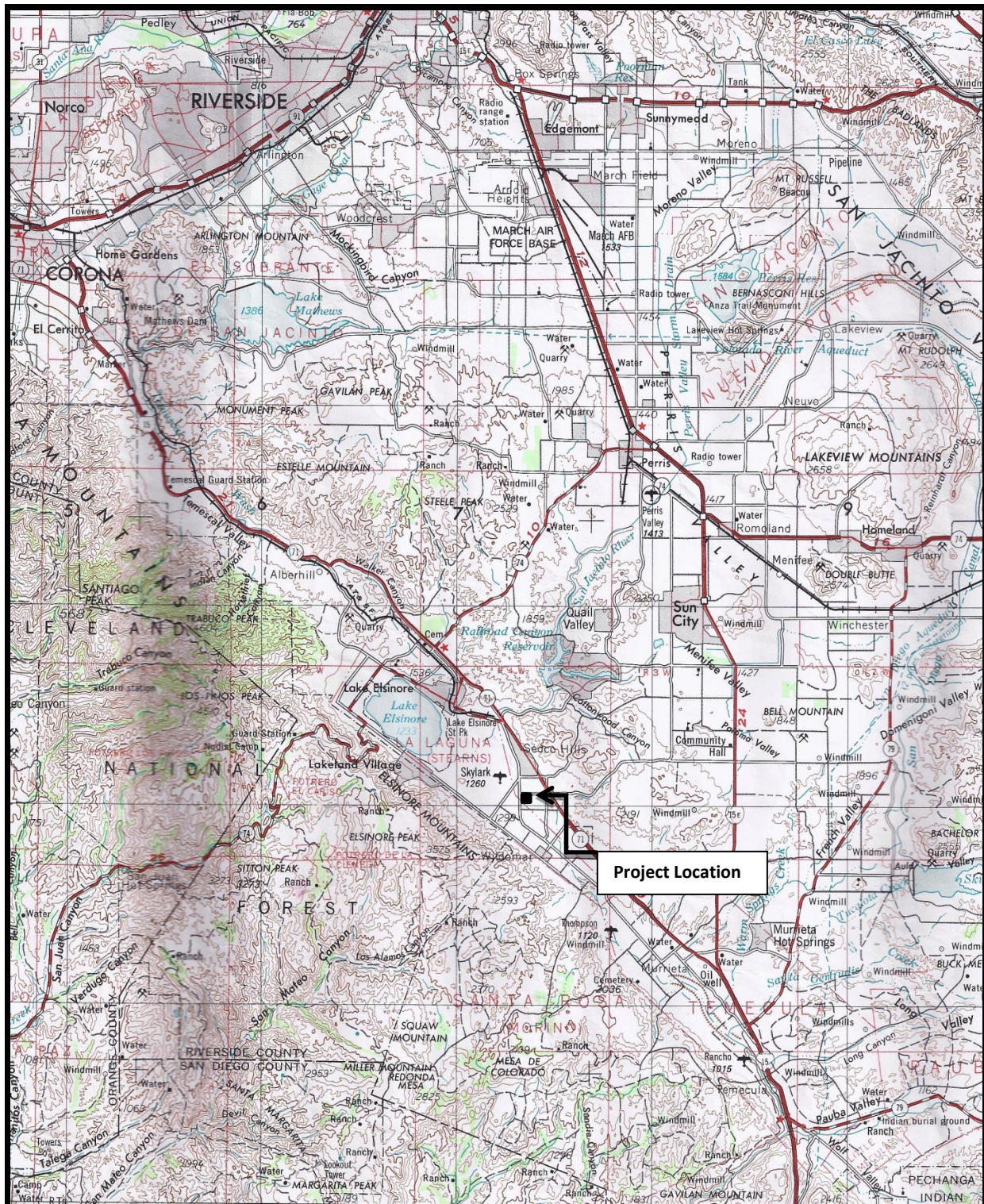


Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1979). Scale 1:250,000.

