

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 360-130-003 IN THE CITY OF MENIFEE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

USGS Romoland 7.5' Quadrangle; Township 6S, Range 3W, Section 3

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

JPN Corporation proposes the construction of the mixed use development of land and a storm drain connection to Paloma Wash Flood Control Channel (Paloma Wash) to drain onsite runoff within the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. As a result of both federal and City permitting requirements, the Parcel No. 360-130-003 Project (Project) must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) is the lead agency for Section 106 compliance and the City of Menifee is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA.

To determine whether the proposed Project would affect historic properties or historical resources, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) conducted a cultural resource assessment of the approximately 43-acre (ac) Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). A cultural resources literature and records search was completed at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), housed at the University of California, Riverside. The results indicate that no cultural resources have been documented previously within the Project APE.

Æ also requested a search of the *Sacred Lands File* from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which was completed with negative results. However, the NAHC provided a contact list and requested that Native American individuals and organizations be contacted to elicit information regarding Native American cultural resources that may be located within the Project APE. A letter describing the Project and asking these individuals and organizations for information on Native American cultural resources was sent on May 5, 2016. A second attempt to contact these individuals and organizations was made on May 23 and 27, 2016. Of the 35 groups and/or individuals contacted, eight responses were received. Judy Stapp of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians stated that although she had no specific archival information indicating that the Project APE may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value, the Tribe recommended that an archaeologist be on site during all ground-disturbing activities to monitor for unanticipated discoveries. Charles Devers of the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians noted that the Tribe was not aware of any cultural resources within the area but requested subsurface investigations be conducted to ensure that buried archaeological remains would not be impacted by the Project; the Pauma Band also requested to be contacted if any archaeological remains were identified. Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba) requested: 1) consultation be initiated between the Project Proponent and the lead agency; 2) a transfer of information to the Soboba regarding the progress of the Project; 3) that Soboba act as a consulting tribal entity for the Project; 4) that a Native American monitor be present during any ground disturbing activities; and 5) proper procedures be taken and the request of the Tribe honored. Denisa Torres of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians stated that the Tribe had no concerns regarding the Project. Patricia Garcia-Plotkin of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Terry Hughes of the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians, Vincent Whipple of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians, and Michael Mirelez of the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians all stated that they would defer to Tribes who are located closer to the Project APE.

As part of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultation conducted by the City, Ms. Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga), provided comments on the draft cultural resource report. She noted that the use of the area by the Cahuilla dates to the historic period and that prehistoric resources of concern have been documented as Luiseño. As such, she recommends that Luiseño tribes of interest should be the primary contacts for information on Tribal Cultural Resources, that Pechanga be the Lead Tribe, and that both archaeological and tribal monitoring be provided. Soboba also requested monitoring as part of AB 52 consultation with the City.

An intensive cultural resource pedestrian survey of the Project parcel was performed by Æ archaeologist Dennis McDougall on April 28, 2016. A supplemental survey of an additional approximate 6-ac (i.e., storm drain connection to Paloma Wash) was conducted by Æ Associate Archaeologist Evan Mills on February 7, 2019. The field surveys of the Project APE (i.e., Project parcel and storm drain connection to Paloma Wash) failed to identify any potentially significant prehistoric or historical resources. Moreover, results of the surveys indicate that much of the terrain within the Project APE has been disturbed extensively by plowing/disking for agricultural and vegetation removal purposes and the construction of above-ground and underground utilities. This finding, along with the location of the Project on an old erosional surface that is geologically stable, suggests a relatively low potential to encounter intact archaeological deposits in subsurface contexts during Project development. Therefore, no further cultural resource management of the Project APE is recommended.

Field notes documenting the current investigation are on file at Æ's Hemet office. A copy of this report will be placed on file at the EIC.

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A Native American Communication

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1 INTRODUCTION

JPN Corporation proposes to develop approximately 43-acre (ac) of land for a mixed-use development and off-site improvements in the City of Menifee (City). A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit is anticipated for the Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003 Project (Project) and compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) will be needed. The USACE is the Lead Agency for Section 106 compliance.

Because the Project also requires discretionary approval from the City, the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) also pertain. The City is the lead agency for the purposes of CEQA. Albert A. Webb Associates, as the prime contractor to JPN Corporation for environmental compliance services, retained Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) to conduct a cultural resource assessment of the Project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) to identify significant cultural resources, if any, that could be affected by the Project.

For the purposes of this study, the Project Area (CEQA terminology) is encompassed by the Area of Potential Effects (NHPA terminology). Since the APE includes the Project Area, "APE" is utilized throughout the remainder of this report. Vanessa Mirro, M.A., RPA, served as Æ's Principal Investigator, Tiffany Clark and Joan George served variously as Project Manager, and Dennis McDougall and Evan Mills performed the survey.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project consists of a 37-acre (ac) parcel proposed for a mixed-use development. The Project also includes an additional 6 ac immediately west of the parcel to create a storm drain connection to Paloma Wash Flood Control Channel (Paloma Wash) to drain onsite runoff. The Project is located north of Holland Road between Haun Road and Interstate 215 (I-215) in the City of Menifee (Figure 1-1). Specifically, the Project is in the southeast quarter of Section 3 (Township 6S / Range 3W; San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian [S.B.B.M.]) as depicted on the Romoland 7.5' Series USGS topographic quadrangle (1953, photorevised 1979) (Figure 1-2); elevations range from 439 to 441 meters (m) (1,440 to 1,446 feet [ft]) above mean sea level (amsl). A small creek drainage enters the Project near its south-central boundary and meanders a short distance to the east and south before entering an unlined, channelized water diversion ditch that runs due north just outside of the eastern boundary of the Project APE. A commercial retail development is situated south of the Project with undeveloped land located west of Haun Road.

1.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Construction of the Project requires a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act from the USACE. As a result of this permit requirement, the Project is a federal undertaking and is subject to the full authority of federal historic preservation laws and regulations, namely Section 106 of

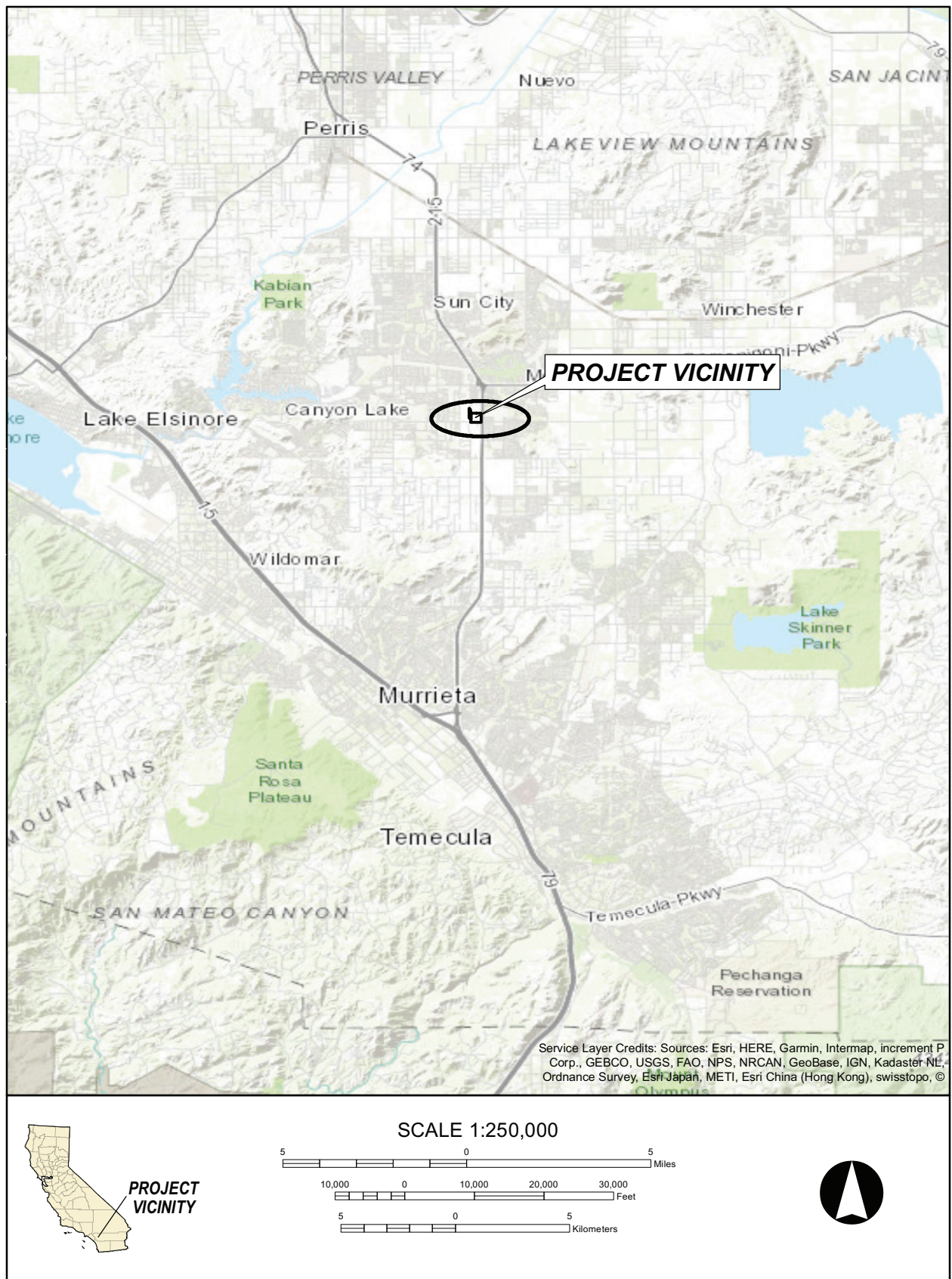


Figure 1-1 Project vicinity map.

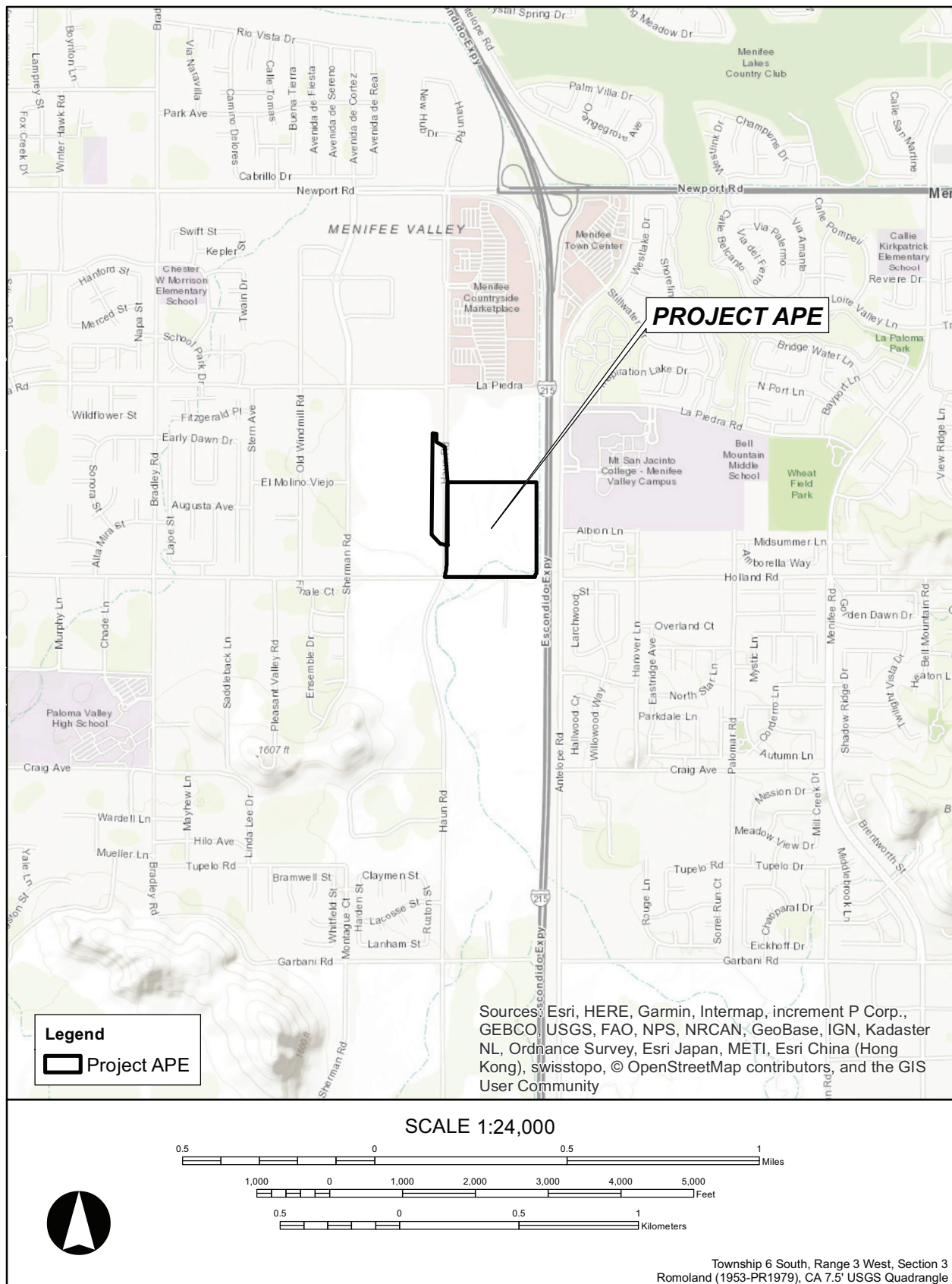


Figure 1-2 Project location map.

the NHPA and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). Several state and local laws also guide actions that concern cultural resources. These include the CEQA (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.), Public Health and Safety Code (HSC), Public Resources Code (PRC), and the City of Menifee General Plan.

1.2.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. A historic property as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1) means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Undertakings include any federally funded, licensed, or permitted project (36 CFR 800.16[y]).

In the context of a federally permitted undertaking, such as this Project, a historic property is at least 50 years old and meets one or more of the four NRHP criteria of historical significance:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

In order to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP, the historic property also must possess such integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR 6.04) that is considered a good representative of a significant historical theme or pattern. A consultant's role is to render a professional recommendation rather than an administrative determination of NRHP eligibility. In the case of this Project, the USACE in consultation with the SHPO and Native American tribes will determine NRHP eligibility. If the SHPO, tribes, and USACE disagree about a resource's NRHP eligibility, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) or the Keeper of the NRHP may become involved in the eligibility determination process if requested.

Associative values are identified within the context of local, regional, and national history. Historical research is required to evaluate significant historical associations under Criteria A–D. Criterion D is most often applied to archaeological sites and requires specification in terms of an archaeological context and research design. In addition to archaeological research potential, sites may possess public and ethnic values which should be considered when evaluating significance (Hardesty 1988:109). For example, persons or their descendants associated with a particular site may retain strong connections with that place through memories or folklore. The importance of this aspect of significance lies not only in the strength of these associations as they contribute to the broad patterns of history, but also in the valuable yet ephemeral source of information such memories represent.

Finally, archaeological sites may have broader public significance insofar as they can serve to educate the public about important aspects of national, state, and local history. This evaluation also considers the resource in terms of its potential for public interpretation and education. These criteria, by which the NRHP eligibility of a resource is judged, are essential because they “indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (36 CFR 60.2). Any action, as part of an undertaking, which could affect a significant cultural resource is subject to review and comment under Section 106 of the NHPA.

1.2.2 State Laws and Regulations

The Project requires discretionary approval from the City of Menifee and is therefore subject to the requirements of CEQA. The CEQA Statute and Guidelines directs lead agencies to determine whether a project will have a significant impact on historical resources. A cultural resource considered “historically significant” is considered a “historical resource,” if it is included in a local register of historical resources or is listed in or determined eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any one of the following criteria (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], § 15064.5):

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

Compliance with CEQA’s cultural resource provisions typically involves several steps. Briefly, archival research and field surveys are conducted, and identified cultural resources are inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways. Prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, as well as standing structures, buildings, and objects deemed historically significant, must be considered in project planning and development.

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]) and the lead agency is responsible for identifying potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of a historical resource (14 CCR § 15064.5[b]4).

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The APE for the Project consists of a 37-ac parcel between Haun Road (west) and Interstate 215 (east), and north of Holland Road. The APE also includes an additional, approximate 6-ac of off-site improvements west of the parcel to create a storm drain connection to Paloma Wash to drain onsite runoff. Ground disturbance associated with the proposed development is expected to extend up to 5 ft in depth.

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the scope of the work and regulatory context. Chapter 2 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project APE and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the background research, which included a cultural resources literature and records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), housed at University of California, Riverside. Chapter 4 details the *Sacred Lands File* search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and Native American communications, while the cultural resources study methods and findings are outlined in Chapter 5. Management recommendations are included in Chapter 6, followed by bibliographic references and an appendix.

2 SETTING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the environmental and cultural setting of the Project APE to provide a context for evaluating the significance of the cultural resources located within the vicinity of the Project APE. The nature and distribution of past activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography, climate change, water availability, and access to biological resources. Therefore, prior to discussing the cultural setting, aspects of the regional environment are briefly summarized, below.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project is situated in the City of Menifee in western Riverside County within Menifee Valley. This area is underlain by the Southern California Batholith, which is part of the Peninsular Range, and is a massive geological intrusion of granite rock that was formed in the late Cretaceous and uplifted in the early Tertiary. This landform extends from the San Gabriel Mountain range to southern Baja Mexico. The general physiography of the Peninsular Ranges Province in southern California is characterized by three major northwest-trending mountainous regions composed of stable crustal blocks separated by active fault zones, including (from east to west) the San Jacinto Mountains, the Perris Block, and the Santa Ana Mountains (Morton and Miller 2006). The separating faults include the San Jacinto and Elsinore fault zones. The topography of the Perris Block, which directly underlies the Project, consists of bedrock highlands and isolated hills that are separated by alluvium-filled valleys. Elevations range from 443 to 633 m (1,453 to 2,077 ft) amsl.

According to Dibblee and Minch (2003), the Project APE is underlain by Holocene Period alluvial sediments. This valley fill consists of unconsolidated and undissected sand and clay. Small mountains and inselbergs of granite and mixed quartz diorite and quartz monzonite are west and south of the Project APE. A single soils type, the Pachappa series, has formed in the upper portion of this alluvium. Soil characteristics are directly the result of past environmental conditions and therefore are reflective of the paleoenvironment. The Pachappa series is well drained and developed in moderately coarse-textured alluvium under annual grass-herb vegetation. The natural surface tends to be nearly level to gently undulating. They are found in areas where there was formerly a naturally high water table or subject to occasional flooding (Soil Survey Staff 2015). Pachappa soils, classified as a mollic Haploxeralf, have argillic (or clay rich) and calcic (calcium carbonate rich) horizons and are topped by a mollic (highly organic) surface horizon (Soil Survey Staff 1999). These features take millennia to form and suggest the surface within the Project APE has been relatively stable since the late Pleistocene.

