



July 28, 2020

Sophia Hahl Mitchell
Sophia Mitchell & Associates
PO Box 1700
Gualala, CA 95445

Re: Cultural Resources Study Results for the Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Mitchell,

This report presents the results of an archaeological study conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) for the proposed Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project (Project). The purpose of the archaeological study was to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project's area of potential effects (APE), as described below. This study was completed in compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Lake Elsinore (City).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project proposes the construction of a small retail complex consisting of a 7-11 gas dispensing station and convenience store, a McDonald's Restaurant, a drive through car wash, and self storage facilities. The lot size is approximately 6.29-acres. The Project is located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The Project area of potential effects (APE) is shown on the USGS 7.5' Lake Elsinore Quadrangle Map within an unsectioned area of Township 6S, Range 5W (Figure 2). The Project APE is located on the northwest corner of Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive (Figure 3). The APE is currently comprised of undeveloped land and the ground surface appears to have been graded at some time in the past. The ground surface of the APE is partially covered with invasive grasses and annuals.

METHODS

A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) archives at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside was conducted by ASM on February 24, 2020. The record search area encompasses the Project area and a search radius of one mile around it. The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were also examined to identify any additional resources within one mile of the Project area.

On February 21, 2020 a letter was sent to the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) to inquire about known areas of cultural concern, such as traditional cultural places, sacred sites, archaeological sites, or cultural landscapes that may exist within or within one mile of the proposed Project (Appendix A).

The Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project APE was surveyed by ASM Associate Archaeologist Holly Drake on March 3, 2020.

PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Setting

The proposed project area lies on the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, located within the peninsular Range that forms a natural boundary between the coastal geography to the west and the lower inland deserts to the east, a region in which the prehistoric culture history is poorly documented and/or understood (Kroeber 1925; Moratto 1984; Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978). Although there is a paucity of archaeological research in this region, investigators place prehistoric occupation in this general southern California area from at least 12,000 years ago to the arrival of the Spanish (Moratto 1984). As with the entire state of California (Jones and Raab 2004), the archaeological record of the southern California is very complex and various researchers have applied a multitude of theoretical perspectives. With that being said, a generally accepted chronology has been developed for the different cultural phases dating the temporal and spatial cultural groups (see; Wallace 1955; Moratto 1984). Briefly, following Wallace's chronology, inland valley and coastal regions cultural history is described in this section below and may be applied to the subject area (also see Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978; Moratto 1984).

The regional prehistory has been organized into four horizons, and although different terminology based on archaeological investigations has been proposed over the decades, Wallace's terms are still applied today. His four horizons are the "Early Man," roughly representing the Late to Terminal Pleistocene until about 8,000 or 9,000 years Before Present (BP) corresponding to the "Big Game Hunting Tradition" from the Great Plains. The earliest inhabitants of the area exploited Pleistocene mega fauna, such as the mastodon, while living in small highly mobile groups. The "Milling Stone" Horizon generally dates from 8,000 or 9,000 years BP to around 3,500 years BP. In this Horizon, artifacts consist mostly of ground stone materials such as mano and metates and core/cobble tools, which reflect a shift in subsistence strategies away from the now extinct mega fauna and towards wider coastal and plant resource subsistence patterns. The "Intermediate Horizon," which dates roughly from 3,500 years BP to approximately 1,000 A.D., is a transitional period when artifact assemblages changed with the reduction in use of manos and metates to the apparent increase in mortar and pestle and projectile point utilization. Archaeological artifact assemblages appear to reflect a change in subsistence adaptation that emphasizes hunting and marine resources rather than plant resources. The "Late Period Horizon" begins about 1,000 A.D. and lasts until the arrival of the Spanish Period and Missionization in the 1770s. During this period, population density greatly increased resulting in an increased social complexity and in site diversity. In addition, increased and expanded levels in regional trade are evident. The artifact assemblages that may be found on or around the project area are very similar to the items that originate from this time frame.

To summarize, human occupation of this region of Southern California by various hunter/gatherer groups may extend to at least 12,000 years before the present. Archaeological evidence suggests that human adaptation of the region consisted of sporadic seasonal activity with the utilization of the natural resources by small groups of people until about 2,000 years before present. Population densities began to increase, which may be attributed to many explanations that are still debated within the archaeological/anthropological community. For example, changes in the environment, social organization, technology, and/or any combination of the three of these theories (including causes yet to be uncovered) may explain the changes in these cultural adaptations. In any event, this population increase led to a gradual change toward a more sedentary settlement pattern with semi-permanent villages and an increase in small campsites associated with larger villages.

In addition, these populations gradually intensified the utilization of a wider range of environments and food resources in order meet the demands of the larger population. Approximately 1,000 to 500 years before the present, social complexity had reached near chiefdom-like levels as demonstrated by mortuary

practices (ranked burials), “chiefs” or village leaders, craft specialization (baskets and stone bowls), and an increase in the regional trade of prestige goods (obsidian and marine shell beads for example) (Moratto 1984; Jones and Raab 2004; Arnold 1992 and 1997; Arnold and Graesch 2004).