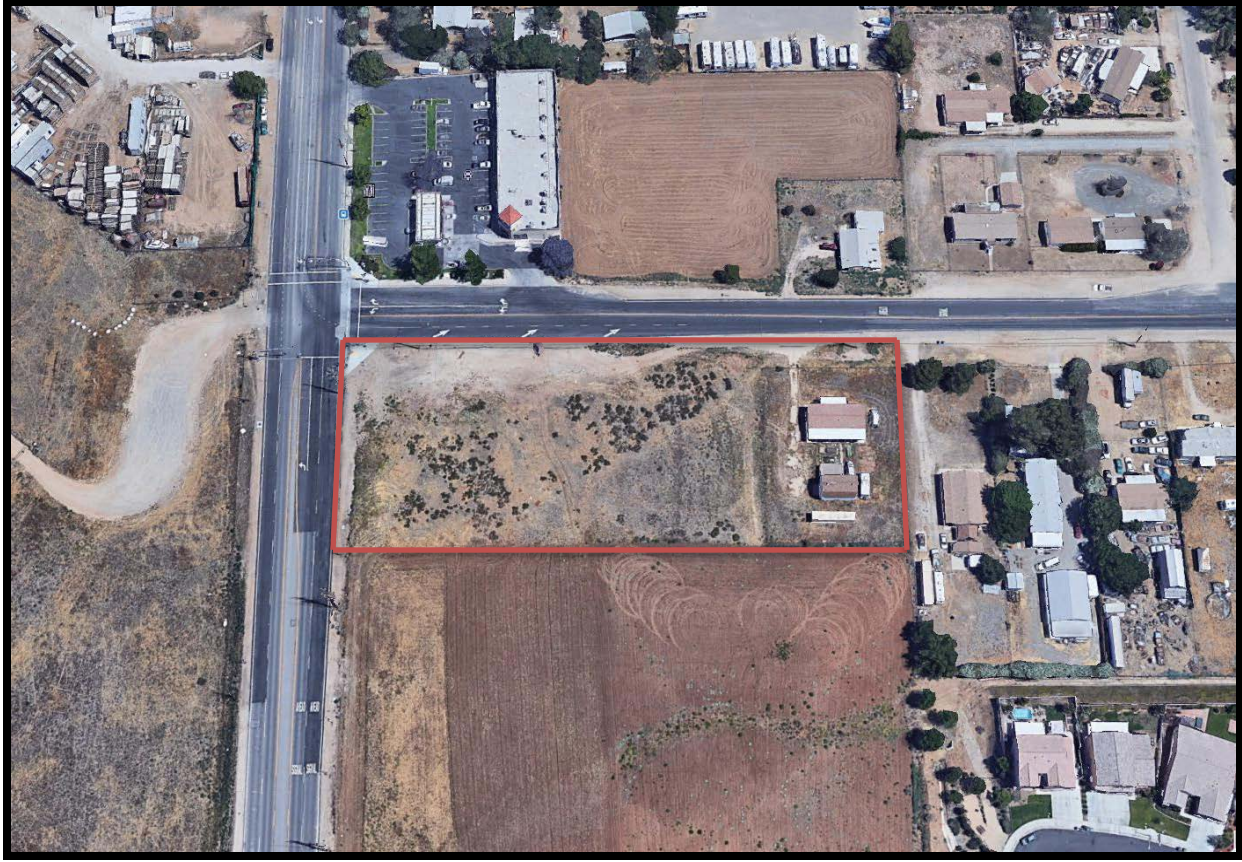


Figure 4: Aerial view of the subject property.

Non-native grasses and weeds are found throughout the subject property, with greatest density around the property perimeters. Observed plant species include, but are not limited to, Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), shortpod mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), brome grass (*Bromus diandrus*), and rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*).

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*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), 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.



View from the northwestern property corner looking east.



View from the northwestern property corner looking south.

Figure 5: Views of the subject property.

Discussion

Based on existing resources found on undeveloped land in the proximity of the subject property, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered 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 or art are not present within the project boundaries and loose lithic material has very limited availability, with none of that observed suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production. Lake Elsinore, which obviously represents a permanent and abundant source of water, is located approximately three-quarters of a mile west of the subject property. It is probable that the subject property was viewed in a favorable light at least for seasonal resource exploitation, primarily due to the existence of the lake, as well as the plants and animals its presence would have drawn.

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 tillable soil, relatively flat topography, an abundant source of water, 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 Jollan 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 Jollan 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, millingsstones, 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 Californian Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality.

According to ethnographers and Luiseño oral tradition, the territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing much of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the west to the Southern Channel Islands, to the Santa Ana River and Box Springs Mountain on the north, as far northeast as Mt. San Jacinto, to Lake Henshaw on the southeast, and to Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest. 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. 6). With the exception of the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure



Figure 6: 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 dracunculus*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. colombariae*), 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 ursinuss*). 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 1978:555). 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.

According to early ethnographers, 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 householding 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 1908:221-225). 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 1963:169-170). 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 1978:557). 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.

Although the Portola and Serra expedition apparently bypassed the study area, there is a possibility that Pedro Fages, a lieutenant in Portola's Catalan Volunteers, may have stopped in the area while looking for deserters from San Diego in 1772 (Hicks and Hudson 1970:10; Hudson 1981:14). In addition, historian Phillip Rush credits Captain Juan Pablo Grijalva and his party with the first white discovery of the region in 1795 (1965:29). The first white men of record to enter the region were Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and Captain Pedro Lisalde. In 1797 their expedition party, comprised of seven soldiers and five Indians (probably Juaneños from the Mission San Juan Capistrano) stopped briefly near Temecula on their journey to find another mission site. Upon leaving the valley Fr. Santiago remarked in his journal that the expedition had encountered an Indian village called "Temecula: (Hudson 1981:13-14).

In 1798 on the site Santiago had selected, 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.

By 1818 the greater Temecula Valley had become the Mission San Luis Rey’s principle producer of grain and was considered one of the mission’s most important holdings. It was at approximately this time that a granary, chapel, and majordomo’s home were built in Temecula. These were the first structures built by whites within the boundaries of Riverside County (Hudson 1981:19). The buildings were constructed at the original Indian village of Temecula on a high bluff at the southern side of Temecula Creek where it joins Murrieta Creek to form the Santa Margarita River. This entire area continued to be an abundant producer of grain, as well as horses and cattle, for the thriving Mission San Luis Rey until the region became part of Mexico on April 11, 1822. Following this event, the Spanish missions and mission ranches began a slow decline.

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 1948:66). 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*). The subject property is located approximately 300 feet east of the La Laguna Rancho’s eastern boundary.