The primary drainage within the region is the San Jacinto River, which heads in the San Jacinto Mountains and flows northwesterly through the San Jacinto Valley and then to the west and southwest until it empties into Lake Elsinore, a sink in the Elsinore fault zone. Levees built between 1919 and 1939 altered the course of the river, shifting it as much as a mile south of its historical course. Prior to historical hydrological modifications, the San Jacinto River flowed

perennially only in the eastern portion of the valley. Four miles southeast of the town of San Jacinto, the river entered an area historically referred to as the Cienega (Whitney 1982). During the wet season, the river flowed farther and collected in the northern part of the valley (about 8 kilometers [km] [5 miles (mi)]) northwest of the town of San Jacinto) in an elongate depression forming a shallow, ephemeral lake now known as Mystic Lake (Morton 1977; Whitney 1982). Overflow from the lake drained to the southwest, eventually reaching Lake Elsinore. Because the lake existed before 1895, which predates groundwater withdrawal in the valley, Morton inferred that the depression is of tectonic origin. Subsequent growth of this depression, expressed as increasingly larger lakes, may be a result of both tectonic subsidence and groundwater withdrawal. The current channel of the San Jacinto River is approximately 5 mi northwest of the Project APE. No drainages are present within the Project APE itself.

In prehistoric times, the vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the Project APE in Riverside County likely included representative species of three major plant communities: valley grassland, Riversidian sage scrub (the interior variant of the coastal sage scrub community), and chamise chaparral (Munz and Keck 1959). Restricted riparian communities would have also occurred near springs or in places where groundwater was close to the ground surface, as well as along the San Jacinto River. Depending on elevation and climate, various species from these communities were available from early spring until winter, and the leaves, stems, seeds, fruits, and tubers from many of these plant species formed an important subsistence base for the Native American inhabitants in the area (Bean 1972; Hyde and Elliot 1994). Fauna likely to have been present in the valley grassland community included herbivorous and granivorous species tolerant of sparse vegetation cover, and burrowing species that require relatively deep, friable soils. Larger mammals found in the valley grassland community may have included carnivores and omnivores preying upon the abundant rodents (Bean and Vane 2001; Bettinger 1974; Metropolitan 1991; Munz 1974; Wagner 1998).

Environmental variables influencing archaeological site types and locations have fluctuated over the last 12,000 years, the period of confirmed human occupation in California. Paleoenvironmental, paleobotanical, and geomorphological investigations associated with the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP) (Spaulding 2001; Anderson 2001; and Onken and Horne 2001, respectively) suggest that the climate, vegetation, and landscape of the inland southern California region changed dramatically at the end of the Pleistocene, from wet and cool conditions to a drier and warmer regime. In very general terms, the desert interior would have actually been more productive and more attractive to prehistoric groups than the inland areas during the Early Holocene (circa [ca.] 10,000–8000 before present [B.P.]); however, by the Middle Holocene (ca. 8000–4000 B.P.), increased aridity in the desert would have created resource deficiencies, and the inland areas would have become a more suitable habitation location. Effective moisture continued to increase in the inland areas throughout most of the Late Holocene (ca. 4000 B.P. to the present). However, approximately 1060 B.P., a period of persistent drought called the Medieval Warm began. Higher temperatures and decreased precipitation occurred throughout the western United States and continued until about 575 B.P. Both the desert interior and inland areas of southern California would have been adversely affected by these conditions, although the desert would have been more susceptible to these droughts, making the inland areas more attractive to prehistoric peoples. At the end of the Medieval Warm, cooler temperatures and greater precipitation ushered in the Little Ice Age, during which time ecosystem productivity greatly increased along with the availability and predictability of water. The differences between the

inland areas and the desert regions would have become less pronounced, making both areas suitable for human habitation.

2.3 PREHISTORIC SETTING

This section describes the prehistoric cultural setting of the Project APE to provide a context for understanding the types, nature, and significance of the prehistoric cultural resources identified within the study area. The data presented, herein, regarding the sequence of prehistoric use, adaptation, and occupation of the interior valleys and mountain localities that include the Project APE, are summarized from a synthesis of more than 10 years of archaeological research conducted as part of the ESRP (now known as Diamond Valley Lake), located approximately 8–10 mi east of the Project APE (Goldberg et al. 2001). To further understand the types and nature of the prehistoric cultural deposits identified within the Project APE within the frame of a wider geographical context, a review of the coastal (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968) and desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986; Warren 1980) regional chronologies to which most researchers have subscribed is also provided.

The prehistory of inland southern California has been less thoroughly understood than that of the adjacent desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane southern California that include the Project APE. The lack of an adequate culture history for this portion of California can be attributed to at least three major factors: (1) the nature and scope of investigations in the region, where research has been concentrated for the most part at single sites or on specific problems; (2) the complex historical sequence of investigations and discoveries, combined with a tendency on the part of many authors to explain similarities in assemblages to cultural diffusion; and (3) the confusion of typological and chronological terminology, which has led to ill-defined units that alternately describe time periods, tool morphology, social groupings, or technological adaptations (see Goldberg and Arnold 1988).

Two regional chronologies are widely cited in the archaeological literature for the prehistory of the coastal regions of southern California (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968). These chronologies are generalized temporal schemes based on the presence or absence of certain artifact types; both chronologies span the known prehistoric occupation of coastal southern California. The units used by Wallace are “horizons” or “periods,” which are extensive in space but restricted in time. The units employed by Warren are “traditions,” which may be spatially restricted but display temporal continuity. A more recent chronological synthesis for coastal southern California has been provided by Koerper and Drover (1983). This synthesis employs Wallace’s (1955) horizon terminology, but uses radiometric data to order stylistic changes observed in the artifact assemblages, which are interpreted as temporal indications of cultural change over time.

In the absence of absolute chronological indicators for most inland sites, researchers have generally employed typological cross dating of artifact types from either coastal or desert sequences, often as the sole means for assigning age to archaeological sites within the interior valleys, including the Project APE. However, two large reservoir projects, first the Perris Reservoir Project (O’Connell et al. 1974), and then most recently, the ESRP (Goldberg et al. 2001), generated large data sets that have built upon one another to provide a basis for resolving some of these regional discrepancies. Thus, the following discussion of the prehistoric cultural setting for

the Project study region is drawn from the cultural sequence developed for the ESRP study area. This chronology was based first on artifact cross dating and geomorphological interpretations, and then refined with radiocarbon and obsidian hydration dates (Onken and Horne 2001; Robinson 1998, 2001). The resultant chronology draws heavily on a cultural sequence defined by Warren (1984) that is based largely on archaeological work conducted in the Colorado and Mojave deserts. However, because Warren's chronology used temporal period names that suggest links to the Mojave, these were replaced in the ESRP chronology by value neutral terms.

For purposes of this report, the discussion will begin at 9500 B.P., because no evidence of the earlier Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 12,000–9500 B.P.) has been found within the vicinity of the Project APE. It should be noted however, that an isolated burial, CA-RIV-5786, was found during excavation of a portion of Salt Creek Channel near ESRP; a single radiocarbon date from this burial yielded an uncalibrated date of 7380 ± 300 B.P. (McDougall 1995).

2.3.1 Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500 to 7000 B.P.)

The Early Archaic period saw a continuation of the weather patterns described above for the latest Pleistocene/Early Holocene period, with the desert interior apparently much more favorable for human occupation than the cismontane valleys of southern California. It has been postulated that small, highly mobile groups still traveled over a wide home range utilizing highly portable tool kits to procure and process critical resources, with brief and anticipated intervals of seasonal sedentism. However, because of the arid conditions within the interior valley areas, prehistoric use of the general study area would still have been negligible; populations would still have favored the coastal or interior desert regions. Nonetheless, those populations exploiting the interior valleys would still have been tethered to the few reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as Lake Elsinore, Mystic Lake, and possibly the Cajalco Basin (Goldberg et al. 2001).

Archaeological sites documented within the vicinity of the Project APE dating to the Early Archaic or containing meager evidence suggestive of sporadic use during this time period are rare, supporting the hypothesis of negligible prehistoric use of the inland valley areas of western Riverside County during this period. Within the ESRP study area, only two site components are firmly dated to the Early Archaic. One component includes a single human burial at CA-RIV-5786 dating to 7380 ± 300 B.P. and capped by several large, highly shaped metates (McDougall 1995). The second is the lower cultural component at CA-RIV-5086, a small temporary camp dated with obsidian hydration data and stratigraphic information to the Early Archaic; this component contained a relatively sparse scatter of flaked and ground stone artifacts and faunal remains, but no cultural features, suggesting that CA-RIV-5086 was initially utilized as a resource extraction locale, possibly situated adjacent to a wetlands environment during the Early Archaic period.

Although much of the data gathered during the ESRP studies seem to corroborate the notion of sporadic use of the study region by small, highly mobile bands utilizing highly portable tool kits during the Early Archaic, the data from CA-RIV-5786, and one other site (CA-RIV-6069) investigated recently, seem to contradict this theory. Identified during the Metropolitan Water District's Inland Feeder Pipeline Project, CA-RIV-6069 is situated on an alluvial fan emanating north from the Lakeview Mountains in western Riverside County, just above the floor of the San Jacinto Valley and south of Mystic Lake; numerous springs are present along the mountain front overlooking the embayment (Horne and McDougall 2008). The cultural deposits at CA-RIV-6069

were encountered at depths ranging from 1.5 m (5 ft) to 3.9 m (13 ft) below the modern ground surface; the vertical distribution of cultural materials and features documented indicates that two distinct cultural strata representing two periods of cultural occupation are present. A more intensive cultural occupation was encountered between approximately 2.7 m (9 ft) to 3.9 m (13 ft) below the modern ground surface; eight radiocarbon assays from cultural features identified in this lower component range from 7940 to 8370 B.P. A less intensive period of site use is represented by materials and features encountered between 1.5 (5 ft) to 2.4 m (8 ft) below the ground surface; charcoal recovered from an intact fire hearth within the upper component was assayed to 2230 B.P., or to the Late Archaic Period. These data suggest that the lower component at CA-RIV-6069 is the oldest prehistoric cultural deposit ever investigated in the greater San Jacinto Valley, and among the oldest deposits ever investigated in inland southern California.

Emergency data-recovery excavations in a portion of CA-RIV-6069 yielded an extensive assemblage of flaked and ground stone tools, marine and terrestrial faunal remains, and bone and shell tools and ornaments. Additionally, 15 discrete cultural features were identified, including intact fire hearths, ground stone artifact caches, and concentrations of artifacts, fire-altered rock, and unmodified manuported cobbles representing remnants of former activity areas; 12 of these cultural features were encountered within the lower cultural component. It should also be noted that the lower component identified at CA-RIV-6069 yielded 37 intentionally molded and fired ceramic objects, possibly the oldest ceramic industry identified to date in the Western Hemisphere (Horne and McDougall 2008). As well, the presence of numerous cultural features at CA-RIV-6069, and the extreme degree of fragmentation, fire alteration, and reuse/recycling of large, highly shaped ground stone implements suggests fairly intensive residential use (either repeated or long term) of CA-RIV-6069 during the Early Archaic. The presence of several artifact caches suggests that site reuse was anticipated. Thus, CA-RIV-6069 may have been a destination point with a predictable resource base that was located on a scheduled, seasonal collecting round. Resource predictability, and the planning depth and organizational characteristics necessary to take full advantage of it, fosters expectations of site reoccupation and longer-term residential occupations.

One other site containing an Early Archaic component worthy of note is CA-RIV-2798/H, or the Lake Elsinore Site. CA-RIV-2798/H is situated at the mouth of the outlet channel of Lake Elsinore, one of the only natural lakes in southern California. Data-recovery excavations at the site, conducted in 1993 by Statistical Research, Inc., revealed stratified cultural deposits attaining depths of nearly 3 m (10 ft) and containing a fairly large assemblage of flaked stone tools (bifaces, unifaces, projectile points, small flake tools, and crescents); a variety of ground stone implements were also collected (Grenda 1997). Documented features include several fire hearths and hearth clean-out refuse deposits, rock clusters, and ground stone caches. Of the eight radiometric assays available for the site, one assay of 8400 ± 60 B.P. from marine shell, coupled with the crescents, suggests that the initial occupation of the Lake Elsinore site may have occurred during the later portion of the Early Holocene (Grenda 1997:279). Two additional radiometric assays (4800 ± 60 B.P. and 4530 ± 80 B.P.) and six dart points, as well as several cultural features indicate that the site occupation intensified during the Middle Holocene; during subsequent periods of the Late Holocene, site occupation apparently became more sporadic and less intensive (Grenda 1997:279–284).

In summary, few sites dating to the Early Archaic have been documented within the regional study area, supporting the theory of negligible use of the inland areas of southern California at this time because of arid conditions. Many of these sites contain only scant evidence of Early Archaic use in the form of obsidian hydration rind measurements, suggesting ephemeral site use by small, highly mobile groups. However, some sites dating to this time period (e.g., CA-RIV-2798/H and the lower cultural component at CA-RIV-6069) do contain evidence of fairly sedentary residential occupations, and evidence that site reuse was anticipated, suggesting a predictable availability of water and other critical resources. These sites have been found invariably near large, drought-resistant, inland water sources, and may have been destination points on a scheduled, seasonal round.

2.3.2 Middle Archaic Period (ca. 7000 to 4000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic saw a reversal of the weather patterns which had prevailed throughout much of cismontane southern California for several millennia. By about 6000 B.P., local environmental conditions ameliorated while conditions in the deserts deteriorated, reaching maximum aridity of the postglacial period (Antevs 1955; Hall 1985; Haynes 1967; Mehringer and Warren 1976; Spaulding 1991, 1995). Spaulding (2001) proposes that a westerly air flow pattern returned to southern California, while the monsoonal weather patterns in the deserts retreated. As a result, the inland areas may have seen increased effective moisture, while the interior deserts, no longer receiving moist monsoonal flow and now in the rainshadow of the Transverse and Peninsular ranges, became quite arid. This suggests that cismontane southern California, including the Project study region, may have been a relatively more hospitable environment than the interior deserts during the middle Holocene.

Due to both the amelioration of the local environmental conditions and the deterioration of the conditions in the interior deserts, it was postulated that the inland areas of cismontane southern California would see an increase in prehistoric use and occupation after about 6000 B.P. as compared to the earlier periods (Goldberg et al. 2001). This hypothesis appears to have been validated by the ESRP studies, where at least 19 archaeological localities were dated to the Middle Archaic. These Middle Archaic components include several intensively used residential bases and/or temporary camps containing abundant cultural debris including temporally diagnostic artifacts (Pinto and Silver Lake projectile points, crescents), at least nine complex lithic scatters which appear to have functioned as resource extraction and processing sites, and one human burial covered with large rocks and ground stone artifacts. In addition, evidence of ephemeral Middle Archaic use is present at several sites in the form of isolated radiocarbon-dated features and/or sparse scatters of obsidian debitage dated by obsidian hydration methods. The more intensively used residential locations occur along alluvial fan margins, while less intensively used areas tend to be situated on arroyo bottoms or upland benches (Goldberg et al. 2001).

In coastal southern California, the early traditions gave way to what Warren refers to as the “Encinitas Tradition” by about 7000 to 8000 B.P.; Wallace’s “Period II: Food Collecting” also would be subsumed under this tradition. Inland San Diego County sites dating to this period have been assigned to the “La Jolla/Pauma Complex” by True (1958). This interval has been described frequently as the “Milling Stone Horizon” because of the preponderance of milling tools in the archaeological assemblages of sites dated to this era (Basgall and True 1985; Kowta 1969; Wallace 1955).

In the coastal and inland regions of southern California, this period of cultural development is marked by the technological advancements of seed grinding for flour and possibly the first use of marine resources, such as shellfish and marine mammals. The artifact inventory of this period is similar to that of the previous period and includes crude hammerstones, scraper planes, choppers, large drills, crescents, and large flake tools. This assemblage also includes large leaf-shaped projectile points and knives; manos and milling stones used for hard-seed grinding; and likely nonutilitarian artifacts, such as beads, pendants, charmstones, discoidals, spherical stones, and cogged stones (Kowta 1969; True 1958; Warren et al. 1961).

Although sites assigned to this stage of cultural development are similar in many respects, their content, structure, and age can vary. This variability is largely due to geographical differences between the coast and interior; the primary difference between the archaeological assemblages of coastal and inland sites appears to be related to subsistence. Coastal occupants gathered fish and plant resources, while hunting was generally less important (projectile points are rare). The inland occupants primarily collected hard seeds and hunted small mammals; therefore, projectile points are more common in inland assemblages. King (1967:66–67) suggests that the coastal sites probably represent more permanent occupations than are found in the interior, since coastal inhabitants were sustained by more reliable and abundant food resources. A more mobile subsistence round was likely necessary for inland inhabitants. It is possible, too, that inland and coastal sites of this period represent seasonal movement by the same groups of people.

These inconsistencies in content, structure, and age of sites assignable to the “Milling Stone Horizon” have been reviewed by Goldberg and Arnold (1988:12–13, 46–50). In their discussion, the presence of a single technology (the milling stone and mano) to define a temporally meaningful analytic unit of cultural development is seen to be problematic and does not explain the variability in site assemblages and dates of this period. They argue that to assign all sites that contain milling stones and manos to the period from 8000 to 2000 B.P. implies a “cultural unity” among the peoples who deposited these artifacts. However, decades of research have documented significant variability in subsistence emphasis, mortuary practices, and nonutilitarian artifacts (e.g., cogged stones, discoidals, beads), notwithstanding great similarities in one element of the tool kit—the milling stone and the mano.

In the desert regions of southern California, the “Pinto Period” succeeded the “Lake Mojave Period,” beginning at approximately 7000 B.P. and lasting to 4000 or 3500 B.P. Relatively recent paleoecological and paleohydrological evidence suggests maximum aridity in the desert regions between ca. 7000 and 5000 B.P., with amelioration beginning at approximately 5500 B.P. and continuing through 4000 B.P. (Spaulding 1991, 1995). As an adaptive response to these changing climatic conditions, the Pinto Period is characterized by necessary shifts in prehistoric subsistence practices and adaptations, with greater emphasis placed on the exploitation of plants and small animals than the preceding Lake Mojave Period, as well as a continued focus on artiodactyls (Warren 1980, 1984).