At the time of European contact, the Luiseño/Cahuilla people were a socially complex hunter/gatherer group that occupied the area and were culturally very similar to their neighbors the Gabrielino, Serrano, and Cupeño. Much culturally significant information, such as, detailed religious beliefs, traditions, oral histories, and folklore of the Luiseño/Cahuilla people were lost during the Mission Period. This situation was due to the forced cultural assimilation by the Spanish and the decimation of the native population through European diseases. Today, anthropologists rely on archaeological methods and theories as an attempt to better understand the ancient Luiseño/Cahuilla cultural adaptations through time from the beginning of the prehistoric past to the present. With the help of the currently active Native American population, and the study and preservation of archaeological cultural resources as required by Federal and State laws, can this vitally important requirement towards understanding the varied and complex cultural adaptations of early Californians be fulfilled.

Ethnographic Setting

At the time of Spanish colonization of California in the 1700s, archaeological, historical, and ethnographic information suggests that this area was occupied by both the Luiseño and Cahuilla (Bean 1978; Bean and Shipek 1978). However, at various times in the prehistoric past, (most researchers posit roughly 12,000 to 2,000 years before present) different Native American culture groups may have included this area as part of their homeland. It appears that gradually over time the Luiseno and Cahuilla people (Takic language groups) migrated to the Lake Elsinore area from the desert areas of the Great Basin wedging their land occupation to the coast between the Hokan language culture groups of the Chumash and the Ipai.

Ethnographically and archaeologically, very little data exists describing the lifeways of the Luiseno/Cahuilla, a Shoshonean (Takic) speaking group. At the time of European contact, their territory ranged west through the Peninsular Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, to the south along past the San Luis Rey River, east into the desert above the Salton Sea, and north to the current boundary of Riverside County.

They lived in close contact with their northern neighbors the Gabrielino/Tongva and Serrano, with their southern neighbors the Cupeño (Bean and Shipek 1978; Bean and Smith 1978a & 1978b; Moratto 1984; Laylander 2000). Not only were they avid hunters and gatherers, but coastal groups of Luiseño exploited the ocean and waterways as well. Their main subsistence consisted primarily of plants and animals found in the foothills, such as acorns, seeds, berries, deer and rabbit. They also utilized other plants such as yucca, cactus, and screw beans for instance. In addition, marine resources for food (fish and shellfish) and other materials (marine shells for bead manufacture and other ornamentation) were traded inland and utilized. Like the Californian culture group known as the Gabrielino/Tongva, the Luiseño/Cahuilla lived in small-to-large villages (depending on environment) and satellite camps near water sources in the local mountain and adjacent foothill areas. Evidence suggests that during the later periods, both of these cultures displayed a chiefdom level of social complexity. The local seasonal settlement rounds would have included the foothills of the Peninsular Range, natural spring areas, as well as the San Jacinto river area. Regional trade throughout Southern California was widely practiced. These hunter/gatherer/fisher groups were prolific lithic tool and ground stone manufacturers, as well as basket makers (Figure 6).

The Missions, San Juan Capistrano founded in 1776 and the San Luis Rey founded in 1798, directly impacted the lifeways Luiseno/Cahuilla as mentioned above. At that time, most of the Luiseno/Cahuilla

population lived and worked within the mission system. The project area's land was most likely used for Spanish ranching. After missionization and secularization of the Gabrielino/Tongva people, the surviving descendants lived in and worked the surrounding area's ranchos mostly as ranch and then later as agricultural hands. In 1875 an executive order led to the establishment of reservations for some villages that continue to present.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The Spanish Period, ca. 1533 TO 1821

This section provides a brief general overview of the historic chronology of the project area from the 1500s to the present in three parts: The Spanish Period, the Mexican Period, and the American Period. The Spanish were the first known Europeans to explore and colonize the land area of what today is known as California. This includes Alta California, today the State of California, U.S.A. and Baja California, today the Mexican states of Baja California Norte and Baja California Sur. This summary will focus only on Alta California in general, and more specifically within the local region of southern California.

The early land and mostly sea, reconnaissance of California began in 1540 with Alarcon's sea expedition north up the Gulf of California and into the mouth of the Colorado River, thus becoming the first Europeans to enter California. In 1542 to 1543, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo led a sea expedition to explore the sea perimeter of California sent by the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza (Laylander 2000). Cabrillo and his crew first stepped ashore at the present day harbor of San Diego claiming California for the King of Spain. In addition, the expedition visited most of the Channel Islands and the land near the City of Ventura, and sailed as far north as Monterey Bay and maybe as far north as Point Reyes, failing to sight San Francisco Bay. Afterwards, interest in exploring California waned, as no rich and fabulous cities were discovered.