The La Laguna Rancho, encompassing three square leagues, was granted to Julian Manriquez by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltorena on June 7, 1844. The land grant included all of the lake and shoreline, but did not extend very far onto land around the lake in any direction. Manriquez died a few years after receiving the grant and the property passed to his widow, Trinidad, and their two sons. They sold the rancho to Abel Stearns in 1852 for \$4,125, but Stearns only held the rancho for six years, selling it to Augustin Machado for \$6000 (Gunther, 281). Machado built an adobe on the northwest corner of his property and with the advent of the Butterfield Stage Road, the house became a focal point and a stage stop for the mail stages (Lech, 85). Augustin Machado died in 1865 and left the La Laguna Rancho to his wife, Ramona, and their twelve children. Ramona received an undivided one-half interest, while each child received an undivided twenty-sixth interest.

Throughout the 1840's and 1850's thousands of settlers and prospectors traveled through the study area on the Emigrant Trail in route to various destinations in the West. The southern portion of the trail ran from the Colorado River to Warner's Ranch and then westward to Aguanga, where it split into two roads. The main road continued westward past Aguanga and into the valley north of the Santa Ana Mountains. This road was alternately called the Colorado Road, Old Temescal Road, or Fort Yuma Road and what is now SR-79 generally follows its alignment. The second road, known as the San Bernardino Road, split off northward from Aguanga and ran along the base of the San Jacinto Mountains.

On September 16, 1858, the Butterfield Company, following the southern Emigrant Trail, began carrying the Overland Mail from Tipton, Missouri to San Francisco, California. The first stage coach passed through Temecula on October 7, 1858 and exchanged horses at John Magee's store, which was located south of Temecula Creek on the Little Temecula Rancho. It was around this store that the second location of Temecula had been established (Hicks 1970:27). In addition to being a Butterfield Overland Mail stop, it was at John Magee's store that the first post office in what is now Riverside County opened on April 22, 1859 with Louis A. Rouen being appointed the first United States postmaster in inland southern California (Hudson 1968:8). From this time until the outbreak of the Civil War terminated Butterfield's service, mail was delivered to the Temecula Post Office four times per week.

In the final period of historic occupation, the American Developmental/Indian Reservation Era (A.D. 1860-current) the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of the land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the G.L.O. land survey, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. The state was 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 in the southern part 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 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 was required to publish an 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 came to be known as Riverside County saw an influx of settlers, as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining.

In June of 1873, Augustin Machado's wife and eleven of the children sold their rights to 12,832 acres of the La Laguna Rancho for \$29,000 to Charles Ammon Sumner (SDC Deed Bk. 21:453). The oldest of Machado's children, Juan Machado, retained his share, a pie-shaped piece 513 acres in size, whose point extended into the lake. Machado built an adobe to house his family and continued to live there for many years. In 1875 Sumner mortgaged the La Laguna Rancho to the Temple and Workman Bank of Los Angeles for \$5000 with interest at 1 ¼% monthly. In 1876 the note was foreclosed on and sold at a sheriff's sale in 1877 for \$6714.49 to Milton S. Latham. Later the same year, Latham sold the rancho to Frederick M. Sumner, brother of Charles Ammon Sumner (Gunther 281). In 1881 Sumner transferred the land grant to Arthur Scrivener, Trustee for the London and San Francisco Bank, Ltd.

On March 17, 1882 the California Southern Railroad (San Bernardino and Temecula Line) was opened extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino and the entire region anticipated a boom in industry and population. With the arrival of rail access, the La Laguna Rancho flourished, and within fifteen years no fewer than eight separate developments were founded on, or adjacent to, rancho lands (Lech 342). While many of these developments died in the bust of the 1880s, the town of Elsinore survived and became one of the foremost towns in southwestern Riverside County. Unfortunately, rail access was short-lived. Flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon had plagued the California Southern Railroad from the beginning, 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 Railway 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 was washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Serendipitously, the great land boom in California commenced shortly after the opening of the California Southern Railroad and on September 24, 1883, Franklin H. Heald, Donald M. Graham, and William Collier purchased 12,832 acres of the La Laguna Rancho for \$24,000 (\$1.95/acre). The rancho was renamed Elsinore and subdivided into town lots and small acreages for sale (Gunther, 282). Graham and Collier had also been trying to persuade Juan Machado to sell them his 513 acres, but since they spoke no Spanish and he spoke no English, they were unsuccessful. Unluckily for them, Spanish-speaking George Irish came along, liked Machado's place, and succeeded in buying most of it in 1884 at an undisclosed price. Machado continued living with his family on his decreased acreage, eventually adding 150 acres through a purchase from the General Land Office in October, 1890 (SDC Patent Bk. 6: 423).

Franklin, Heald, and Collier dissolved their partnership in 1885, with Heald taking the portion of the rancho that lay northwesterly of Corydon Street. Unfortunately, he was unable to pay his

mortgage and in 1892, lost approximately 10,000 acres to Security Loan and Trust Company. That company quickly sold to land to the South Riverside Land and Water Company for \$36,000 (Gunther, 282). Collier and Graham took as their share the land that lay southeasterly of Corydon Street and platted a town site with the name “Wildon” on the land. In November of 1886, a second plat for the new town was recorded with the name “Wildomar” (Fig. 7). This final name was comprised of letters of each partner’s first name, plus letters from the first name of Margaret Collier, who was Graham’s sister and Collier’s wife.