The distinctive characteristics of the “Pinto Basin Complex” as defined by Campbell and Campbell (1935) are projectile points of the Pinto series, described by Amsden (1935) as weakly shouldered, indented-base projectile points that are coarse in manufacture as well as form. Other diagnostic artifact types of this period include: large and small leaf-shaped bifaces; domed and heavy-keeled scrapers; numerous core/cobble tools; large blocky metates evincing minimal wear and small, thin,

extensively used milling slabs; and shaped and unshaped manos. Throughout most of the California desert region, sites containing elements of the Pinto Basin Complex (e.g., those in the Pinto Basin, Tiefert Basin, Salt Springs, and Death Valley) are small and usually limited to surface deposits suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people (Warren 1984:413).

Interestingly, one site discovered during the ESRP studies evinces purely Lake Mojave and Pinto period materials. This site, CA-RIV-5045, also known as the Diamond Valley Pinto Site, is very unique in that Pinto and Lake Mojave materials are found within well-stratified, radiometrically defined cultural deposits. In addition to the numerous dart projectile points recovered indicative of the Pinto period (i.e., Pinto-series and Silver Lake-series), these deposits contain abundant and diverse faunal assemblages, an extensive array of flaked stone tools and ground stone implements, as well as intact cultural features ascribable to specific periods of occupation. Radiometric data, feature types, and artifact/ecofact assemblage characteristics indicate that CA-RIV-5045 was occupied most intensively between 6200–5600 B.P., and functioned as a winter-time residential base during this period (McDougall 2001).

As was noted earlier, it was posited that cismontane southern California would see an increase in human activity after about 6000 B.P. in response to changing environmental conditions. At this time, local environmental conditions ameliorated and conditions in the interior deserts reached the maximum aridity of the postglacial period. The number of sites dating to the Middle Archaic documented at the ESRP certainly increased during this period, and it is plausible that the apparent increase in human use and occupation of the ESRP study area during the Middle Archaic is related to both the amelioration of the local environment and the deterioration of the desert interior (Goldberg et al. 2001).

The distribution of sites and variety of site types (i.e., residential bases, temporary camps, and a variety of ephemeral resource extraction and processing sites) dating to the Middle Archaic at the ESRP suggest that overall use of the study area likely conformed to a rest-rotation collecting strategy involving relatively brief intervals of sedentism during the midwinter ebb of yearly productivity, followed by warm-season residential movements through a series of resource procurement camps in a seasonal round (Goldberg and Horne 2001). A key feature of rest-rotation collecting is a reliance on stored foods during the interval of winter sedentism. Logistic mobility, or the collection and transport of critical resources to the home residential base, also played an important role in resource procurement, especially during the interval of seasonal sedentism and consumption of stored foods. Another key feature of this strategy is the regular rotation of settlements on a yearly or multi-yearly basis to new areas to avoid the declining rates of return associated with continuous exploitation of the same areas.

It is of interest that although the indices used to measure residential mobility for the Early and Middle Archaic components documented at the ESRP study area indicate that these early components evince a more mobile land-use strategy than later periods, and that the Middle Archaic strategy registers more mobile than the Early Archaic strategy, most data convincingly show that neither of these early periods can be characterized as fully mobile. The fragmentation of bottom grinding stones (i.e., metates, milling slabs), ranging between 80 and 100 percent for nearly all ESRP components throughout prehistory, clearly indicates that occupations were fairly sedentary or that sites were consistently reused, with ground stone being cached and reused until it was no

longer functional (Klink 2001a). In addition, the occurrence of artifact and toolstone caches at several Middle Archaic sites suggests that site reuse was anticipated (Horne 2001).

While most chronometric data from the ESRP Middle Archaic components are too gross to confirm whether intensified use of the ESRP study area began after the posited ca. 6000 B.P. termination of the postglacial thermal maximum, some reliable radiocarbon assays support that proposition. Dates from three separate residential components, CA-RIV-4628/H Locus A, CA-RIV-4629/H Locus B, and CA-RIV-5045 Locus B, all postdate 6000 B.P. when tree-ring calibrations are taken into account. No reliable radiocarbon samples date Middle Archaic occupation to the postglacial thermal maximum in the ESRP study area (Goldberg 2001:570).

2.3.3 Late Archaic Period (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic Period was one of cultural intensification in southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3600 B.P., and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps causing resource intensification.

At the ESRP study area, 23 archaeological localities show evidence that their primary use was during the Late Archaic, while eight others yielded evidence of some activity during the period. Late Archaic site types documented within the ESRP study area include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features, as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources such as perennial springs or larger streams, while less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg 2001).

Evidence from the ESRP also suggests increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the Middle Archaic, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of southern California after ca. 3100 B.P. (Horne 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2100 B.P. likely exacted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift towards greater sedentism (Goldberg 2001).

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. However, this projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of southern California.

Concerning the cultural sequences for Late Archaic coastal sites, for the period after about 5000 B.P., Warren (1968) and Wallace (1978) diverge in their chronological sequences for the coastal regions of southern California. Warren's "Encinitas Tradition" includes all areas outside the Chumash territory of the Santa Barbara coastal zone and continues until approximately 1250 B.P. Wallace, on the other hand, identifies a transition beginning approximately 5000 B.P., marking the onset of "Period III: Diversified Subsistence." In his original 1955 sequence, Wallace said this period, generally referred to as the "Intermediate Horizon," was largely based on changes in the archaeological assemblages of sites from the Santa Barbara coastal region. This horizon is characterized by a greater variety of artifacts, suggesting a greater variety of utilized food resources. Although this interval of human occupation in coastal southern California is poorly defined and dated because of the paucity of representative sites, many researchers in southern California have retained Wallace's original "Intermediate Horizon" as a classification for sites dating between 5000 and 1500 B.P.

The subsistence base during this period broadened. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained importance. An abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for southern California recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Some archaeologists have suggested that the changes in the coastal artifact assemblages dating to this period were the result of an influx or incursion of "Shoshonean" people from interior desert areas to the coastal regions (Rogers 1929; Wallace 1978). However, there is virtually no agreement among researchers as to the timing of the initial Shoshonean incursion into the study region; estimates generally range from 1,000 to more than 6,000 years ago, and few researchers acknowledge or question the assumption that Shoshoneans arrived to the study region and replaced some other cultural group (Goldberg and Arnold 1988:50–56). Other archaeologists suggest that cultural transition from the earlier "Milling Stone Horizon" to the succeeding "Intermediate Horizon" coastal and inland assemblages reflects progressive economic changes (e.g., trade) rather than population replacement (King 1982; Koerper 1981; Moratto 1984:164).

In general, cultural patterns remained similar in character to those of the preceding horizon. However, the material culture at many coastal sites became more elaborate, reflecting an increase in sociopolitical complexity and increased efficiency in subsistence strategies (e.g., the introduction of the bow and arrow for hunting). The settlement-subsistence patterns and cultural development during this period are not well understood because of a lack of data; however, the limited data do suggest that the duration and intensity of occupation at the base camps increased, especially toward the latter part of this period.

In the eastern desert regions of southern California, the "Gypsum Period" (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.) is generally coeval with Wallace's "Intermediate Horizon." A trend toward increasing effective moisture, which began in the late middle Holocene, culminated in a pronounced pluvial episode between approximately 3700 and 3500 B.P. At that time, a number of basins in the Mojave and Owens river drainages supported perennial lakes (Enzel et al. 1992). No comparable events are

evident earlier in the paleohydrological record, developed largely since Warren's (1984) work, that date to 5000 to 4500 B.P., the dates that encompass Warren's so-called "Little Pluvial." After the end of pluvial conditions (ca. 3500 B.P.), conditions typified by greater effective moisture appear to have persisted until approximately 3,000 years ago. An episode of aridity exceeding that of the present may have occurred about 2500 B.P., but there is evidence for increased effective moisture again between approximately 2000 and 1400 years B.P. (Spaulding 1991, 1995).

In addition to diagnostic projectile points, Gypsum Period sites include leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills and, occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984:416). Manos and milling stones are also common. A technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle, used for processing acorns and hard seeds, such as those derived from the hollyleaf cherry and mesquite pod. This correlates with a warming and drying trend that began around 2100 B.P., which appears to have resulted in resource intensification. In addition, the frequencies of grinding tools show increasing importance of plant foods throughout the Late Archaic, with a substantially greater emphasis after 2000 B.P. (Goldberg 2001). Other artifacts include arrow shaft smoothers, incised slate and sandstone tablets and pendants, bone awls, *Olivella* shell beads, and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments. A wide range of perishable items dating to this period was recovered from Newberry Cave, including atlatl hooks, dart shafts and foreshafts, sandals and S-twist cordage, tortoise-shell bowls, and split-twig animal figurines. The presence of both *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads and ornaments and split-twig animal figurines indicates that the California desert occupants were in contact with populations from the southern California coast, as well as the southern Great Basin (e.g., Arizona, Utah, and Nevada).

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period is similar to that of the preceding Pinto Period; new tools also were added either as innovations or as "borrowed" cultural items. Included are the mortar and pestle, used for processing hard seeds (e.g., mesquite pods), and the bow and arrow, as evidenced by the presence of Rose Spring projectile points late in this period. Ritual activities became important, as evidenced by split-twig figurines (likely originating from northern Arizona) and petroglyphs depicting hunting scenes. Finally, increased contact with neighboring groups likely provided the desert occupants important storable foodstuffs during less productive seasons or years, in exchange for valuable lithic materials such as obsidian, chalcedonies, and cherts. The increased carrying capacity and intensification of resources suggests higher populations in the desert with a greater ability to adapt to arid conditions (Warren 1984:420).

2.3.4 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.)

Because paleoenvironmental conditions were little changed from the preceding period, cultural trends in the early portion of the Saratoga Springs Period were, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the end of the Late Archaic Period. However, the Medieval Warm, a period of even more persistent drought, began by 1060 B.P., and conditions became significantly warmer and drier. These climatic changes were experienced throughout the western United States (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000), although the inland areas of cismontane southern California may have been less affected than the desert interior. The Medieval Warm continued through the first 200 years of the Late Prehistoric Period until approximately 550 B.P. (Spaulding 2001).

Firm evidence of Saratoga Springs Period occupation was documented at seven site components within the ESRP study area, while three other sites exhibit evidence of ephemeral use at this time. Six other localities within the ESRP study area yielded either obsidian with hydration bands suggesting Saratoga Springs age or Saratoga Springs projectile points (a large triangular form associated with use of the bow and arrow which began to appear in the ESRP study area at this time) but without evidence of sustained site use during this period. The focal shift of prehistoric activity from alluvial fan margins to mountain-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, which was initiated during the Late Archaic, is also evidenced in the Saratoga Springs site locations (Goldberg 2001).

Within the ESRP study area, the Saratoga Springs Period is seemingly marked by a reduction in the number of refuse deposits and, to a slightly lesser extent, hearths. Interestingly, when accounting for sample size, the frequency of artifact and toolstone caches was more than doubled during the Saratoga Springs Period from the preceding Late Archaic, while the frequency of human remains reached the highest point of any time in the archaeological record. Midden-altered sediments also appear for the first time during this period (Horne 2001).

However, it is of interest that most Saratoga Springs components identified within the ESRP study area actually date to the Medieval Warm Interval; only one component did not. When components dating to the Medieval Warm segment of the Saratoga Springs Period are segregated and combined with Medieval Warm components from the Late Prehistoric Period, it reveals that the frequency of refuse deposits and artifact and toolstone caches during the Medieval Warm is slightly higher than during the Late Archaic and much higher than during the latter portion of the Late Prehistoric Period. The frequency of human remains (all of which are unburned) during the Medieval Warm is also much higher than during the Late Archaic and Protohistoric Period; no human remains were found in components of the Late Prehistoric Period after the Medieval Warm Interval (Horne 2001).

During the ESRP studies, it was anticipated that intensive use of the inland areas of cismontane southern California during the Medieval Warm may have been curtailed altogether owing to inhospitable climate and concomitant decline in water and food sources. However, while land-use and procurement strategies experienced profound changes at this time, the response to deteriorating conditions was not abandonment of the inland areas, but rather intensification. Apparently, climatic conditions of warming and drying that may have begun ca. 2100 B.P., toward the end of the Late Archaic, had already triggered an intensification process that established productive strategies for dealing with resource stress. With the onset of the Medieval Warm, those strategies were further refined and intensified (Goldberg 2001).

Not only did the data indicate that the ESRP study area was used on at least a semi-permanent basis during the Medieval Warm Interval, but that residential bases show evidence (e.g., refuse deposits, midden development) that activities intensified at those settlements. People were also intentionally caching toolstone and ground stone tools, suggesting that they anticipated returning to the same locations. Characteristics of the ESRP ground stone assemblages from the Medieval Warm demonstrate that plant foods were more important than in any other period; plant processing intensified and acorns apparently became an important staple (Klink 2001a). The faunal assemblages also show that resource stress was accommodated with similar strategies by intensifying the use of lagomorphs and by further expanding diet breadth, adding animals (i.e.

medium-sized carnivores) to the diet that were rarely consumed during other periods (McKim 2001). The most abundant evidence of trade also occurs in the Medieval Warm components identified at the ESRP, suggesting that this was another mechanism for dealing with resource stress (Goldberg 2001).

However, two factors identified during the ESRP studies indicate that these adaptation strategies may not have been completely successful in dealing with the resource stress brought about by the Medieval Warm. First, the indices which differentiate degrees between planned and actual mobility indicate that occupations were considerably shorter than had been anticipated during the Saratoga Springs Period. Substantially long-term occupation at any given location may have been difficult given the presumably low levels of environmental productivity at this time. This suggests that not only were conditions harsh, they may also have been unpredictable. This may account for a larger number of residential locations than had been anticipated, a pattern in response to arid conditions that has also been identified on the central California coast (Lebow 2000). Second, while the burial population discovered throughout the ESRP study area was surprisingly small, the relative proportion of those from the Medieval Warm Interval is higher than any other time period (Horne 2001).

Throughout much of the California desert regions to the east, the Saratoga Springs Period saw essentially a continuation of the Gypsum Period subsistence adaptation. Unlike the preceding period, however, the Saratoga Springs Period is marked by strong regional cultural developments, especially in the southern California desert regions, which were heavily influenced by the Hakataya (Patayan) culture of the lower Colorado River area (Warren 1984:421–422). Specifically, turquoise mining and long distance trade networks appear to have attracted both the Anasazi and Hakataya peoples into the California deserts from the east and southeast, respectively, as evidenced by the introduction of Buff and Brown Ware pottery and Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points. The initial date for the first Hakataya influence on the southern Mojave Desert remains unknown; however, it does appear that by about 1000 to 1100 B.P. the Mojave Sink was heavily influenced, if not occupied by, lower Colorado River peoples.

Lake Cahuilla is believed to have refilled the Coachella Valley around 1450 B.P., and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, water fowl, and other lacustrine resources during this period. Desert people, speaking Shoshonean languages, may have moved into southern California at this time; the so-called “Shoshonean Intrusion.” Brown and Buff Ware pottery first appeared on the lower Colorado River at about 1200 B.P., and started to diffuse across the California deserts by about 1100 B.P. (Moratto 1984:425). Associated with the diffusion of this pottery were Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular arrow projectile points dating to about 800 to 850 B.P., suggesting a continued spread of Hakataya influences.

However, about 1060 B.P., environmental conditions became notably warmer and drier. This period of intense drought, the Medieval Warm, extended throughout the Southwest, and led to the withdrawal of Native American populations from marginal desert areas to more reliable, drought-resistant water sources such as the Colorado River and Lake Cahuilla, the episodic presence of which was not climatically controlled but dependent upon natural discharges from the Colorado River, and which experienced two, if not three, high stands during the Medieval Warm Interval (Waters 1983).

Along the southern California coastal regions, reliance on the bow and arrow for hunting, along with the use of bedrock mortars and milling slicks, mark the beginning of the tradition denoted as the “Late Prehistoric Horizon” by Wallace (1955) and the “Shoshonean Tradition” by Warren (1968), dating from about 1500 B.P. to the time of Spanish settlement (approximately A.D. 1769). Late prehistoric coastal sites are numerous. Diagnostic artifacts include small triangular projectile points, mortars and pestles, steatite ornaments and containers, perforated stones, circular shell fishhooks, and numerous and varied bone tools, as well as bone and shell ornamentation. Elaborate mortuary customs, as well as generous use of asphaltum and the development of extensive trade networks, are also characteristic of this period.

In the Santa Barbara coastal region, the Late Prehistoric Horizon appears to represent increases in population size, economic complexity, social complexity, and the appearance of social ranking. King (1990) posits that the mortuary practices of the Intermediate and Late Horizons throughout Chumash territories evince social ranking and that beads were used to confer status. Similarly, craft specialization on the northern Channel Islands has been linked to expanding economic capacities and emerging social ranking during the Late Period (Arnold 1987). Although the motivating forces for such trends have yet to be identified with certainty, some researchers have suggested that economies controlled by social elites spurred increasing economic productivity and resultant population growth (Clewlow et al. 1978; King 1990). More recently, archaeologists have linked past changes in subsistence, population, exchange, health, and violence to periods of drought and resource stress that occurred during the Medieval Warm Interval (Arnold 1992a, 1992b; Arnold et al. 1997; Jones et al. 1999; Larson 1987; Moratto et al. 1978).

2.3.5 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 400 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric Period, ending about 550 B.P. The cultural trends and patterns of land use that characterized the Medieval Warm Interval, including that portion which extends into the earlier part of the Late Prehistoric Period, were discussed above. At the end of the Medieval Warm, however, and lasting throughout the ensuing Protohistoric Period (410–150 B.P.), a period of cooler temperatures and greater precipitation ushered in the Little Ice Age during which time ecosystem productivity greatly increased along with the availability and predictability of water (Spaulding 2001).

Also during this period, Lake Cahuilla began to recede (Waters 1983), and the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving eastward to the Colorado River basin or westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976:172–183). The desiccation of Lake Cahuilla that occurred approximately 370 B.P. (A.D. 1580) resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges and inland valleys to the west, and the Colorado River regions to the east.

With the return of more mesic conditions after approximately 550 B.P., resulting in less resource stress, the ESRP studies show that people returned to a less intensive, semi-sedentary land-use strategy similar to that identified for the Late Archaic Period. Within the ESRP study area, evidence of intensive occupation dating to the Late Prehistoric Period occurs at five residential sites comprising 16 separate components; all of these coincide with sites that were occupied during earlier periods, and all are situated on elevated bedrock benches near active springs and overlook the valley floor (Goldberg 2001).

By segregating those components dating to the Medieval Warm Interval from other Late Prehistoric components, the differences between land-use strategies for these periods can be demonstrated. The ESRP studies show that after the Medieval Warm Interval there was a quite unexpected reduction in the number and frequency of refuse deposits, as well as fire-altered rock weight and midden development. The number and frequency of artifact and toolstone caches were also reduced, while hearth features were slightly more common. Rock art also first appeared in association with Late Prehistoric components which post-date the Medieval Warm Interval. The decrease in the number of artifact and toolstone caches and the first appearance of rock art during this period suggests that residential sites may have been occupied year-round (Horne 2001).

Mortars and pestles and other grinding tools also declined in importance after the Medieval Warm in the ESRP site components, suggesting that the intensive procurement and processing of acorns and other plant foods was no longer as critical as previously; this pattern is further supported by a decline in the effort expended in shaping grinding tools (Klink 2001a). A reduction in emphasis on plant foods, and especially acorns, which require intensive preparation, likely accounts for the reduction in refuse deposits, fire-altered rock weights, and midden development at the end of the Late Prehistoric. It is possible that the portable milling toolkit was supplemented substantially by bedrock milling features which are ubiquitous throughout the study area; however, since bedrock features cannot be dated, they cannot be assigned to any particular time period(s). Percentages of projectile points also increased somewhat after the Medieval Warm (Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian became much more common), suggesting increased focus on large mammals, but the lower ratio of late-stage bifaces indicates that hunting methods returned to random-encounter strategies, rather than the logistical forays of the preceding period (Klink 2001b). Of particular note, faunal assemblages produced an anomalously high lagomorph index after the Medieval Warm, suggesting a very wet climatic regime with dense undergrowth well suited to cottontails (McKim 2001). Finally, the percentage of nonutilitarian artifacts declined considerably, suggesting that trade was no longer critical for assuring food supplies (Klink 2001c).

2.3.6 Protohistoric Period (ca. 400 to 150 B.P.)

The ameliorated, productive conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric Period. Generally speaking, sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric Period, with small, but apparently fully sedentary villages forming. Increased hunting efficiency (through use of the bow and arrow) and widespread exploitation of acorns and other hard nuts and berries (indicated by the abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable food resources. This, in turn, promoted greater sedentism. Related to this increase in resource utilization and sedentism are sites with deeper middens, suggesting central-based wandering or permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or *rancherías*, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).

Within the ESRP study region, the most striking change in material cultural in this period was the local manufacture of ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes. Although pottery was known in the Colorado Desert as long ago as 800 B.P., ceramic technology in the Project region appears to date to around 350 B.P. Also during this interval, abundant amounts of obsidian were imported into the region from the Obsidian Butte source which was exposed by the dessication of Lake Cahuilla. In addition, Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched

points during this period. Late in this period, some European trade goods (i.e., glass trade beads) were added to the previous cultural assemblages (Meighan 1954).

Based on work in the San Luis Rey River Basin in northern San Diego County, Meighan (1954), True (1970), and True et al. (1974, 1991) have defined two Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Period complexes that are worthy of mention. The “San Luis Rey I Complex” existed from approximately 600 to 250 B.P., and is typified by grinding implements, small (Cottonwood) triangular projectile points with concave bases, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. The “San Luis Rey II Complex,” lasting from about 250 to 150 B.P., is very similar, but with the addition of ceramic vessels (including cremation urns), red and black pictographs, glass beads, metal knives, and steatite arrow straighteners. True et al. (1974) believe that the San Luis Rey complexes developed out of the earlier La Jolla/Pauma cultural substratum, and are the prehistoric antecedents to the historically known Luiseño Indians.

The Hakataya influence in coastal and inland southern California regions appears to have diminished during the late Protohistoric Period when the extensive trade networks along the Mojave River and in Antelope Valley appear to have broken down, and large village sites were abandoned (Warren 1984:427). Warren (1984:428) suggests that the apparent disruption in trade networks may have been caused by the movement of the Colorado River basin Chemehuevi populations southward across the trade routes during late Protohistoric Period.

Within the ESRP study area, all five village clusters located on elevated bedrock surfaces near active springs and overlooking the valley floor that were occupied during the Late Prehistoric saw continued occupation in the Protohistoric Period. Most archaeological data from the ESRP Protohistoric site components indicate that a fully sedentary land-use strategy was adopted during this period. Given the spatial coincidence of the Protohistoric villages with residential sites of the Late Prehistoric Period, this sedentism appears to have been a further intensification of patterns established in the earlier period. At that time, resource stress did not appear to have been an issue; resource niche widths were expanded, and intensive resource processing that had been required during the Medieval Warm Interval appeared not to have been necessary. However, even though the climatic conditions of the Little Ice Age afforded a very productive environment during both the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods, land-use strategies intensified during the later period. The use of plant food increased, as did the intensity of the processing effort. The Protohistoric Period exhibited the highest ranks for fire-altered rock and midden development, as well as rock ring foundations for brush dwellings, storage facilities, and ceremonial areas with rock art and rock enclosures; overall, there was a fluorescence of feature types and numbers at this time (Horne 2001). The faunal data for this period indicate a decrease in faunal diversity, and signify a reduction in diet breadth as well as greater intensification (McKim 2001).

The intensification in land use during the Protohistoric Period seen in the ESRP assemblages mirrors changes that occurred at the end of the Late Archaic when it is hypothesized that the collecting strategy evolved from rest-rotation to semi-sedentary. Climatic degradation causing resource stress beginning about 2100 B.P. is thought to have triggered that shift. If the environment during the Protohistoric Period was just as productive as during the earlier portion of the Little Ice Age (Late Prehistoric Period), what then accounts for land-use intensification at this time? Apparently resources were stressed again, but not by deteriorating productivity of the environment. Rather, population growth probably led to competition for food, and possibly water

and fuel resources. While preceding periods of stress could have been relieved by expansion of territory and diet breadth, increasing populations would have precluded the opportunity for territory expansion. Therefore, it is hypothesized that the shift to a fully sedentary strategy was brought about by population stress, which itself was initiated during the Late Prehistoric Period when the environment was productive and populations were very successful at exploiting that productivity (Goldberg 2001).

Other archaeological patterns exhibited by the ESRP Protohistoric components were likely a result of sedentism and protection of territories. As it is today, logistical mobility would have become essential for provisioning fully sedentary communities. With lower temperatures during the Little Ice Age but no source of fuel wood in or near the ESRP study area, procurement of fuel may have become an increasingly important element of logistical provisioning. Although there was a florescence of feature types and numbers at the ESRP sites dating to the Protohistoric Period, the number of artifact and toolstone caches reached an all-time low; toolstone and artifact caches would no longer have been required because there were year-round occupants at residential bases. Due to increased territoriality, resource intensification would have been required because territorial and resource niche-width expansion was no longer viable. Likewise, along with increasing territorial circumscription would have come the inevitable fact that residential bases were occupied longer than the inhabitants had originally anticipated; moving the residential base may no longer have been an option. As well, trade and ceremonial gatherings with other groups would have helped maintain social relationships and ensure food resources. Finally, sedentism and the need to protect critical resources from competitors may have eventually led to conflict. Protohistoric patterns of raw material procurement indicate that desert materials (obsidian and chert) gained prominence, while other relatively closer sources of exotic raw materials from the west (basalt, andesite, rhyolite, metavolcanic rock, and Piedra de Lumbre “chert”) were little used, suggesting that territorial boundaries, at least to the west, had become established. While there was no direct evidence of physical conflict at any of the ESRP sites, the locations of villages on elevated bedrock surfaces overlooking the valley may have been designed to afford views of intruders; an increase in projectile points may reflect a need for defensive weapons (Goldberg et al. 2001)

2.4 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Based on information passed down from Tribal elders, published academic works in the areas of anthropology, history, and ethnohistory, and through recorded ethnographic and linguistic accounts (cf., Freers and Smith 1994; Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929; Vane 2000), the Project APE lies within the ancestral cultural territory of the Luiseño. However, the Project APE may also have been occupied by the Cahuilla due to population shifts in the historic era (Bean 1978). Both of these tribes speak a language of the Takic branch of the Shoshonean family, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock. The following discussions of Luiseño and Cahuilla traditional culture are derived primarily from Bean (1978) and Bean and Shipek (1978).

2.4.1 Luiseño

Territory. The term Luiseño originated as a description of the native peoples associated with Mission San Luis Rey near Oceanside. Luiseño territory in ethnographic times encompassed a stretch of the California coast and included most of the drainage of the San Luis Rey and Santa

Margarita rivers. Inland, Luiseño territory extended south from Santiago Peak, including the Elsinore and Temecula valleys, and extended farther south to Mount Palomar and the Lake Henshaw area, then west to the coast at Agua Hedionda Creek. The coastal territory of the Luiseño extended north to near San Mateo Creek in Orange County (Bean 1978). Their territory included every ecological zone from the coastline to the mountains. Elders of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians add that the Temecula/Pechanga people had usage/gathering rights to an area extending from Rawson Canyon on the east, over to Lake Mathews on the northwest, down to Temescal Canyon to Temecula, eastward to Aguanga, and then along the crest of the Cahuilla Range back to Rawson Canyon.

Social and Political Organization. The traces of any Luiseño moiety system that may have existed are indistinct, but suggest a division into easterners (inland groups) and westerners (coastal groups) (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). The social structure of the Luiseños was severely disrupted by the mission system as early as the 1770s. Their population density is thought to have been greater than that of the Cahuilla, probably because they occupied a more favorable environment. Each village was occupied by a “clan tribelet—a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups” (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). The clan tribelets, by the time anthropologists studied them, were composed of one major lineage that had a ceremonial head, a ceremonial house or enclosure, and a ceremonial bundle, and the remnants of other lineages. Settlements, occupied by one or more familial groups, were sometimes politically autonomous, but sometimes several villages were allied under one chief. The hereditary chiefs had religious, economic, and military power, and were role models for their people. They were assisted in their duties by one or more assistants. The chiefs and their families were the elites of the society, along with the very wealthy. The acquisition of wealth was important, but the acquisition of extreme wealth was prevented by the custom of burning or burying the possessions of the deceased.

Subsistence and Material Culture. The Luiseño were, for the most part, hunters, collectors, and harvesters. Their subsistence patterns can be attributed mostly to their environments. Clans were apt to own land in valley, foothill, and mountain areas, providing them with the resources of many different ecological niches. Villages were usually located in coves or canyons that offered some shelter from the sun and wind, featured a reliable water supply, and that was defensible. Settlement areas were surrounded by named places associated with food products, raw materials, or sacred beings. Hunting and gathering places were owned by individuals, families, the chief, or by the collective community (Bean and Shipek 1978:551). Certain clusters or groves of tobacco, eagle nests, cactus, oaks, or other sources of food and medicine were guarded and owned by individuals. Collecting outside of one’s area could only be done with permission of the owner, and failure to do so could result in physical combat or sorcery against one another. Most food resources were gathered within close proximity to the village, but during certain seasons the family group would move to the coast for marine resources or into the mountains for acorns and deer.

Game animals included deer, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. Tree squirrels, most reptiles, and predators were avoided as food resources, except possibly during lean times. As in most of California, acorns were a major staple, but the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of many other plants also were used. Insects were also available as food resources. Roots and shoots of various types were gathered from marshes and wetlands. Seeds from various grasses and scrub plants also played an important

role in the aboriginal diet and were available for harvest from summer through fall. Certain mushrooms and tree fungi supplemented the diet and were considered delicacies. Teas were made from a variety of floral resources and were used for medicinal cures as well as for beverages. Tobacco and datura were sacred plants used for rituals and medicine. Fire was used as a crop-management technique and for communal rabbit drives (Bean and Shipek 1978:552).

To gather these food resources and to prepare them for eating, the Luiseño had an extensive inventory of equipment. The throwing stick and bow and arrow were the most important hunting tools for killing game, but snares, traps, slings, decoys, disguises, and hunting blinds also were part of the hunting technology. Many villages had access to creeks and rivers, and nets, traps, spears, hooks and lines, and poisons were used to catch fish. Gathering required few tools: poles for shaking pine nuts and acorns from the trees, cactus pickers, chia hooks, seed beaters, digging sticks and weights for digging sticks, and pry bars (Bean and Shipek 1978:552–553).

Food was usually stored in large storage baskets. Pottery ollas and baskets treated with asphaltum also were used to store and carry water and seeds. Wood, clay, and steatite were used to make jars, bowls, and trays. Skin and woven grass were used to make bags. Food processing required hammers and anvils for cracking nuts; mortars and pestles for grinding acorns and other hard nuts and berries; manos and metates for grinding seeds and berries; winnowing baskets; strainers; leaching baskets and bowls; cutting implements made of stone, bone, and wood. Basket mortars, made by using asphaltum to attach an open-bottomed basket to a mortar, were important for food processing. Food was served in wooden and gourd dishes and cups and in basket bowls that were sometimes tarred. Wood, shell, and horn were used for spoons (Bean and Shipek 1978:553).

Most Luiseño houses were conical and partially subterranean; however, during the nineteenth century some Luiseño had rectangular houses. The dwellings were made of locally available material, such as reeds, brush, or bark. Occupants entered using a door at the side of the shelter, which was sometimes accessed through a short tunnel. Smoke from a central fireplace rose through a hole in the center of the roof. Domestic chores, such as cooking, eating, and social interaction, often occurred under a brush-covered ramada that stood near the house. Earth-covered sweat houses for purification and curing rituals, ceremonial houses with fenced areas, and granaries for food storage were found in most villages (Bean and Shipek 1978:553; Bean and Vane 2001:VI.D-5).

Religion, Ceremony, and World View. The various life cycles of the Luiseño, including birth, puberty, marriage, and death were celebrated in ritual. At birth, the child was confirmed to the group and the patrilineage (Bean and Shipek 1978:556). Girls and boys were initiated in puberty rituals, which taught them about supernatural beings, the rules of behavior, and explained how their actions would be governed through adulthood. The boys' ceremony included the drinking of *toloache*, which induced visions, followed by dancing, and the teaching of songs and rituals. The girls' ceremony included instruction for maintaining a household and preparation for marriage, rock paintings, and a "roasting ceremony" that included placing the young girl in a bed of warm sand to prepare her for child bearing. Girls were married shortly after their puberty ceremony. Marriages were arranged by the parents to ensure that the two were not closely related, and to form alliances between groups. Marriage ceremonies included a bride-price, after which the couple resided with the husband's lineage. Death rituals were surrounded by purification, from washing one's clothes to smoking and incense. The mourning ritual was attended by close relatives

as well as related clans. An image-burning ceremony was held to commemorate the death of an individual and was considered the last of the rites, ending formal mourning after a period of time. During the ceremony, an image of the person was burned to signify their passing, followed by a feast and presentation of gifts to guests. To commemorate the death of a chief, an eagle was killed (Bean and Shipek 1978:556).

Among the Luiseño, rituals played a role in governing hunting, harvest, warfare, and all other major activities of village life. Many rituals were connected with the *Chinigchinich* cult among the Luiseño. A great deal is known about this religion because Father Boscana of Mission San Juan Capistrano recorded what he knew of it in 1828 (Boscana 1978). The *Chinigchinich* religion may have originated as recently as the late eighteenth century. It spread southward to the Luiseño, and then to some of the Hokan-speaking peoples of present-day San Diego County. It did not reach the Cahuilla. This religion originated among the Gabrieliño to the north in the appearance of a second deity at the village of *Puvu*, the birthplace of *Wiyot*, one of the first creations who established the order of the world in Luiseño cosmology. This second deity gave the Gabrieliño instructions for proper living. *Chinigchinich* was an avenging god, whose animal helpers, such as eagles, hawks, ravens, and rattlesnakes, kept watch to see that people obeyed *Chinigchinich's* rules, and avenged transgressions. Shamans and boys undergoing puberty rites drank infusions of *toloache* made from the datura plant in order to gain supernatural power. Sand paintings were a significant component of the *Chinigchinich* religion, and although utilized by several southern California groups, they are best documented among the Luiseño. They were made at boys' and girls' initiations, and at the death of cult members. The sand paintings were constructed to include various elements used in the ritual to which it pertained, and once the ritual was completed, the sand painting was destroyed (Bean and Shipek 1978:556).

2.4.2 Cahuilla

Territory. Ethnographically, Cahuilla territory spanned from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, the San Jacinto Plain as far as Riverside, and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978:575). Bean (1978:583) has estimated the total population of the three Cahuilla divisions—the Mountain, Pass, and Desert Divisions—at between 6,000 and 10,000 people at Spanish contact in the late eighteenth century. The Cahuilla occupied a topographically complex region that includes mountain ranges with elevations of 11,000 ft, to low desert at 273 ft below sea level, interspersed by passes, canyons, foothills, and valleys. Seasonal extremes in temperature, precipitation, and wind characterize the region.

Social and Political Organization. The term Cahuilla is of uncertain origin; the language belongs to the Cupan subgroup of the Takic family of Uto-Aztecan stock. The Cahuilla were grouped into clans or sibs that were organized on the basis of patrilineal descent (Bean 1978:580). Individuals related to a common male ancestor by descent through the male line belonged to the same clan, whether they were males or females. All Cahuilla clans, whether of the Mountain Cahuilla, Pass Cahuilla, or Desert Cahuilla divisions of this native language-culture group, belonged to one of two moiety divisions—Wildcat or Coyote. This moiety system regulated marriage, such that clans that belonged to the Coyote moiety division had to seek a spouse belonging to a clan belonging to the Wildcat moiety division.

For the Cahuilla, individual clans were led by a chief or *net*, who acted as both a political and ceremonial leader. The *net* had charge of the sacred house (dance house) and sacred bundle, *maswut*. This sacred bundle consisted of matting, originally of seagrass, which was wrapped around ritual paraphernalia and items sacred to the clan. This bundle was a sacred expression of the identity of the clan. It was kept in a special enclosure at the back of the sacred house, which also served as a dance house, and originally as a residence of the net. Among many clans, the *net* was assisted by a *Paha*, a ritual assistant or “master of ceremonies,” also found among other Takic groups. This pattern of political and ritual “offices” is generally similar to that of the Serrano, Cupeño, and Luiseño. The individual lineages, however, lacked their own sacred bundle, sacred house, and *net*. Sometimes the individual lineages might live together to gather at a particular location, but sometimes they lived at separate named localities. Even if they lived separately, however, they were dependent on the *net*, or clan ritual and religious leader. As Strong (1929) pointed out, the *Pūalem*, the shamans or wizards of the Cahuilla, played an important role in Cahuilla culture but were not officers or political or ritual leaders of the individual clans. Their enterprise was individual rather than group-corporate (Bean 1972, 1978).