On April 16, 1886, Wildomar’s first post office was established and when Riverside County incorporated in 1893, Wildomar was designated as one of the original 40 election precincts and the Wildomar school district as one of the original 52 accepted school districts. Many Quakers from West Branch, Iowa settled in Wildomar and the town became known as a Quaker colony (Gunther 1984:572-573). According to the *Riverside Daily Press* (1898:43), the proprietors of Wildomar (presumably Graham & Collier) were temperance men and they decided that their new town should never be cursed by the presence of a saloon, so they incorporated into every deed of acre property, as well as the town lots, the “no saloon” clause. It is for this reason, theorized the newspaper, that the 1898 population of Wildomar was almost entirely comprised of Prohibitionists and also exclusively of members of one or the other of the churches that were built as soon as the town was created.

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 appears to have occurred 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 those appearing 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 region. Replacing daily reports on gold yields from the mines were crop yields and bushel counts from the growing number of farms in southwestern Riverside County. Although settlers continued to move into this region and a number of small towns, such as Wildomar, developed, the migration was less dynamic than it had been during the early years of the gold rush and the region retained the essentially rural flavor it has maintained until recently.

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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, 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: the National Register of Historic Places, the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. 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 in the Wildomar area.

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. Cartographic research was conducted using the online USGS Historical Map Collection and the online General Land Office Map database maintained by the Bureau of Land Management. Archival research relating to the original ownership of the subject property was conducted using the General Land Office records, Ancestry.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The following maps were consulted:

1885 General Land Office Plat of Township No. 6 South, Range No. 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian

1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map

1942 Lake Elsinore, California 15' USGS Topographic Map

1953 Lake Elsinore, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

1973 Lake Elsinore, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map

1979 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map.

1988 (photorevised) Lake Elsinore, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

1997 Lake Elsinore, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property on August 27, 2018. The survey was accomplished by traversing the subject property, beginning at the northwestern property

corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. The survey proceeded in a generally west-east, east-west direction following the existing land contours. All of the property was accessible for survey with the exception of those areas covered by an existing residence and garage, associated structures, vehicles, and scattered refuse deposits. Due to recent vegetation abatement, ground surface visibility of accessible land was approximately 90%.

According to Riverside County Building and Safety records, the existing residence and garage were erected in 1981. Therefore, they are classified as contemporary construction and were not recorded as historical resources.

RESULTS

Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center indicated that the subject property had not been included in a previous cultural resources study, although three studies have been conducted that involved potential infrastructure improvements along Bundy Canyon Road and Mission Trail, adjacent to the subject property. Each of the studies encompassed large amounts of land, but it is unclear whether they actually included pedestrian surveys of the subject property, as at least one study referenced the use of “windshield-style surveys (RI-09441). Information pertaining to these studies is included in the References section of this report.

The subject property is located within a relatively well-studied area with twenty cultural resources studies having been recorded within a one-mile radius. During the course of field surveys for these studies, seven cultural resource properties have been recorded. Table 1 lists the assigned primary number for each cultural resource property, the recorded resources for each, and the distance from the Wildomar Shooting Academy. With only one exception, all of the recorded sites are existing mid-20th century residences or irrigation system components. Only one isolated artifact of prehistoric (Native American) origin has been recorded within the one-mile radius.

Table 1
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search

Primary Number	Description	Distance from Property (in miles)
33-007157	ca. 1941 Vernacular Wood Frame building, former barracks from Camp Haan (Anti-Aircraft Training Center Camp), moved to current location in 1948. <i>Listed on the OHP Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, but ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places</i>	0.25 - 0.50
33-008914	One isolated granitic groundstone fragment	0.50 – 0.75
33-014803	ca. late 1940s Skylark Airport, comprised of two runways, several portable and permanent buildings and patios	0.25 – 0.50
33-014804	Remnant feature of gravity-flow standpipe-type irrigation system	0.50 – 0.75

33-014891	Abandoned complex of historic-age farm buildings and structures recorded in 2005, field check in 2009 showed that all buildings and structures had been demolished	0.25 – 0.50
33-017309	ca. 1940s one-story Ranch-style commercial building, probably a converted residence	0.75 – 1.0
33-019926	1943-1956 Large irrigation pump, pump motor, and associated pipes	0.25 – 0.50

The *Sacred Lands File* search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission indicated that Native American cultural sites are present and recommended contacting Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, as well as the other tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The NAHC response did not state that the cultural sites were sacred, what they were comprised of, or where they were located in relation to the subject property. As previously discussed, only a single isolated artifact has been reported within a one-mile radius of the subject property. Of the thirteen project scoping letters sent to tribes interested in the study area, a response was only received from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. They deferred to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians and notified them of such. No communication relating to the subject property or the proposed project was received from any other tribe.

The literature search offered no information specific to the subject property. Archival records indicate that the first non-Native owner of the subject property on record was the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. On January 9, 1885 a serial patent for 2141.48 acres of land was granted to the SPRR under authorization of the July 27, 1866: Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific Act (14 Stat. 292), also known as the Railroad and Telegraph Line Lands Act; Section 27 of Township 6 south, Range 4 west was included in the patent (Fig. 8). Interestingly, while most lands set aside under the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Act of 1866 included entire sections of land (640 acres), Section 27 only encompassed 336.43 acres of land, as the remainder was part of the La Laguna Rancho (Fig. 9). Of further interest is that by 1880, this section had already been divided into 10 parcels of land ranging in size from 19.36 acres to 160 acres for public sale, yet it was deeded to the SPRR in 1885.