Subsistence and Material Culture. The Cahuilla were hunters, collectors, and harvesters. A diverse habitat provided an immense variety of floral resources, which the Cahuilla used for food, medicine, and manufacture of tools and shelter (Bean 1978:578). Acorns, screw beans, mesquite, piñon, cactus fruits, seeds, wild berries, tubers, roots, and greens were valuable food resources. Corn, beans, squash and melons from the Colorado River tribes were raised in garden plots by the Cahuilla. Hunting and butchering of meat was carried out by the men, while women did the cooking and the acorn and seed processing. Acorns and hard berries were pounded in stone mortars, while hard seeds were ground on stone metates. Softer foods, like honey mesquite, were pounded in wooden mortars. Various basket and pottery forms were used to process and cook plant foods. Stone-lined pit ovens were used to cook yucca, agave, and tule-potatoes. Large granaries were constructed for storing acorns, and pottery ollas were used to store seeds. At ancient Lake Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley, periods of high lake stands brought Cahuilla from the mountain areas down to the valley floor to exploit the freshwater aquatic resources such as fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and shoreline vegetation (Wilke 1976:8, from Blake 1856:98).

Cahuilla pottery was manufactured by the coil method and paddle-and-anvil technique, and was often painted or incised. Their pottery forms included cooking pots, ollas, bowls, dishes, and tobacco pipes. Basketry was produced by a stitched coil method, and forms included flat plates or trays for winnowing seeds, both shallow and deep baskets, conical baskets, and round flat bottom baskets, which were often decorated with cosmological motifs (Bean 1978:579). Arrow-shaft straighteners were made of soapstone and incised with designs that reflected ownership. Bows were made of willow or mesquite, and were strung with mescal fiber or sinew. Ceremonial items included charmstones, bull-roads, clappers, rattles, feathered headdresses, wands, and eagle feather skirts and capes. Clothing included sandals made of mescal fiber, rabbit skin or other hide blankets, and skirts made of tule, or the soft inner bark of mesquite or cottonwood.

Tribal cosmology and history were recorded in Cahuilla songs, and “songs accompanied games, secular dances, shamanic activities, and hunting and food-gathering activities” (Bean 1978:580). Musical expression was primarily vocal, although instruments often accompanied the song and included one or more of the following: elder flutes, split-stick clappers, whistles, pan-pipes, bone flageolets, or rattles made of deer hooves, turtle shell, gourds, seashells, or dried cocoons. Games

were also an important part of Cahuilla society, and wagers were often placed on the outcome of the game, such as a guessing game played by men, called *peón* (Bean 1978:580).

Cahuilla shelters were more often made of brush, although some were wattled and plastered with adobe mud. In prehistoric times, these shelters are believed to have been dome-shaped; during post-contact times they tended to be rectangular. The entryway into the shelter was usually covered with hides or woven mats, and one or more holes were left open at the roof peak for smoke to escape. Most of the Cahuilla's domestic activities were performed outside within the shade of large, expansive ramadas. Within each village, the chief's house was the largest and was usually next to the ceremonial house. Each village also had a men's sweat house and several granaries (Bean 1978:578; Bean and Vane 2001:VI.D-1).

Some Cahuillas specialized as traders, with goods being transferred as far west as Catalina Island, and east to the Gila River (Bean 1978:582). Trade items included shell beads, steatite ornaments, asphaltum, food products, hides, furs, obsidian, turquoise, and salt. Within the Cahuilla territory, local craftsmen exchanged their wares among the group for services and goods.

Religion, Ceremony, and World View. The Cahuilla understand the universe in terms of power, and power, believed to be sentient and to have will, was assumed to be the principal causative agent for all phenomena, whether good or bad (Bean 1978:582). The presence of power was used to explain all unusual talents, events, or differences in the universe. Shamans, always male, were both revered and feared (Bean 1978:581). They could eat fire, cure illness, cause rain, increase food resources, keep away evil spirits, and some could even change shape into animals, or could kill a person instantly with supernatural power. A shaman's status was often reaffirmed through public demonstration of his abilities. As power figures, they acted together with the net as community leaders. Another person of power was a diviner or dreamer, either male or female, who could foretell future events, find lost objects, and locate game and new food resources. A medicine doctor, often a woman, was not connected with supernatural power, but possessed great knowledge in the use of medicinal herbs and medical conditions.

The Cahuilla's creator-god, *Múkat*, established the order of the world and how the dead should be cremated (Bean 1978:583). The elderly, through the story of *Múkat*, attained privilege, power, and honor through wisdom and age. Elders, it was taught, are the repositories of knowledge and lore, which was especially important among the Cahuilla, who lived in a diverse and often harsh environment. The elderly were respected as teachers of the values and skills needed for a successful adult life. Older women taught young girls the techniques of basketry, and values of womanhood, and performed tasks that were time-consuming such as grinding seeds and making blankets. Older men made hunting implements and taught boys the traditional societal values as well as hunting techniques.

Cahuilla were taught to share possessions, food, and capital within an enforced system of reciprocity (Bean 1978:583). Failure to reciprocate could be punishable by public ridicule. Lineages and clans shared harvesting and hunting areas in a reciprocal manner when there was a surplus of game or food. Following the teachings of *Múkat*, Cahuilla children were taught to do things slowly, orderly, and deliberately, and to be aware of any possible ramifications for their actions. Therefore, actions were usually explicit and direct as possible to avoid misunderstandings.

Cahuilla rituals included the mourning ceremony, the eagle ceremony, birth, naming, adolescence, marriage, status changes, and performances to improve subsistence resources (Bean 1978:582). At the center of many of these rituals was the performance of songs that recorded the cosmology and history of Cahuilla tradition. Some song cycles could be very long and complex requiring several days to perform. These ceremonial songs were sung and taught to younger assistants by a ceremonial song leader. Dancers often accompanied the singers to enact mythical events. Marriages were arranged by the parents, and spouses were chosen that were unrelated by at least five generations, or sometimes crossed cultural boundaries between the Cahuilla and neighboring groups. Husbands were expected to be skilled in economic pursuit, while women were expected to work hard to produce food and bear children. Food and gifts were presented to the wife's family at the time of marriage, and afterwards she took residence within the husband's kin group. The birth of a child signified an economic and social alliance between the two families, and the reciprocal exchange of gifts and food. At death, a person's soul went to the land of the dead, to the east of the Cahuilla territory, where all others before went. Spirits could still pass messages to the living, "advising, sanctioning, and aiding those still on earth" (Bean 1978:582).

2.4.3 Missionization and Native American Lifeways

European settlement of California began with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769, although European explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo had contact with southern California coastal tribes in 1542. The establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771 had an indirect impact on the native inhabitants in the area. The founding of Mission San Luis Rey in 1798 had a profound effect on these Native American populations, especially the Luiseño, who derive their name from this mission.

The first European contact with the Cahuilla was by the Juan Bautista de Anza expedition, which passed through the Coachella Valley in 1774. Subsequently, in 1781, hostility by the Quechan Indians along the Colorado River closed this land route across California from Santa Fe. Europeans primarily used sea routes to populate and supply California, due to the superior technology of ships and harsh conditions in the interior deserts, which made land travel a daunting prospect. The Cahuilla, therefore, had little direct contact with Europeans except for those baptized at missions in San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, and San Diego, and thus integrated into the mission system.

In 1819, several Mission-associated *asistencias* were established. At Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, one of the most remote ranchos associated with Mission San Luis Rey, livestock ranching was the principal pursuit. Although not officially part of the rancho, the broad grasslands of the San Jacinto Plains were often used to graze the rancho cattle.

Mission San Luis Rey, like other California missions, began baptizing people who lived in the immediate vicinity of the mission; however, as time went on, the Mission Fathers went farther and farther away in search of converts. Mission life was highly regimented and contrasted sharply with the southern California traditional Native American lifeway. As a result, colonization had a dramatic and negative effect on Native American society, including fugitivism.

For the most part, young, active, working adults of southern California Native American communities were forcibly baptized during the 1810s. This left traditional Native American communities economically devastated, because significant portions of the labor force were

removed. Fewer active young people remained to hunt and collect food; to take care of the sick, young, and elderly; to defend territorial rights against other native groups or poachers; and to authenticate the culture's stories and traditions (Bean and Vane 2001).

During this period, the local Native American populations became increasingly sedentary, and learned to use the Spanish language. Cahuillas adopted some European economic practices such as cattle ranching, agriculture, trade, and wage labor, as well as cultural traits such as clothing styles. Some Cahuillas worked seasonally for the local Euro-American inhabitants and lived for the remainder of the year in their villages.

2.5 HISTORICAL SETTING

The historical background of the Project region is best presented by adhering to the familiar divisions of local history that have become standardized in the area literature. Beginning with the Spanish Period in 1769, the progression moves rapidly through the poorly documented Mexican Rancho Period into the American Period. Relevant historical information for the Project region is based on Brackett (1939), Gunther (1984), Rawls and Bean (1998), Robinson (1957), and Rolle (1978).

2.5.1 The Spanish Period, 1769–1822

The Historical Period in California formally began in 1769 with the Spanish occupation of Alta California and the founding of the *San Diego de Alcalá* mission in San Diego when written records began to be compiled. The years 1769 to 1822 represent the Spanish Period in California.

Exploration of the California coastline by ship during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the basis for the Spanish claim to most of Alta and Baja California at that time. While a number of explorers and their men came ashore periodically, they did not venture a great distance inland. In the eighteenth century, Spain recognized that to strengthen its claim to the region, it would have to establish settlements along the northern coastline of Alta California to preclude encroachment by the Russian and British fur traders entering the region from the north. Therefore, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, Spain and the Franciscan Order founded a series of presidios, or military camps, and missions along the California coast, beginning with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. They proceeded to establish a military presidio at Monte Rey (present-day Monterey) in northern California in 1770, their fourth mission at San Gabriel in 1771, and a fifth mission at San Luis Obispo by 1772. However, providing supplies, animals, and colonists to the Spanish missions and presidios by way of ship was difficult, time-consuming, expensive, and dangerous. Thus, an overland route was necessary to initiate a strong colonizing effort in Alta California. In 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza crossed the San Jacinto plains with a small party of soldiers and servants. Anza's expeditionary force crossed the Cahuilla Valley, skirted the Santa Rosa Mountains, made their way up through Coyote Canyon, descended into the San Jacinto Valley via Bautista Creek, and trekked northwest across the San Jacinto Valley into Moreno Valley, crossing the Santa Ana River near Jurupa.

The Riverside County and San Bernardino County areas lacked a mission proper, but remained connected to the California presidio and mission system through Franciscan outposts known as ranchos and *asistencias*. The Riverside area was considered to be a part of the San Diego District, a military designation associated with the San Diego presidio; most of the territory fell under the

authority of the Mission San Luis Rey. Founded in 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was the eighteenth of California's 21 missions. During much of the Spanish Period, European settlement in Riverside County was slow and sporadic. By the end of the Spanish Period, few Europeans had settled permanently within the San Jacinto and Moreno Valleys. At Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, one of the most remote ranchos associated with Mission San Luis Rey, livestock ranching was the principal pursuit. Although not officially part of the Rancho, the broad grasslands of the San Jacinto Valley were used to graze the Rancho's cattle. La Casa de la Loma, the headquarters for Mission San Luis Rey's San Jacinto cattle ranch, was established in 1820 on a small hill in the San Jacinto Valley near the present-day intersection of Warren Road and Ramona Expressway.

2.5.2 Mexican Rancho Period, 1822–1848

In 1821, after 10 years of intermittent rebellion and warfare, Mexico and the territory of California won independence from Spain. On December 15 of that same year, the Mexican *Cortes* (the legislative body of the Mexican government) ended the older regime's strict isolationist policies that were designed to protect the traditional Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed that California ports (namely San Diego and Monterey) be open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955:14).

Following the Secularization Act of 1833, which called for the immediate privatization of Franciscan lands, the Mexican government secularized all of the California missions. During the two-year period of 1834–1836, this radical process quickly and effectively reduced the missions to parish churches. Although the original secularization schemes called for redistribution of mission lands to those Native Americans who were responsible for the physical construction of the mission empire, the vast mission land and livestock holdings were redistributed by the Mexican government into several hundred land grants to private, non-Native American ranchers (Langum 1987:15–18). These private Mexican citizens subsequently released their neophyte Native American "workers" to fend for themselves. During the resultant Rancho Period (1834–1848), ranchos were predominantly devoted to the cattle industry and large tracts of land were devoted to grazing.

Until the Gold Rush of 1849, livestock and horticulture dominated the economics of California. Through the years, settlement continued to develop across the inland valleys of what would eventually become western Riverside County. With the influx of new settlers, some of the larger ranchos were subsequently subdivided into smaller parcels.

2.5.3 American Period, 1848–Present

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, California entered into the American Period and, in 1850, became the 31st state in the Union. During the late 1840s, there began the decline of old California's cattle ranching industry, which for over half a century represented the currency and staple of the rancho system. Between 1848 and 1850 came a large influx of Americans seeking their fortunes; the catalyst for this influx was James Marshall's 1848 discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill. By the 1850s to 1860s, cattle ranching in the general region had greatly declined, and ranchos changed ownership regularly. In 1852, San Diego organized into a county; in 1853, San Bernardino followed suit. Riverside County would be formed in 1893, carved out of portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties, with the City of Riverside as the county seat. The San Jacinto Valley, of which Perris Valley is a part, was originally part of San Diego County.

The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 opened California to agricultural settlement and brought the previous era of large-scale ranching to a close. The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railway into nearby Colton resulted in a dramatic influx of new settlers into what is now western Riverside County. The Riverside Colony was founded in 1870, and agricultural lands in the region quickly began to be settled by homesteaders. The Riverside Land and Irrigating Company soon established a series of canal systems, tapping water from the Santa Ana River. With this much-needed water supply, the settlers could focus on irrigation and agriculture. Perhaps one of the most influential early settlers in western Riverside County during this period was Eliza Tibbets who planted the first two navel orange trees, acquired from Brazil, in the Riverside Colony. Mrs. Tibbets' oranges flourished and provided the bud grafts for the Washington Navel Orange, setting the foundation for western Riverside County's highly successful citrus industry.

During the 1880s and 1890s, and similar to the phenomena occurring in the area surrounding the Riverside Colony, irrigation canals were built and the regional citrus industry took root in the greater San Jacinto Valley and surrounding areas. The arrival of reliable water sources coincided with the arrival of a second transcontinental railroad.

In 1882, construction of a competing rail line into southern California, known as the California Southern Railway, was underway, financed by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company. California Southern Railway's chief engineer, Frederick Thomas Perris, oversaw the building of the rail line from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, north to Oceanside and across Temecula Canyon, then on to San Bernardino. Fred Perris drove the first passenger train into San Bernardino on September 13, 1883 (Gunther 1984:385). Once the railway had made its way through the Perris Valley in 1882, homesteaders began to stake their claim to land in the vicinity. The town of Pinacate had been established along the rail line on May 12, 1885, about 2 mi south of Perris, but settlers in the northern part of the valley desired a more centrally located town site. Settlers convinced the California Southern Railway officials on a suitable location, donated land for a railroad siding and town, built a depot, dug a well, and named it Perris in honor of Fred Perris. The townsite plat was filed February 16, 1886, and Perris was officially named a station along the Santa Fe line (Gunther 1984:385). The buildings and businesses at Pinacate were moved to Perris, and a hotel and saloon were among the first buildings constructed. The town was incorporated as a city on May 26, 1911 (City of Perris 2015).

A second Santa Fe subsidiary, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad extended a line west from Albuquerque, then connected San Bernardino and Los Angeles; this connection was opened as of May 1887. The eastern United States was now readily accessible via Los Angeles. The establishment of a second competing railway line from the Midwest to Los Angeles in 1886 triggered the so-called "Southern California land boom" of the late 1880s, which finally brought substantial settlement to the region. In fact, during the land boom of the 1880s, the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads fed the land grab with their rate wars; on March 10, 1886, it cost only \$23 to travel from New York to southern California (Dumke 1970:25). The population of the city of Los Angeles alone grew by more than 700 percent in seven years, reaching 80,000 in 1887.

The development of the California Southern line through Perris and Temecula in 1882, connection with the rest of the Santa Fe system in 1885–1886, and the founding of Perris in 1886, led to a surge of settlement in the region. A branch line was built from Perris through Ethanac, Menifee, Winchester, and Hemet to San Jacinto, whose station was opened in May of 1888. During the

construction of the line, a depot was built at Winchester, in Pleasant Valley, and opened in May 1888. The area now had that much sought after rail access attractive to prospective farmers and ranchers. However, the California Southern “main line” to San Diego, running southwest from Perris was washed out by the Santa Margarita River in 1884 and in 1891. This second interruption of service in 1891 was not repaired, so through-service from Perris to San Diego ended that year, and Temecula became the new terminus of the California Southern line. All produce and goods were now funneled into San Bernardino and Riverside. This was a disappointment to interests in the Perris region.

During the mid and late 1880s, a relatively substantial influx of settlers into the San Jacinto and Perris valleys occurred, during the era of the southern California land and emigration boom. Early settlers in the region obtained land either from the public domain of the United States through homesteading or other forms of public land acquisition, or from the land agents of the railroad.

At the time of the arrival of the railroad in the 1880s, settlers focused on grain production. The dry farming of winter wheat and other grains like barley had, for a number of years, been carried out in areas on the coastal side of the Transverse Ranges that received from 12 to 16 in. or more of rainfall per year. The productivity of this dry farming of grain varied with the observed multi-year cycles of heavier or lighter winter season precipitation. It required relatively large land holdings and use of harvesting equipment. It was not without risk, however, being caught between the threats of drought on the one hand and the reality of declining international wheat prices on the other. Yet during cycles of wet winters, it could be very productive. Up through 1892–1893, as rainfall remained adequate, grain production continued to be the agricultural mainstay in the region. This is reflected in county tax assessor’s records and in the occupational information contained in the 1893–1894 Riverside County directory (A.A. Bynon and Sons 1893 [reprint]).

In the early 1890s, against the backdrop of the traditional existence of extensive dry-farming “ranch” holdings in southern California based on stock grazing and grain and hay cultivation, citrus and other orchard production were promoted as heralding a new era of small-scale “family farming” in southern California. The price conditions of specialty markets for these crops were touted as favorable enough to tide the small producer over the shoals of irrigation capitalization and orchard maturation. Yet the prospective “family farmer” had to bring considerable capital to such an enterprise.

Bee wrangling and honey production were also important in coastal and interior southern California in the late nineteenth century, as it was in the Project region. This industry, established with bees brought south from San Francisco in the early 1850s, became important even before the great expansion of orchard production in southern California in the 1880s. As naturalist John Muir noted from his observations in the San Gabriel foothills in 1877, beekeeping was particularly attractive because it required no capital and no land. It was the first rung on the ladder of success in building an agricultural enterprise, providing initial capital. It would later become an important activity for fruit growers, since it provided income during the years when immature trees were still not producing, and it also ensured the pollination of many types of fruit trees. The production of honey was an important economic activity in the region in the early 1890s. Honey and wool were listed as principal products of the general region in 1893 (A.A. Bynon and Sons 1893).

Population rose dramatically as railroads, citriculture, ranching, and readily available land enticed more Americans and Europeans to settle in southern California. By the late 1880s and early 1890s, conflicts and discontent between the cities of Riverside and San Bernardino led to the establishment of a new county. Portions of the Temecula and San Jacinto valleys, then in San Diego County, joined with the residents of Riverside to form a new county seat in May 1893, leading to the formation of Riverside County (Greenwood et al. 1993:34).

During the late 1890s, years of low rainfall brought crisis to agriculture in southern California. Both the orchard crop areas dependent on gravity-flow irrigation and the dry-land farm zones were severely affected. Eight of the 10 years between 1896 and 1905 were seriously deficient in winter rainfall. By 1905, rainfall levels had returned to normal. After this date, new pumping technology and the availability of petroleum distillate internal combustion engines allowed individual farmsteads in southern California to pump water from farm wells in increasingly large volumes. For fruit growing districts in the region, this advancement led to major additional agricultural development during the 1910s and 1920s (Waring 1919). In dry-land farming areas, such new technology was less essential. However, the installation of larger diameter wells clearly reflected efforts to put the new pumping technology to use.

During the years from about 1908 through American entry into World War I in 1917, there was renewed interest in farm settlement and farming in California and elsewhere in the western U.S. This was reflected in a sharp surge in Homestead filings on remaining public lands in rural California at that time. There was an increase in the turnover of property during that time, including the purchase of farms by individuals making a move from the city to the country. Two factors that helped contribute to this kind of move were the increased use of the automobile, which decreased the isolation of rural living, and the brighter financial prospects for farming during the World War I years. The outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 drove international commodity prices sharply upward, providing a bonanza for grain farmers, for example.

The decade of the 1920s offered regional urban growth in southern California that was helpful to many farmers in the region. However, it also brought sustained national declines in the prices of many agricultural commodities due to major increases in agricultural production in the U.S. and elsewhere. Coupled with this were seven years of lower than average rainfall during the 1920s in southern California. The years 1922–1924 were particularly dry, which set off a temporary collapse of hydroelectric power generation. Fruit or alfalfa producers, depending on pumped groundwater, were less affected by these drought conditions than dry-land farm grain producers. In the late 1920s, even before the onset of the Great Depression, farm properties in the region were at least temporarily coming into the hands of banks and other financial institutions, clearly reflected in tax assessor's records from that era. During the worst years of the Depression in the early 1930s, this trend of loss of farm property to creditors was accelerated.

The crisis in agriculture during the Depression was particularly difficult for southern California farmers who had to pay to pump water to irrigate their crops. Those who obtained their water from irrigation districts often lost their land to water lien sales. However, winter rainfall conditions, beginning in 1934–1935, were quite favorable through 1943–1944, and very helpful to those who were involved in the dry-farming of grain. Thus, after 1934, the dry-farmers who had survived the early Depression years were given an opportunity to stabilize their situation.

Turnover in land ownership during the 1930s and the eventual recovery of agricultural prices by the eve of World War II was followed by the disruptions of the exodus of younger people into military service or leaving to work in urban areas. However, the favorable average rainfall conditions of the years from 1934 through 1944 was followed by a prolonged period of lower than average years of winter rainfall lasting until 1965. The portion of this drought cycle from 1944 through 1951 was particularly severe, with rainfall in Los Angeles, for example, totaling only little more than half of normal in the years 1947–1951. Water from the Colorado River Aqueduct was piped to the region beginning in the early 1940s, and the Eastern Municipal Water District was responsible for delivering that water to the Perris Valley by the early 1950s. Alfalfa, potatoes, watermelons, and sugar beets soon after became the mainstay of farming in the Perris Valley region.

2.5.4 Menifee Valley

As noted previously, the Project APE is situated within the Menifee Valley. The following brief history of the Menifee Valley is adapted from Smith et al. (2007).

Settlement in the Menifee Valley area began with mining and homesteading in the 1880s. Early in the 1880s, a young prospector from Kentucky by the name of Menifee Wilson discovered and claimed a gold-bearing quartz mine about 8 mi south of Perris which he named the Menifee Quartz Lode (Gunther 1984). The discovery of the gold-bearing ore led to an influx of miners to the area that became known as Menifee or Menifee Valley. Additional claims by other prospectors led to the area being formally designated as the Menifee (Auld) Mining District, which encompasses most of the granite formations on the south side of Menifee Valley and produced commercial quantities of gold from a number of mines (Smith et al. 2007:2.0-36).

The discovery of gold led to increased interest and population movements into the Menifee and Perris valleys. Several farms were established to take advantage of the farming and ranching potential of the area, and a post office and school were constructed because of the increased population resulting from the agricultural development of the valley. It is of interest to note that an actual town site of “Menifee” never existed; the post office and school became the community landmarks. The Menifee Post Office, established on May 18, 1887, with Darius W. Godfrey as the first postmaster, was situated in a small store adjacent to the schoolhouse, all of which were situated near the present-day intersection of Newport and Bradley roads. The post office was discontinued in November of 1896, subsequently re-opened in April of 1900, but was permanently discontinued in July of 1900, and the mail was routed to Perris thereafter (Smith et al. 2007:2.0-36).

The Menifee School District was formed in 1890. William W. Snoddy, an owner of 160 ac of land in the valley, donated an acre and a half of land for a school site on March 31, 1890. The school served the local farming community, and was incorporated into the county school system in April of 1893 (Smith et al. 2007:2.0-36). In an article in the Riverside Daily Press dated March 3, 1893, Menifee was described as:

...exclusively a grain growing section. There is no village. Up to about three weeks ago there was a store, but that burned and has not been rebuilt. The post office is now being kept in a little shanty. There is a fine schoolhouse near where the store stood. There are few houses except at the old mines. The ranch houses, which are widely scattered, are

nearly all fine looking buildings and denote general prosperity in this section [Smith et al. 2007:2.0-37]

Throughout the late 1800s and for most of the 1900s until the more recent boom in housing development and construction of major transportation routes through the area resulted in the loss of farmlands, farming and ranching remained the primary economic focus within the Menifee Valley region (Smith et al. 2007:2.0-38). More recent development of the Menifee area began with Sun City in the early 1960s as a concept of an early retirement community. The Menifee area later grew in the late 1980s and into the early 1990s as a master-planned community. On June 3, 2008, the residents of the communities encompassing the Menifee area voted to incorporate together to form Riverside County's 26th city. The new City of Menifee was officially established on October 1, 2008 (https://en.wikipedia/wiki/Menifee,_California).

CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

A cultural resources literature and records search of the California Historical Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) was conducted on May 4, 2016, at the EIC, housed at the University of California, Riverside. The objective of the records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historic-period resources had been previously recorded within or near the Project APE. The scope of the records search included the Project APE and all the land within a one-mile radius of the Project APE. Results of this search indicate that no less than 69 cultural resource investigations have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project APE between 1965 and 2013 (Table 3-1). One of these studies, which was completed by CRM Tech in 2007 (RI-07293), involved 100 percent of the overall Project APE. One additional study (RI-00535) provides an overview of cultural resources in the general vicinity of the Project APE.

As a result of these and other similar studies, 21 cultural resources have been documented within a one-mile radius of the Project APE (Table 3-2). The vast majority of these are prehistoric sites ranging from isolated bedrock outcrops with milling features (occasionally associated with sparse lithic scatters) to complex residential sites with middens containing a variety of artifact types, bedrock milling features, and panels of rock art; these sites invariably occur around the isolated bedrock outcrops, rocky knolls, ridgelines, inselbergs, and adjacent drainages to the south of the Project APE. Other resources recorded previously within one mile of the Project APE include a discontinuous rock wall of unknown age and function and a historical ranch complex dating to 1907. No cultural resources have been previously identified within the boundaries of the Project APE.

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and records search include: the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP); the *Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility* (ADOE); and the *Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory* (HPD). One resource, a historical ranch complex (P-33-007698), is listed in the NRHP and the HPD. No other eligible historic properties or landmarks have been recorded or listed within, or within a one-mile radius, of the Project APE.

Historical maps consulted during the cultural resource literature and records search include the General Land Office survey plat map for Township 6 South/Range 3 West (1860), Elsinore, CA 30' USGS topographic quadrangle (1901), Murrieta, CA 15' USGS topographic quadrangle (1942), and the Romoland, CA 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle (1953). In addition, historical aerial photographs dating back to 1938 were examined to obtain information on historical land use practices (NETR Online 2016). Although no historic period structures or other features of historical interest are shown within the Project APE, a channelized drainage is depicted on historical maps and photographs running immediately east of the Project APE.

Table 3-1
Previous Cultural Studies within One-Mile of the Project APE

Author(s)	Date	EIC Report #	Report Title	Results
Kowta, M., R.A. Appleton Jr., D.J. Harris, D.A.M. Lane, and C.A. Singer	1965	RI-00118	Excavations at the Christensen-Webb Site, Menifee Valley, 1963-1964	Two resources investigated
Atkinson, H.	1974	RI-00119	Analysis of Materials Collected at the Haun Road Site (4-Riv-333)	N/A
Freeman, T.A.	1987	RI-00120	A Compilation of Private Surface Collections from the Walker Ranch of Menifee Valley, Riverside County, CA.	N/A
Pinto, D.	1987	RI-00121	Archaeological Test Excavations at the Haun Road Site (CA-RIV-333), South of Sun City in Riverside County, California	One resource investigated
Broadbent, S.M.	1974	RI-00122	Results of Preliminary Investigations of Archaeological Sites Along Haun Road, Riverside County, CA.	Seven resources identified
Hammond, S.R.	1988	RI-00123	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvement of Haun Road Between Garboni Road and Holland Road, Riverside County, California.	One resource identified
Freeman, T.A., and D. Van Horn	1988	RI-00124	Salvage Excavations at the Walker Ranch: A Portion of a Late Prehistoric and Historic Luiseno Village (CA-Riv-333)	Three resources investigated
Wells, H.	1975	RI-00186	Archaeological Impact Report: Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California: PL 984 Water Systems Addition	One resource identified
Daly, K.	1977	RI-00228	Archaeological Assessment of the NW ¼ of Section 10, T6S, R3W, Romoland Quadrangle, Riverside County, California	Two resources identified
Baldwin, James and Thomas Holcomb	1978	RI-00369	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Parcel map 11758, Murrieta, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
McCarthy, D.	1978	RI-00440	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 11785, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
Lowell, John Bean, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Matthew C. Hall, Harry Lawton, Richard Logan, Lee Gooding Massey, John Oxendine, Charles Rozaire, and David P. Whistler	1979	RI-00535	Cultural Resources and the Devers-mira 500 kV Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section)	N/A
Bowles, L.L., and J.A. Salpas	1979	RI-00557	Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 12802	One resource identified

Author(s)	Date	EIC Report #	Report Title	Results
Giansanti, R.	1979	RI-00629	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 14941, Menifee Area of Riverside County, California.	No resources identified
Bouscaren, S.A.	1987	RI-00670	Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-RIV-634, South of Sun City in Riverside County, California.	One resource investigated
Oxendine, J.	1979	RI-00671	Report of an Archaeological Survey of CZ 2900. S 10. T 6S, R 3W, Romoland Quadrangle	One resource identified
Bowles, L.L.	1980	RI-00788	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 15906 Near Sun City, Riverside County	No resources identified
Bowles, L.L.	1980	RI-00791	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 16119	No resources identified
Bowles, L.L.	1980	RI-00794	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 16334	No resources identified
Bowles, L.L., and J.A. Salpas	1980	RI-00797	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 16407	No resources identified
Bowles, L.L., and J.A. Salpas	1980	RI-00800	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 16181	No resources identified
Bowles, L.L., and J.A. Salpas	1980	RI-00807	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 16333	No resources identified
Moore, D.	1981	RI-01126	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed 623 Acre Residential Development South of Sun City, Riverside County, California	One resource identified
Love, B.	1998	RI-01127	Letter Report: Tract Map No. 28990, Archaeological Site CA-RIV-2074	One resource identified
Desautels, R.J.	1980	RI-01171	Archaeological/Historical/Paleontological Report on the Salt Creek Property Located in the Sun City Area of the County of Riverside	Six resources identified
Love, B., B.T. Tang, M. Hogan, and K.J.W. Bouscaren	2008	RI-01172	Historical/Archaeological Resources Report: Menifee Campus, Mount San Jacinto Community College District	No resources identified
Bowles, L.L., and J.A. Salpas	1978	RI-01565	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 11673	No resources identified
Bowles, L.L., and J.A. Salpas	1979	RI-01569	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 13839	One resource identified
Bowles, L.L., and J.A. Salpas	1978	RI-01570	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 13840	One resource identified
Bowles, L.L., and J.A. Salpas	1979	RI-01571	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 13873	No resources identified
Bowles, L.L., and J.A. Salpas	1979	RI-01572	An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 14613	No resources identified
McCarthy, D. F.	1987	RI-02150	An Archaeological Assessment of 19.56 Acres of Land Along Haun Road, South of Sun City, Riverside County, California	Three resources identified
Pinto, D.G.	1987	RI-02151	Archaeological Test Excavations At CA-RIV-333, -339, and -340, Located South of Sun City, Riverside County, California	Three resources investigated

Author(s)	Date	EIC Report #	Report Title	Results
Love, B.	1993	RI-02152	The Results of the Re-examination of the Archaeological Materials From CA-RIV-333, -339, and -340, and Consultation with the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	N/A
Drover, C.E.	1989	RI-02622	An Archaeological Survey of the Paloma Channel and Transition South of Sun City, California	No resources identified
McKenna, J.A, and R.S. Shepard	1997	RI-02623	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Pebly Property, Menifee, Riverside County, California	One resource identified
Peak and Associates	1990	RI-03189	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California	No resources identified
Keller, J.A.	1991	RI-03234	An Archaeological Assessment of Plot Plan 11707: 15.79 Acres of Land Near Menifee, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
Drover, C.E	1991	RI-03327	A Cultural Resources Inventory: Tract 26163, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
Keller, J.A.	1994	RI-03846	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 26798	No resources identified
Drover, C.E.	1994	RI-03857	Environmental Impact Evaluation: A Cultural Resources Impact Assessment of the Proposed Menifee Desalter Line, kCA. 1450' Pipeline Alignment, Newport Road and Interstate 215	No resources identified
Shepard, R.S.	1996	RI-04014	Luiseno Rock Art and Sacred Landscape in Late Prehistoric Southern California	27 resources studied
Love, B., and B.T. Tang	1999	RI-04224	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: La Piedra Waterline Project, Eastern Municipal Water District, Riverside County, California	Six resources identified
White, R.S, and L.S. White	1999	RI-04375	An Archaeological Assessment of the Eastern Municipal Water District Menifee Desalter Project, Sun City and Menifee, Riverside County	One resource identified
McCarthy, D.F.	2001	RI-04480	Archaeological Survey of Tentative Parcel Map 30013, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California	One resource identified
Demack, C.R.	2001	RI-04603	Phase I Archaeological Assessment of a 60-Acre Parcel in the Menifee Valley, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
Keller, J.A.	2002	RI-04651	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 30105, 40.01 Acres of Land Near Sun City, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
Keller, J.A.	2003	RI-04735	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of APN 360-260-001 Thru -004, 40.00 Acres of Land Near Sun City, Riverside County, California	No resources identified

Author(s)	Date	EIC Report #	Report Title	Results
Dice, M., and L.N. Irish	2001	RI-04881	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Tract #29862, A 16.59 Acre Residential Project Located Near Newport and Bradley Roads, Menifee, County of Riverside, California	No resources identified
Dice, M.	2001	RI-04882	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of Tract #29861, A 18.64 Acre Residential Project Located Near Newport and Bradley Roads, Menifee, County of Riverside, California	No resources identified
Hall, B.A.	2002	RI-04883	A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of Tract #28990, A 59.67 Acre Residential Project Located Near Holland and Bradley Roads, Menifee, County of Riverside, California	One resource identified
Irish, L.N., A.M. Hoover, and K.R. Blevins	2003	RI-04904	An Archaeological Records Search and Survey Report for Tract30902, APNS 360-210-034 to -038, 360-220-036, and 360-220-037, Menifee, County of Riverside, California	One resource identified
Dice, M., and P. Messick	2004	RI-05270	An Archaeological Resource Evaluation and Paleontological Records Search on John Laing Homes; Burns Ranch Project (APN# 360-240-034 and 360-260-005), County of Riverside, CA.	Two resources identified
Keller, J.	2003	RI-05375	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31364	No resources identified
Keller, J.	2004	RI-05405	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 31831, +/- 30 Acres of Land Near Sun City, Riverside County, CA.	No resources identified
Keller, J.	2005	RI-05407	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map 33060, +/- 9.2 Acres of Land Near Menifee, Riverside County, CA.	No resources identified
Keller, J.	2006	RI-05534	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Conditional Use Permit 03487, +/- 16.35 Acres of Land in Menifee, Riverside County, CA.	No resources identified
Drover, C.E.	1998	RI-05560	A Cultural Resources Inventory: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 29074 Near Sun City, Riverside County, CA	No resources identified
Brunzell, D.	2005	RI-06740	Cultural Resource Assessment: Tentative Tract Map No. 33883, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
Price, H., and J.A. Gilmer	2004	RI-06787	Cultural Resources Survey of the Antelope Road Property, Parcels APN 372-050-020 and APN 373-050-002, Menifee, California	No resources identified
Brown, J.C., and S. O'Neil	2006	RI-06890	Archaeological Literature Review and Field Reconnaissance for the Holland-	No resources identified

Author(s)	Date	EIC Report #	Report Title	Results
			Downer Property Located in Menifee, Riverside County, California	
White, R.S., and L.S. White	2006	RI-07280	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 305-Acre Countryside Development Project (Specific Plan 194) Located North of Holland Road and West of Interstate 215, Menifee, Unincorporated Riverside County	No resources identified
Tang, B.T., and M. Hogan*	2007	RI-07293	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003 in the Community of Menifee, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
Collins, N., and B.F. Smith	2006	RI-07632	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Galvez-Menifee Project, Riverside County, California, APN 360-210-001; TM 34402	No resources identified
Clowery-Moreno, S., and B.F. Smith	2008	RI-07965	A Phase I Archaeological Assessment for the Newport Town Square Project, Menifee, Riverside County, California, APNs 336-380-005, -006, -008, and -011	No resources identified
Mason, R.D.	2007	RI-08185	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Phase I of the Countryside Development Project, Menifee, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
George, J.	2012	RI-08884	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring for the Santa Rosa Academy, City of Menifee PUP 2011-165 Project	No resources identified
Kay, M.	2013	RI-08987	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Stark Menifee Monitoring Project, TPM 36299, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	No resources identified
Kay, M.	2013	RI-09438	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Stark Menifee Monitoring Project, TPM 36299, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California	No resources identified

* Studies conducted within the current Project APE.