The intent of July 27, 1866 Act was to grant lands to aid in the construction of a transcontinental railroad and telegraph line from the states of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast. The Act authorized the creation of a corporation, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and empowered it to lay out, locate, and construct continuous railroad and telegraph lines from Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast. The right-of-way through public lands was granted to the corporation for the construction of a railroad and telegraph with the right, power, and authority to take from the public lands adjacent to the road, as well as earth, stone, and timber for construction. (https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/hornbeck_usa_2_d/15).

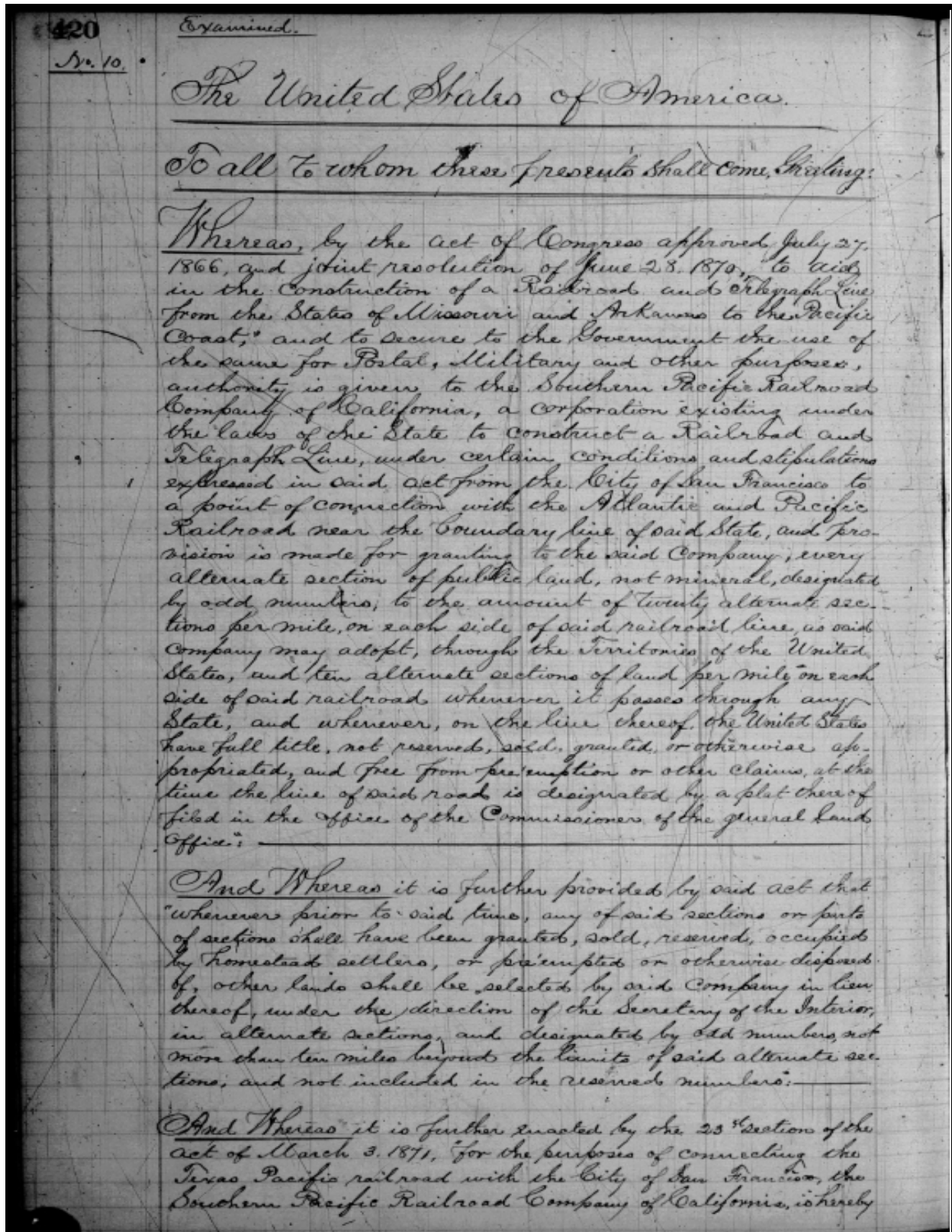
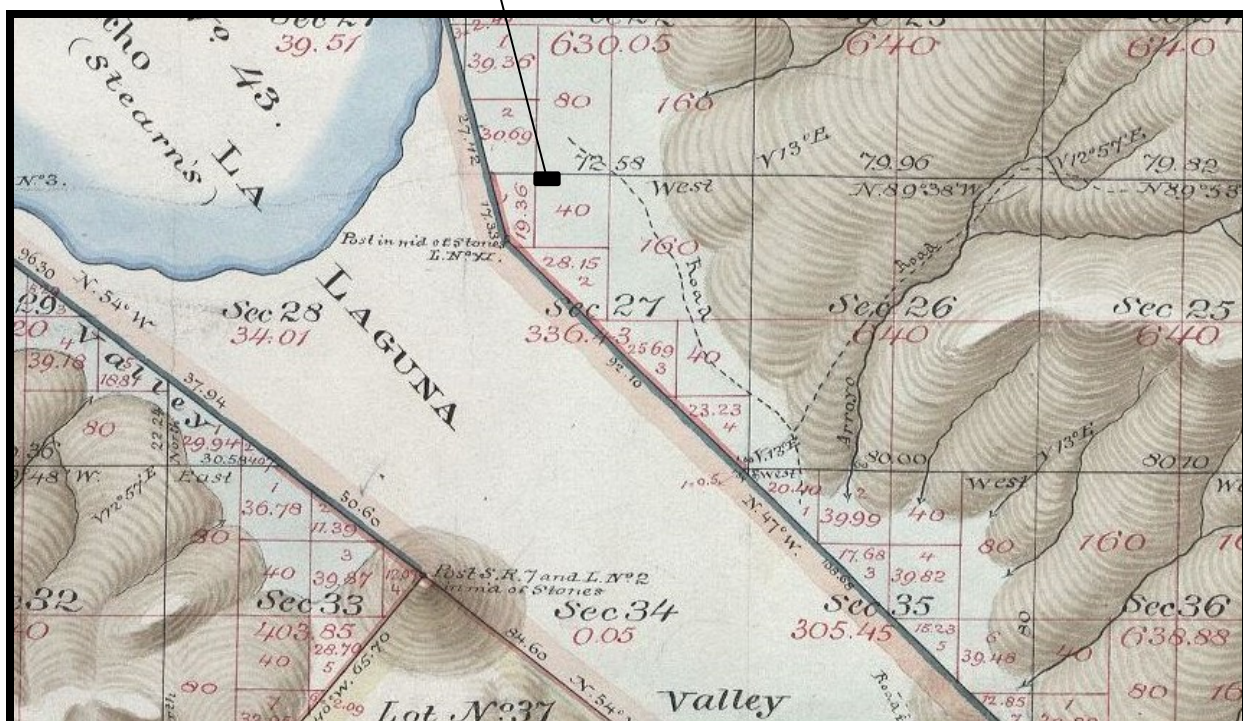