Table 3-2
Previously Documented Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project APE

Primary	Trinomial	Description
33-000332	CA-RIV-332	Complex prehistoric residential location with midden containing a wide variety of artifact types, and bedrock milling features.
33-000333	CA-RIV-333	Complex prehistoric residential location with midden containing a wide variety of artifact types, bedrock milling features, and numerous boulders with both pictograph- and petroglyph (cupule)-style rock art.
33-000337	CA-RIV-337	Possible prehistoric house pit location; no artifacts observed in association.
33-000339	CA-RIV-339	Single boulder with cupule-style rock art.
33-000340	CA-RIV-340	Complex prehistoric residential location with midden containing a wide variety of artifact types, bedrock milling features, and numerous boulders with a variety of petroglyph-style rock art.

Primary	Trinomial	Description
33-000341	CA-RIV-341	Discontinuous, roughly circular rock wall feature of unknown function and antiquity.
33-000631	CA-RIV-631	Complex prehistoric residential location containing a wide variety of artifact types, bedrock milling features, and numerous boulders with a variety of pictograph-style rock art.
33-000632	CA-RIV-632	Prehistoric site with both flaked and ground stone artifacts and bedrock milling features.
33-000633	CA-RIV-633	Prehistoric site with both flaked and ground stone artifacts and bedrock milling features.
33-000634	CA-RIV-634	Complex prehistoric residential location containing a wide variety of artifact types and bedrock milling features.
33-001029	CA-RIV-1029	Unknown; reported as destroyed by 1981.
33-001358	CA-RIV-1358	Single boulder with one bedrock milling slick.
33-001724	CA-RIV-1724	Four boulders with bedrock milling features; two pieces of lithic debitage also observed.
33-002074	CA-RIV-2074	Single boulder with one bedrock milling slick; reported as destroyed by 2002.
33-002150	CA-RIV-2150	Sparse lithic scatter associated with burned bone; two pieces of historical glass also observed.
33-002223	CA-RIV-2223	Remains of historical homestead dating ca. 1880s-1890s.
33-002543	CA-RIV-2543	Sparse lithic scatter associated with three bedrock milling features.
33-007698		Built environment; historical ranch complex dating to 1907.
33-008851	CA-RIV-6282	Sparse lithic scatter associated with bedrock milling features.
33-008858	CA-RIV-6288	Two boulders with three milling slicks.
33-017046	CA-RIV-8867	Single boulder with one bedrock milling slick.

NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

Æ contacted the NAHC on April 26, 2016, and requested a review of the *Sacred Lands File* (SLF) to determine if any known Native American cultural properties (e.g., traditional use or gathering areas, places of religious or sacred activity, etc.) are present within or adjacent to the Project APE. The NAHC responded on April 27, 2016 stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. The NAHC requested that Native American individuals and organizations be contacted to elicit information and/or concerns regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project. A letter describing the Project and asking these individuals and organizations for their input was sent via electronic mail and the U.S. Postal Service on May 5, 2016. A copy of the letters sent, the list of contacts, and non-confidential responses received are included in the appendix. Follow-up attempts to contact the listed individuals and organizations were made on May 23 and 27, 2016.

Individuals/organizations contacted include:

- Doug Welmas, Chairperson for the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Manager for the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians;
- Mark Macarro, Chairperson for the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians;
- Steven Estrada, Chairman for the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians;
- Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians;
- Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pala Band of Mission Indians;
- Robert H. Smith, Chairperson Pala Band of Mission Indians;
- Kupa Cultural Center for the Pala Band of Mission Indians;
- Karen Kupcha of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Amanda Vance, Chairperson of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians;
- Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rincon Band of Mission Indians;
- Temet Aguilar, Chairperson of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation; Bennae Calac of the Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians;
- Charles Devers, Cultural Committee for the Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians;
- Tribal Council of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians;
- Cultural Department of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians;
- Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians;
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs for the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians;
- Robert Martin, Chairperson for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Denisa Torres, Cultural Resource Manager for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians;
- Shane Chapparosa, Chairman of the Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians;

- Janice Elzendnga, Tribal Administrator for the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- John Perada, Environmental Director for the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians;
- Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator of the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians;
- Joseph Hamilton, Chairman of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians;
- Manuel Hamilton, Vice Chairman of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians;
- John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians;
- Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson for the Rincon Band of Mission Indians;
- Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians;
- Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson for the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians; and
- Luther Salgado, Chairperson of the Cahuilla Band of Indians.

As of June 3, 2016, eight responses were received. Ms. Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), stated that although the Project APE was not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area; the ACBCI stated that they would defer to the Soboba. Mr. Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator for the Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians, and Mr. Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, both stated that they would defer to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to the Project APE. The Rincon Band of Mission Indians noted that the Project is not within Rincon's historic boundaries and deferred to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Ms. Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs for the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, stated that the Project is located outside of Tribe's current reservation boundaries, but within an area that may be considered a Traditional Use Area. The Tribe has no specific archival information indicating that the Project APE may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value. However, the Tribe recommends there be an archaeologist on-site during all ground-disturbing activities to monitor for unanticipated discoveries. Ms. Denisa Torres, Cultural Resource Manager for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, stated that the Tribe had no concerns regarding the Project. Finally, Mr. Charles Devers, Cultural Committee for the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians, noted that the Tribe was not aware of any cultural resources within the area. He requested subsurface investigations be conducted to ensure that buried archaeological remains would not be impacted by the Project. In addition, he requested that the Pauma Band should be contacted if any archaeological remains were identified during Project construction. Finally, Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba) requested: 1) consultation be initiated between the Project Proponent and the lead agency; 2) a transfer of information to the Soboba regarding the progress of the Project; 3) that Soboba act as a consulting tribal entity for the Project; 4) that a Native American monitor be present during any ground disturbing activities; and 5) proper procedures be taken and the request of the Tribe honored*.

* The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians requested that their response be summarized in the report and not be included in the appendix due to the confidential nature of the letter.

As part of Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultation conducted by the City, Ms. Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (Pechanga), provided comments on the draft cultural resource report. She noted that the use of the area by the Cahuilla dates to the historic period and that prehistoric resources of concern have been documented as Luiseño. As such, she recommends that Luiseño tribes of interest should be the primary contacts for information on Tribal Cultural Resources, that Pechanga be the Lead Tribe, and that both archaeological and tribal monitoring be provided. Soboba also requested monitoring as part of AB 52 consultation with the City.

5

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

An intensive-level cultural resource pedestrian survey of the Project APE was performed by Æ archaeologist Dennis McDougall on April 29, 2016. As shown in Figure 5-1, the Project APE consists primarily of a gently undulating, open agricultural field that has been allowed to go fallow. The pedestrian survey was completed using parallel north-south running transects spaced at approximate 12 to 15 m (39–50 ft) intervals. Ground surface visibility varied throughout the area. The peripheral portions of the property (approximately 20–25% of the Project APE) appear to have been plowed and/or disked recently, likely for vegetation removal purposes; these areas displayed excellent ground surface visibility (90–100% of ground surface visible). Although the central portions of the Project APE showed signs of past agricultural use, this area has not been subject to recent plowing and/or disking and contained denser patches of ground cover vegetation (primarily introduced grasses). Visibility in these central areas was poor to moderate (20–60% of ground surface visible). Soils across the Project APE consist of grayish-brown to yellowish-brown, slightly sandy fine silt alluvium with rare small- to medium-sized, angular, subrounded, and rounded gravels of quartz, quartzite, granite, metavolcanic material, and schist. No bedrock outcrops are present within the Project APE.



Figure 5-1 Overview of Project APE from the southeast corner looking northwest

A small creek drainage that debouches from Paloma Valley to the south flows under Holland Road through a 3-ft diameter corrugated steel culvert and enters the Project APE in its south-central boundary (see Figure 5-2). The creek then follows its natural meandering course eastward to the southeast corner of the Project APE at which point it enters a channelized water diversion ditch

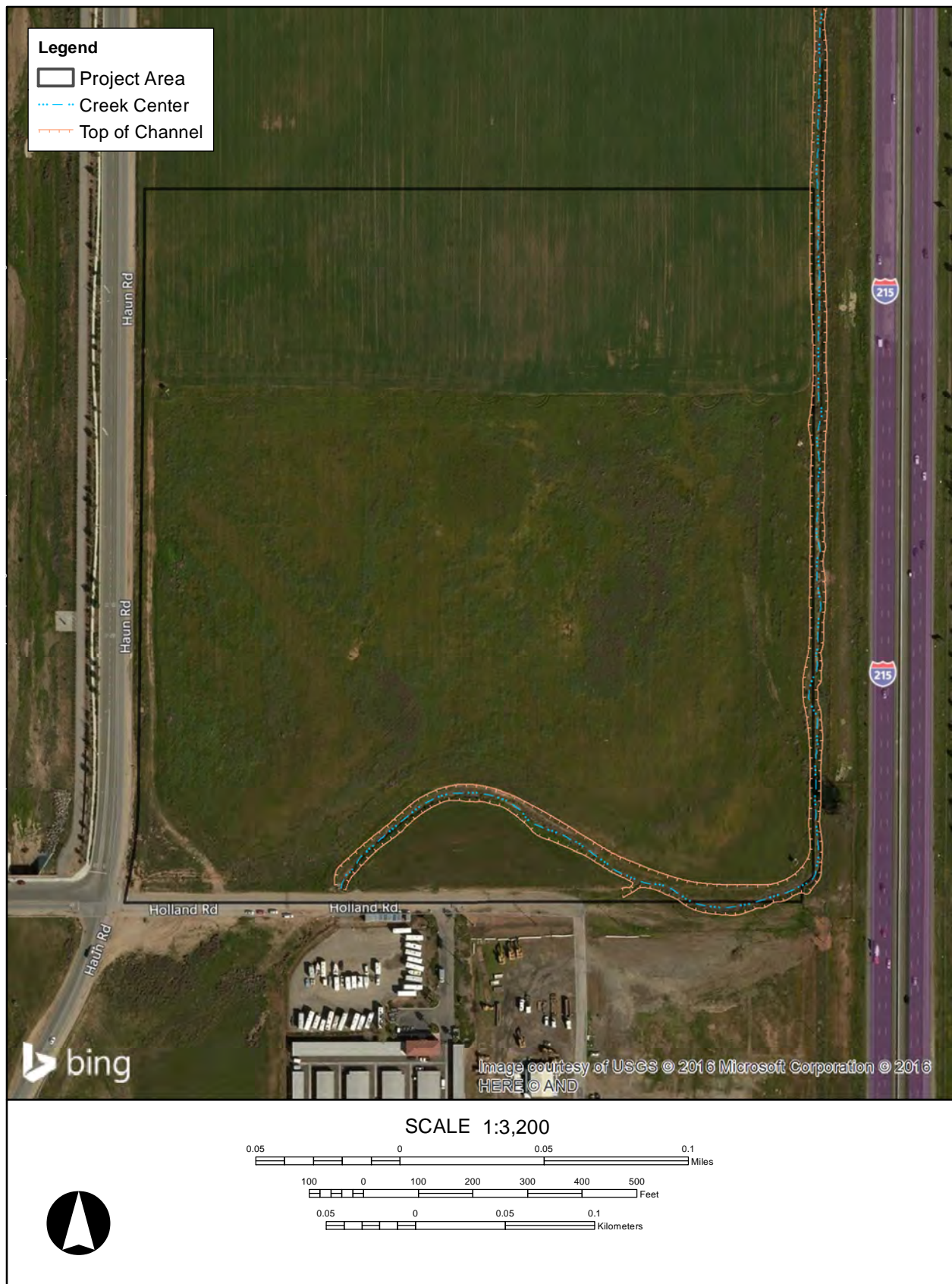


Figure 5-2 Aerial showing creek and channelized ditch in relation to Project area.

that runs due north just outside the Project boundary (Figures 5-3 and 5-4). The drainage is approximately 10 to 15 ft wide and 3 to 6 ft deep. Historical maps of the area indicate that the channelized drainage just east of the Project APE was constructed prior to the 1942.



Figure 5-3 Overview of the natural course of the creek channel (in-filled with tumbleweeds) meandering east towards the southeastern corner of the Project APE.



Figure 5-4 Overview of water diversion ditch located east of the Project APE and west of I-215; view of the northeastern corner of the Project APE looking south.

Examination of historical aerial photographs indicates that portions of the Project APE were under cultivation as early as 1938 (NETR Online 2016). Agricultural activities appear to have disturbed the upper layer of native sediment throughout the Project APE. As previously mentioned, the peripheral portions of the property show evidence of having been recently plowed and/or disked. Other man-made disturbances noted during the pedestrian survey include the installation of underground utilities (GTE and Verizon) along the southern and western boundaries of the Project APE and an above-ground power transmission line has been constructed along the eastern boundary and eastern half of the southern boundary. Further, what appears to be an Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) monitoring well has been constructed along the southern edge of the creek drainage at the southeastern corner of the Project APE. Finally, piles and scatters of modern refuse and construction debris are prevalent along the southern and western boundaries near the edges of Holland and Haun roads, respectively.

No prehistoric or historical cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey of the Project APE. Furthermore, extant geological data indicates that the surface soils within the Project APE are characterized by Pleistocene-aged deposits that have remained relatively stable for millennia, and that predate human entrance into the area by several thousand years. As such, the likelihood of finding intact subsurface archaeological deposits within the Project APE is minimal.

5.1 SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY

A supplemental survey of additional acres added to the Project APE (i.e., storm drain connection to Paloma Wash) was conducted by *Æ* Associate Archaeologist Evan Mills on February 7, 2019. The area of the supplemental survey is currently a constructed, graded drainage with bike and walking paths on both the east and west sides of the drainage (see Figure 5-5). The area is entirely disturbed and there is little potential for archaeological resources in the area of the supplemental survey. No cultural resources were identified during the supplemental survey.



Figure 5-5 View of supplemental survey area from the south end, looking north.

6

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric or historical cultural resources were identified during the Phase I and supplemental surveys. Moreover, it is unlikely that intact subsurface archaeological remains are present within the Project APE. The parcel has been disturbed extensively by agricultural activities (i.e., plowing/disking) and by installation of underground utilities, a transmission line, and a monitoring well. The off-site improvement area is entirely disturbed and currently a constructed, graded drainage with bike and walking paths on both the east and west sides of the drainage. Further, the geological setting indicates that the Project APE is considered to have a low sensitivity to contain any intact archaeological deposits in subsurface contexts. Therefore, no further cultural resource management of the Project APE is recommended. However, it should be noted that the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians recommends there be an archaeologist on-site during all ground-disturbing activities to monitor for unanticipated discoveries. Furthermore, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians requested subsurface investigations to ensure that buried archaeological remains would not be impacted by the Project. Soboba requested a Native American monitor be present during any ground disturbing activities associated with the Project. Finally, Pechanga requested both archaeological and tribal monitoring be provided for the Project.

In the unlikely event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during Project-related construction activities, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. As well, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, if the Project APE is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or other recent cultural resource studies, additional cultural resource studies may be required.

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APPENDIX A

Native American Communication

LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES

Name	Date, Time, and Contact	Responses
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	5/5/16, 12:01 PM, email 5/16/ 2016, N/A, letter	Scoping letter sent via email. Received letter stating that the Project is not located within the boundaries of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI). However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional use Area (TUA). The Tribe defers to the Soboba Band.
Jeff Grubbe Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/16/ 2016, N/A, letter	Scoping letter sent via US. Postal Service. See response from P. Garcia-Plotkin.
Amanda Vance Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/23/2016, 1:44 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via US Postal Service. Referred to David Saldivar, Cultural Resources. Left message for Mr. Saldivar. No response received.
Karen Kupcha Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/23/2016, 1:44 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via US Postal Service. Referred to David Saldivar, Cultural Resources. Left message on voicemail. No response received.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/5/ 2016, N/A, letter	Scoping letter sent via US Postal Service. See response from Judy Stapp.
Judy Stapp Director of Cultural Affairs Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:56 AM, email 5/5/ 2016, 12:09 PM, letter	Scoping letter sent via email. Received letter from Ms. Stapp via email. Ms. Stapp stated that the Project is located outside of Tribe's current reservation boundaries, but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area. The Tribe has no specific archival information indicating that the Project area may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value. However, the Tribe recommends there be an archaeologist on-site during all ground disturbing activities to monitor for unanticipated discoveries.

Name	Date, Time, and Contact	Responses
Luther Salgado Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians	5/5/16, 12:02 PM, email 5/27/16, 1:46 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Left message on voicemail. No response referred.
Thomas Rodriguez Chairperson La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/27/16, 1:51 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via US Postal Service. Referred to J. Trujillo. Left message on Mr. Trujillo's voicemail. No response received.
Shane Chapparosa Chairman Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:49 AM, email 5/23/16, 1:23 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Left message on office voicemail. No response received.
Janice Elzendnga Tribal Administrator Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	5/5/16, N/A, Mail 5/23/16, 1:25 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via US Postal Service. Referred to J. Perada. See J. Perada response below.
John Perada Environmental Director Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/23/16, 1:25 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Discussed Project with Mr. Perada. Mr. Perada stated he would call back with a response. No response received.
Denisa Torres Cultural Resource Manager Morongo Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:55 AM, email 5/27/16, 1:23 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Discussed Project with Ms. Torres. She stated that the tribe had no concerns regarding the Project.
Robert Martin Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/27/16, 1:23 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. See response from D. Torres.
Shasta Gaughen Historic Preservation Office Pala Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:50 AM, email 5/23/16, 1:27 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Left message on voicemail. No response received.
Robert H. Smith Chairperson Pala Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 12:04 PM, email 5/23/16, 1:27 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Referred to S. Gaughen. See response from Dr. Gaughen.