Figure 8: Serial patent CACAAA075082 granting 2141.48 acres of land to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on January 9, 1885. (CDI Doc. ID101796944, BLM Records)



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Under what were known as the Pacific Railroad Acts, which included the 1866 Act, ten miles on either side of the proposed railroad route were typically granted and this became the land grant boundaries. The Federal government gave railroads all odd-numbered sections within the boundaries, a “checkerboard” layout — blocks of railroad lands alternated with government-retained lands — with the intent that the railroads would sell their lands to settlers to finance the railroad, and the presence of the railroad would make the retained government lands more valuable. The problem was that very few people wanted to buy *any* land until after rail lines were constructed. When it was realized that land grants alone would never accomplish the building of transcontinental rail lines, the government decided to loan 30-year Federal bonds to railroad companies. The intent of this plan was that government bonds would be easier to sell than land. With an economic kickstart, companies would lay track across the continent, develop undeveloped areas, and hopefully sell land in the bargain. In the process, land grant laws intended that companies would ultimately repay the government loans with interest. As originally designed, the Federal government loaned \$16,000 per mile of track across flat land. In hilly terrain, the loans jumped to \$32,000 per mile and then to \$48,000 per mile for mountain construction. Government bonds were doled out in 40-mile units. The government also required that railroad companies could not build curves sharper than 10 degrees, nor grades steeper than 116 feet per mile. Additionally, rail lines had to be built with American steel. Finally, the whole transcontinental line between Omaha and Sacramento had to be completed within 14 years. If not completed in that time, all land, track, tunneling, and labor would be forfeited.

Cartographic research indicates that at some time after 1885, the SPRR sold Section 27 to the Southern Elsinore Development Company; the exact date of sale is not known since detailed chain-of-title research was not included in the Phase I scope of work. In November of 1912, the new owners platted an unincorporated community with the name of Sedco Tract 1, coined from the initial letters of South Elsinore Development Company (RC Map Bk. 10, p. 58). The subdivision later expanded until final recordation in 1920. The Sedco Tract 1 ultimately encompassed fractional Sections 21, 22, 27, as well as Sections 23, 26, and 28, of Township 6 south, Range 4 west, and portions of the La Laguna Rancho (Fig. 10). Covering 18 sheets, the subdivision included 178 lots ranging in size from 4.722 acres (Lot 27) to 119.859 acres (Lot 166), although the majority averaged ± 10.0 acres in size. The subject property was located within Tract 3, Lot/Parcel 115 and originally encompassed 7.780 acres (Fig. 11).