Name	Date, Time, and Contact	Responses
Temet Aguilar Chairperson Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/24/16, 11:01 AM, phone	Scoping letter sent via US Postal Service. See response from C. Devers.
Bennae Calac Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	5/5/16, 11:55 AM, email 5/23/16, 1:31 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Referred to C. Devers. See response from C. Devers.
Charles Devers Cultural Committee Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/23/16, 1:31PM, phone 5/24/16, 11:01 am, phone	Scoping letter sent via US Postal Service. Left message for Mr. Devers on voicemail. Mr. Devers returned call. He stated that the Tribe is not aware of any cultural resources within the area. He stated he would like subsurface investigations to ensure archaeological remains would not be impacted by the Project. In addition, he stated he would like the Pauma Band to be contacted if any archaeological remains were identified.
Anna Hoover Cultural Analyst Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians	5/5/16, 12:03 PM, email 5/27/16, 1:25 PM, phone 5/31, 2:49 PM, phone 5/31/16, 2:52 PM, email 5/31/16, 4:46 PM, email 12/21/16	Scoping letter sent via email. Left message on voicemail. Shannon Smith returned call on behalf of Ms. Hoover. Ms. Smith requested a copy of the scoping letter be sent to her directly. Emailed scoping letter to Ms. Smith. Ms. Smith emailed and stated she would respond to the scoping letter by June 3, 2016. As part of AB-52 consultation, Ms. Hoover provided comments directly to the City. She noted that Luiseño tribes of interest should be the primary contacts for information on Tribal Cultural Resources, that Pechanga be the Lead Tribe, and that both archaeological and tribal monitoring be provided for the Project.

Name	Date, Time, and Contact	Responses
Paul Macarro Cultural Resource Manager Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:52 AM, email 5/27/16, 1:46 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Referred to Anna Hoover. See response from A. Hoover.
Mark Macarro Chairperson Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians	5/5/16, 12:00 PM, email 5/27/ 2016, 12:03 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Referred to A. Hoover.
Joseph Hamilton Chairman Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:52 AM, email 5/24/16, 11:57 AM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Referred to John Gomez. See response from J. Gomez.
Manuel Hamilton Vice Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:57 AM, email 5/23/16, 1:34 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. See response from J. Gomez.
John Gomez Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:57 AM, email 5/23/16, 1:34 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Discussed Project with Mr. Gomez. He stated that he could call back with a response. No response received.
Jim McPherson Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Rincon Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:53 AM, email 5/6/16, N/A, letter	Scoping letter sent via email. Received letter from Vincent Whipple, Manager of the Rincon Cultural Resources Department. Mr. Whipple stated that the Project is not within Rincon's Historic Boundaries. The Tribe has no additional information regarding the Project and defers to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to the Project area.

Name	Date, Time, and Contact	Responses
Bo Mazzetti Chairperson Rincon Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:56 AM, email 5/6/16, N/A, letter	Scoping letter sent via email. See response from Mr. McPherson.
Tribal Council San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:58 AM, email 5/27/16, 1:34 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Left message on voicemail. No response received.
Cultural Department San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:58 AM, email 5/27/16, 1:34 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Left message on voicemail. No response received.
Steven Estrada Chairman Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, N/A, mail 5/27/16, 1:55 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via US Postal Service. Referred to Mr. Terry Hughes (see response from T. Hughes).
Terry Hughes Tribal Administer Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians	5/5/16, 11:59 AM, email 5/27/16, 1:55 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Discussed Project with Mr. Hughes, who stated that the Tribe defers to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians.
Carrie Garcia Cultural Resource Manager Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	5/5/16, 11:53 AM, email 5/23/16, 1:40 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Left phone message on office voicemail. No response received.

Name	Date, Time, and Contact	Responses
Joseph Ontiveros Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians	5/5/16, 11:53 PM, email 5/23/16, 1:40 PM, phone 6/6/16, N/A, mail	Scoping letter sent via email. Referred to C. Garcia (see response from C. Garcia). Received letter dated June 2, 2016 from Mr. Ontiveros requesting: consultation with the Project proponents and lead agency; a transfer of information to the Tribe regarding the progress of the projects; the Soboba as a consulting tribal entity for the project; a Native American monitor be present during any ground-disturbing proceedings; and a request that proper procedures take place and the request of the Tribe honored.
Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	5/5/16, 11:54 AM, email 5/23/16, 1:40 PM, phone	Scoping letter sent via email. Referred to M. Mirelez (see response from M. Mirelez).
Michael Mirelez Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	5/5/16, 2:02, email 5/27/16, 1:57, phone 5/27/16, 2:02, email	Scoping letter sent via email. Discussed project with Mr. Mirelez. He stated that Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians cannot offer any specific information about the Project area. The Tribe wishes to defer to the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are closer to the Project area. He requested a follow-up email be sent to him so that he could respond in writing. Follow-up email sent to Mr. Mirelez. No response received.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: March 26, 2016

Project: JPN Corporation – Haun and Holland Road Development

County: Riverside

USGS Quadrangle Name: Romoland

Township 6S Range 3W Section(s) 3

Company/Firm/Agency: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Contact Person: Tiffany Clark

Street Address: 133 N. San Gabriel Blvd, Suite 201

City: Pasadena

Zip: 91107

Phone: (626) 578-0119

Fax: (626) 204-5590

Email: tclark@appliedearthworks.com

Project Description: The project proposes to construct a mixed-use development on 37 acres at the northeast corner of Haun and Holland roads in the City of Menifee.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX



April 27, 2016

Tiffany Clark
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: tclark@appliedearthworks.com
Number of Pages: 6

RE: Proposed JPN Corporation – Haun and Holland Road Development Project, City of Menifee, Romoland USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Clark:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Contact List for the purposes of consultation. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.

- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
 - All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission.
 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

The results of these searches and surveys should be included in the "Tribal Cultural Resources" subsection of the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document submitted for review.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List
Riverside County
April 27, 2016**

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 Mission Indians
Shane Chapparosa, Chairman
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs , CA 92086
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 - Pauma & Yuima
Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289

(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8100

(951) 506-9491 Fax

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

(951) 763-4325 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Pres. Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
vwhipple@rincontribe.org
(760) 749-1051

(760) 749-5144

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765

(951) 654-4198 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal , CA 92274
tmchair@torresmartinez.org
(760) 397-0300

(760) 397-8146 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Steven Estrada, Chairman
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
(951) 659-2700

(951) 659-2228 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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed JPN Corporation - Haun and Holland Road Development Project, City of Menifee, Romoland USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California.

**Native American Contact List
Riverside County
April 27, 2016**

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella , CA 92236
(760) 398-4722
(760) 369-7161 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
Janice Elzendnga, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs , CA 92086
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-2701 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 849-8807
(951) 572-6004 Fax
(951) 572-6004 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
John, Perada, Environmental Director
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs , CA 92086
(760) 782-0712
(760) 782-2730 Fax

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians - Pauma & Yuima
Bennae Calac
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
bennaecalac@aol.com
(760) 617-2872
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
Manuel Hamilton, Vice Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center , CA 92082
bomazzetti@aol.com
(760) 749-1051
(760) 749-5144

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Jgomez@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio , CA 92203
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov
(760) 342-2593
(760) 347-7880 Fax

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Tribal Council
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505
(760) 724-2172 Fax

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed JPN Corporation - Haun and Holland Road Development Project, City of Menifee, Romoland USGS Quadrangle, Riverside County, California.

**Native American Contact List
Riverside County
April 27, 2016**

San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians
Cultural Department
1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista , CA 92081 Cupeno
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org
(760) 724-8505

(760) 724-2172 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
Terry Hughes, Tribal Administrator
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
thughes@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov
(951) 659-2700

(951) 659-2228 Fax

Kupa Cultural Center (Pala Band)
Shasta Gaughen, Assistant Director
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059
sgaughen@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3515

(760) 742-4543 Fax

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs , CA 92264
(760) 699-6800

(760) 699-6919 Fax

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

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
striplett@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-6000

(951) 695-1778 Fax

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

(760) 742-3779 Fax

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Karen Kupcha
P.O. Box 849 Cahuilla
Coachella , CA 92236
(760) 398-4722

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians - Pauma & Yuima
Charles Devers, Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 317 Luiseno
Pauma Valley , CA 92061
(760) 742-1289
(760) 742-3422 Fax

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**Native American Contact List
Riverside County
April 27, 2016**

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Luther Salgado, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
Chairman@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-5549
(951) 763-2808

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseño
Temecula , CA 92593
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 770-8104

(951) 694-0446 Fax

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians
Robert H. Smith, Chairperson
12196 Pala Mission Road Luiseno
Pala , CA 92059 Cupeno
rsmith@palatribe.com
(760) 891-3500

(760) 742-3189 Fax

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal , CA 92274
mmirelez@tmdci.org
(760) 399-0022, Ext. 1213

(760) 397-8146 Fax

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3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937
O: (951) 766-2000 | F: (951) 766-0020

May 5, 2016

Bennae Calac
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 369
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

Re: Cultural Resource Investigation for Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. Calac:

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resource study of Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003 (Project) in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. The property owner proposes to construct a mixed use development on approximately 37 acres of land located at the northwest corner of Haun and Holland roads. As indicated on the attached map, the Project is located on the Romoland, CA 7.5' USGS map within Section 3, Township 6 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM).

A cultural resource literature and records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California, Riverside, indicates that as many as 69 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project area; one of these studies involved the Project area specifically. The records search also indicated that 23 cultural resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the Project area; however, no cultural resources have been documented within the Project boundaries. Æ performed an intensive-level archaeological survey of the Project area on April 28, 2016. During the pedestrian survey, close attention was paid to soils, vegetation, and natural and human-modified landforms. Naturally occurring boulders were inspected for any indication of prehistoric or historic human modification. No prehistoric or historic-age cultural resources were identified during the survey.

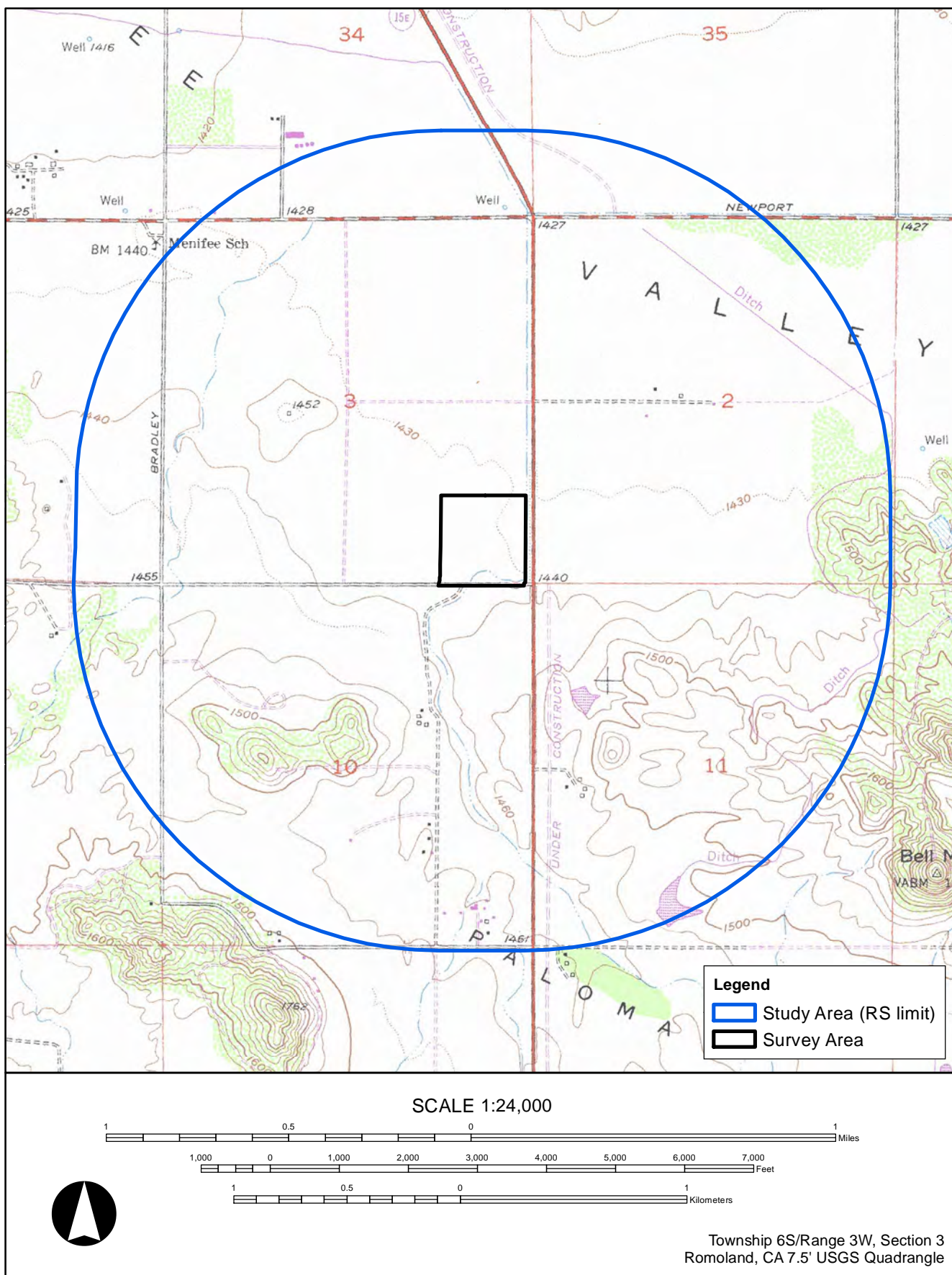
As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC responded on April 27, 2016 stating that the *Sacred Lands File* search was completed with negative results. Should your records show that cultural properties exist within or near the Project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding Native American issues related to the overall Project, please contact me at (951) 766-2000 or via letter expressing your concerns. You may also e-mail me at tclark@appliedearthworks.com. If I do not hear from you within in the next two weeks, I will contact you with a follow-up phone call or email.

Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tiffany Clark", written in a cursive style.

Tiffany Clark
Senior Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



Records Search location map for the Webb - Haun and Holland Project - AE3476.



May 5, 2016

Tiffany Clark
Senior Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 E. Florida Avenue, Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544-4937

Re.: Cultural Resource Investigation for Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003,
City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. George,

Thank you for contacting the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project.

The project is located outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries but within an area that may be considered a traditional use area. The Tribe has no specific archival information on the site indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value within the project area. The Cabazon Band suggests, however, there be an archaeologist on site during all ground disturbing activities to monitor for the discovery of unknown cultural resources.

We look forward to continued collaboration in the preservation of cultural resources or areas of traditional cultural importance.

Best regards,

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

RINCON BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS

Cultural Resources Department

1 W. Tribal Road · Valley Center, California 92082 ·
(760) 297-2635 Fax:(760) 749-2639



May 6, 2016

Tiffany Clark
Applied Earthworks, Inc.
3550 E. Florida Avenue, Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544

Re: 37 Acres, Haun Road Construction Project

Dear Ms. Clark:

This letter is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the 37 Acres, Haun Road Construction Project and we thank you for the consultation notification. The location you have identified is within the Territory of the Luiseño people.

Embedded in the Luiseño Territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The project is within the Luiseño Aboriginal Territory of the Luiseño people however, it is not within Rincon's Historic Boundaries. We do not have any additional information regarding this project but, we defer this project to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians or Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians who are located closer to your project area.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Vincent Whipple
Manager
Rincon Cultural Resources Department

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-057-2016-009

May 16, 2016

[VIA EMAIL TO: tclark@appliedearthworks.com]
Applied Earthworks
Ms. Tiffany Clark
3550 E. Florida Ave. Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544

Re: Cultural Resource Investigation for Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Tiffany Clark,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Mixed Use Development at NW Corner of Huan and Holland Roads project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area (TUA). For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

*At this time ACBCI defers to Soboba. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)699-6981. You may also email me at vharvey@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Victoria Harvey
Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201
Pasadena, CA 91107
O: (626) 578-0119 | F: (951) 766-0020

PHONE LOG

Call to:
Terry Hughes
Tribal Administrator
Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians

(951) 659-2700

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment of Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003, City of Menifee,
Riverside County, California

Date: May 23, 2016, 1:55 pm

Called Mr. Hughes to discuss the project and request information about sensitive Native American resources that may be present in the area. He stated that the Tribe defers to the Soboba Band of Mission Indians.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tiffany Clark".

Tiffany C. Clark
Applied Earthworks



133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201
Pasadena, CA 91107
O: (626) 578-0119 | F: (951) 766-0020

PHONE LOG

Call to:
Charles Devers
Cultural Committee
Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

(760)742-1289

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment of Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003, City of Menifee,
Riverside County, California

Date: May 24, 2016, 11:01 am

Mr. Devers called to discuss the project. He stated that the Tribe is not aware of any cultural resources within the area. He noted that he would like subsurface investigations to ensure archaeological remains would not be impacted by the Project. He further stated that he would like the Pauma Band to be contacted if any archaeological remains were identified during testing.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tiffany Clark".

Tiffany C. Clark
Applied Earthworks



133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201
Pasadena, CA 91107
O: (626) 578-0119 | F: (951) 766-0020

PHONE LOG

Call to:
John Perada
Environmental Director
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cuperno Indians

(760)782-2701

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment of Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003, City of Menifee,
Riverside County, California

Date: May 27, 2016, 1:25 pm

Discussed the project with Mr. Perada and asked if he had any information regarding sensitive Native American resources that may be present in the Project area. Mr. Perada stated he would call back with a response.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tiffany Clark".

Tiffany C. Clark
Applied Earthworks



133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201
Pasadena, CA 91107
O: (626) 578-0119 | F: (951) 766-0020

PHONE LOG

Call to:
Dennis Torres
Cultural Resource Manager
Morongo Band of Mission Indians

(909)528-9027

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment of Assessor's Parcel No. 360-130-003, City of Menifee,
Riverside County, California

Date: May 27, 2016, 1:23 pm

Discussed the project with Ms. Torres and asked if she had any information regarding sensitive Native American resources that may be present in the Project area. She stated that she did not and that the Tribe had no concerns regarding the project.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tiffany Clark".

Tiffany C. Clark
Applied Earthworks