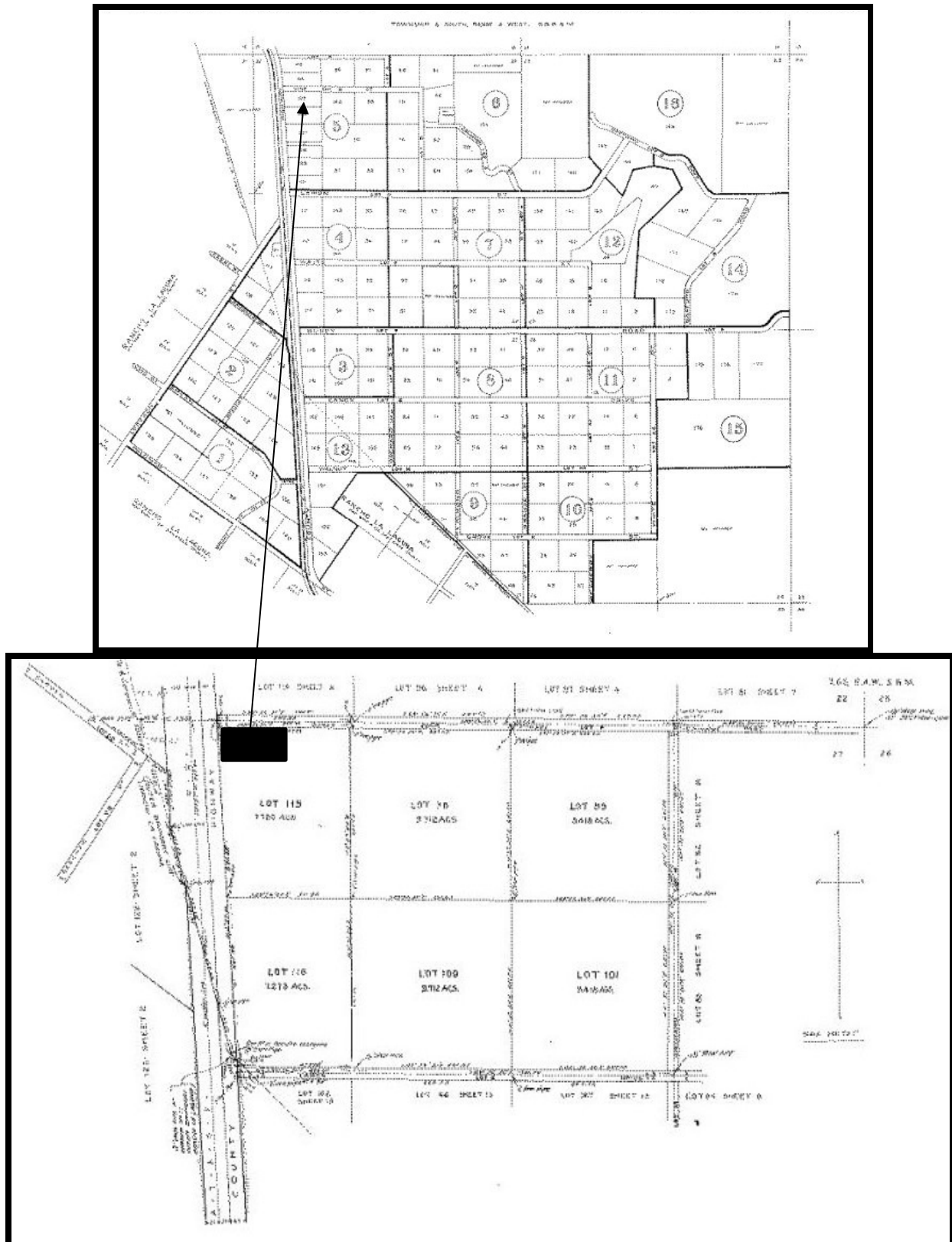


Figure 11: Location of the subject property within Sedco Tract 1 (1920)

Additional cartographic research indicates that from 1885 (GLO Plat) until 1997 (USGS Lake Elsinore Topographic Map) no structures or development has occurred within the boundaries of the subject property. Considering that at least the existing residence has been in place since 1981, this seems odd. The 1988 photorevised USGS Lake Elsinore topographic map was based on aerial photographs taken in 1985 and the 1997 photorevised map was based on aerial photographs taken in 1994, so there seems to be no logical reason why the existing house does not appear on even the most recent maps. It may be that the house simply does not appear cartographically because the elevation marker (1291) happens to have been placed precisely on the subject property, covering the entirety.

Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were observed within the property boundaries during the current field survey. Disturbed soil and several excavations showed uniform texture and color, with no evidence of a subsurface cultural deposit. No bedrock exists on the property and with excellent ground surface visibility, no lithic materials suitable for tool production by indigenous peoples was observed.

A mobile home and a garage/barn are present, as well as a number of ancillary structures (Fig. 12). According to Riverside County Building and Safety Department records, a one-story, 1248 square-foot, wood-frame structure (actually a mobile home) was built on the property in 1981. No records could be found relating to the two-story garage/barn that also exists, although it is presumed to have been built after the mobile home. Since neither building is 50 years of age, they were classified as being of contemporary construction and were thus not recorded as historical resources.



Figure 12: Existing contemporary mobile home and garage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of APN 367-020-038, proposed for development of the Wildomar Shooting Academy. 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 cultural resources assessment, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. Despite the Native American Heritage Commission stating that there are Native American cultural sites, no specific locational information was provided and only a single isolated artifact has been recorded within a one-mile radius of the property. This is an area of low sensitivity for cultural, archaeological, and historical resources, with only seven cultural resources properties having been recorded within a one-mile radius of the subject property. The historical resources represent an existing airport and a number of mid-20th century buildings and irrigation system components, with the largest site having been demolished at some time between 2005 and 2009. Considering the above factors, there is a low probability that subsurface cultural resources exist within the property boundaries. Therefore, neither further research nor mitigation is recommended.

Despite not recommending archaeological monitoring, it is recommended that should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources and make a determination of their significance. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associates grave goods. The MLD shall complete their inspection and make their recommendations within 48 hours of being granted access by the landowner to inspect the discovery.

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.



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

06/10/2019

Date

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

Warren, Claude N.

- 1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In Cynthia Irwin-Williams (ed.): *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*; pp.1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.

Warren, Claude N, D.L. true, and A.A. Eudrey

- 1961 *Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County: Results and Interpretations of an Archaeological Survey*. University of California, Los Angeles *Archaeological Annual Survey Report, 1960-1961*. University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

White, R.C.

- 1963 *Luiseño Social Organization*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 48, No. 2. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

APPENDIX

Records Search Results
Sacred Lands File Search Results
Tribal Response to Project Scoping Letter

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

August 9, 2018
CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: 120
ST-RIV-4817

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

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the KCG Blue, LLC Project

Dear Miss Keller:

We received your request on August 7th, 2018, for a cultural resources records search for the KCG Blue, LLC project located in Section 27, T.6S, R.4W, SBBM in the Lake Elsinore area of Riverside County. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that twenty-one cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. Three of these studies involved the project area. PDF copies of these reports are included for your reference. Nine 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" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that seven 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" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

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. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

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), Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (HPD): one property (33-7157) is listed and is ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

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
Lara Rodriguez
Information Officer

Enclosures

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



August 13, 2018

Jean Keller
Cultural Resources Consultants

Sent by Email: 4jakeller@gmail.com

Re : KCG Blue Project, Riverside County

Dear Jean,

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results indicate Native American cultural sites are present. Please contact Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Other sources for cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and/or recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at frank.lienert@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Frank Lienert
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 13, 2018**

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio , CA 92203
(760) 342-2593

(760) 347-7880 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs , CA 92086-01
Chapparosa@msn.com
(760) 782-0711

(760) 782-0712 Fax

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Shasta Gaughen, PhD, THPO
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289, Ext. 303

(760) 742-3422 Fax

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

(951) 763-4325 Fax

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella , CA 92236
29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

(760) 863-2444

(760) 863-2449 Fax

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
Charles F. Wood, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 Chemehuevi
Havas Lake , CA 92363
chairman@cit-nsn.gov
(760) 858-4219

(760) 858-5400 Fax

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Timothy Williams, Chairperson
500 Merriman Ave Mojave
Needles , CA 92363
(760) 629-4591

(760) 629-5767 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675
kaamalam@gmail.com
(949) 444-4340 (Cell)

Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation
Dennis Patch, Chairman
26600 Mojave Road Mojave
Parker , AZ 85344 Chemehuevi
crit.museum@yahoo.com
(928) 669-9211 Tribal Office
(928) 669-8970 ext 21
(928) 669-1925 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
KCG Blue Project, Riverside County

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 13, 2018**

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
Michael Jackson, Sr., President
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366
qitpres@quechantribe.com
(760) 572-0213

Quechan

(760) 572-2102 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson

P.O. Box 693

San Gabriel, CA 91778

GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

(626) 483-3564 Cell

(626) 286-1262 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

Steven Estrada, Chairman

P.O. Box 391820

Anza, CA 92539

(951) 659-2700

(951) 659-2228 Fax

Gabrielino Tongva

Cahuilla

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson

P.O. Box 846

Coachella, CA 92236

(760) 398-4722

(760) 369-7161 Fax

Cahuilla

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson

106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231

Los Angeles, CA 90012

sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

(951) 807-0479

Gabrielino Tongva

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation

Teresa Romero, Chairwoman

31411-A La Matanza Street

San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

tromero@juaneno.com

(949) 488-3484

(530) 354-5876 Cell

(949) 488-3294 Fax

Juaneno

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.

26569 Community Center Drive

Highland, CA 92346

lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

(909) 864-8933

(909) 864-3370 Fax

Serrano

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson

1 West Tribal Road

Valley Center, CA 92082

bomazzetti@aol.com

(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-5144

Luiseno

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians

Tribal Council

1889 Sunset Drive

Vista, CA 92081

cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

Luiseno

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson

5401 Dinah Shore Drive

Palm Springs, CA 92264

(760) 699-6800

(760) 699-6919 Fax

Cahuilla

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KCG Blue Project, Riverside County

Native American Heritage Commission

Native American Contacts

August 13, 2018

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

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628 Juaneno
Santa Ana , CA 92799
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairman
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-6000
(951) 695-1778 Fax

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

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-3771
(760) 742-3779 Fax

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
Irvine , CA 92612
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Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369
(909) 528-9027
(909) 528-9032

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director, THPO
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs , CA 92264
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net
(760) 699-6907
(760) 567-3761 Cell
(760) 699-6924 Fax

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino
Covina , CA 91723
admin@gabrielenoindians.org
(626) 926-4131

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KCG Blue Project, Riverside County

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts
August 13, 2018**

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
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Pala Band of Mission Indians
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(760) 742-3189 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes with regard to cultural resources assessments for the proposed
KCG Blue Project, Riverside County



Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com>

Project Scoping Letter

Carmen Mojado <cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org>

Mon, Aug 27, 2018 at 12:11 PM

To: Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com>

Cc: Ebru Ozdil <eozdil@pechanga-nsn.gov>

Hi Jean,

Thank you for emailing SLR the proposed project Scoping letter for the Gun Shooting Range and Tactical Facility. At this time SLR will be deferring to the Pechanga Band. I've cc'd Ebru Ozdil on this email to further assist you in your concerns.

Any questions please feel free to contact me at anytime.

Thank you,

Cami Mojado

On Aug 26, 2018, at 5:51 PM, Jean Keller <4jakeller@gmail.com> wrote:

<SLR Project Scoping Letter.pdf>