Later, by the 1560s, Spain controlled all of the Pacific Ocean with the Philippine Islands as the major commercial outpost in Asia. Galleons out of Manila first sailed north to the Japan Current, then east to the northern California coast, and finally south to Mexico. Because of the long and arduous trip, many of galleons stopped along the coast looking for food and water, thus coming into contact with the local Native Californians. This sporadic and infrequent contact was enough to pass along to the Native Californians some deadly European diseases such as small pox. Accounts of Sir Francis Drake's five-week encampment north of the San Francisco Bay in 1579, describes a terrible sickness among the Indians, as well as, detailed accounts of their culture (Lee 1968).

Drake's daring raids in the Pacific for the English prompted New Spain into further sea expeditions to better map California with the objective of establishing ports to protect and refurbish the Manila Galleons. Sebastián Vizcaíno, in 1602-1603, mapped and described the coast in great detail and proposed a Spanish settlement in Monterey that was finally realized roughly 170 years later. These early expeditions made contact and traded with local Native Californians setting the stage for future colonization and the virtual decimation of all native Californians

The colonization of California by the Spanish began in 1769 with the arrival of the Franciscan administrator Junípero Serra and the Spanish military under the command of Gaspar de Portolá in San Diego. Thus began the eventual establishment of twenty-one California Missions whose mission was to "convert" the Native Californians within a ten-year period and then return the properties back to the Indians. This goal was never achieved.

The first documented Europeans in the Lake Elsinore region were the Spanish explorer Portolá's expedition in 1776. At this time, the indigenous people's culture and lifeways were heavily disrupted as

the process of Spanish missionization commenced. The founding of the missions San Juan Capistrano in 1776 and the San Luis Rey in 1798 directly impacted the lifeways of the region's native inhabitants. The Luiseño/Cahuilla's culture and lifeways were heavily disrupted as the process of Spanish missionization commenced with most of the population living and working within the mission system. Within a few generations most of the knowledge regarding their language and culture had vanished. The project area's land was most likely used for Spanish ranching.

At the time of the Spanish arrival, population estimates of California Indians are placed at about 310,000 individuals. By the end of the Spanish reign, through unhygienic Spanish population centers (essentially labor camps), European disease, the incarceration of Indians, and excessive manual labor demands and poor nutrition, the population was decimated by over 100,000 fatalities, nearly 1/3 of the California Indians (Castillo 1998).

Mexican Period, 1821 To 1848

In 1821 Mexico wins its independence from Spain and becomes California's new ruling government. At first, little changed for the California Indians. The Franciscan missions continued to enjoy the free unpaid labor the natives provided despite the fact that the Mexican Republic's 1824 constitution declared the Indians to be Mexican citizens. This monopoly of Indian labor, virtual slave labor, which accounted for nearly 1/6 of the land in the state, angered the newly land-granted colonial citizens. This led to the secularization and collapse of the mission system by 1834. Although mandated by the government, few lands were distributed back any California Indians and most retreated to unpopulated areas of the state or worked as poorly paid ranch hands. Between hard Mexican labor, more fatal disease outbreaks, militia and paramilitary violence the California Indian population plummeted to about 50 percent, or 150,000 individuals by the end of the Mexican Period.

Around this time period, other European countries began to make their presence felt in California. The Russians founded Fort Ross in 1812 north of San Francisco and Americans began to make contact with Mexican colonists. American ships from Boston traded with the towns and Missions mostly for tallow and hides. In addition, trappers and hunters begin to operate in the state entering by land from the east.

American Period, 1848 To Present

As a result of the Mexican-American war, the summer of 1846 marks the first presence of American military forces in the state of California. Rapidly, Mexican resistance deteriorates and the United States occupies Mexico City in 1848. California becomes a U.S. holding with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ends the war with Mexico and begins the American Period. Later that year, Sutter discovers gold in the northern Sierras and within a year over a 100,000 adventures, known as 49ers, descends upon California. This unprecedented flood of immigrants overwhelmed all effective governmental authority with catastrophic effects on the California Indians.

The following decade, the 1850s, marks a sad period in California history where sheer terror enveloped the Indians, especially within the mining districts. Vigilante groups and militia were established to kill Indians and to kidnap their children. Some Indian resistance fought back against the Americans, however, within a few years close to 100,000 Californian Indians perished and most tribal continuity throughout the state was extinguished.

Meanwhile, the state adapted "An Act for the Government and Protection of Indians" (Chapter 133, Statutes of California, April 22, 1850) enacting Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in all complaints by, for or against Indians basically legalizing Indian Slavery by denying the right of citizenship guaranteed in the

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In addition, then Governor McDougall promised in his first address to the state legislator "... a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the races until the Indian race becomes extinct..." (Castillo 1998). Eventually all levels of government participated in this policy of Indian killing, kidnapping, and the indenturing of the victims children. This law was finally repealed in 1863 after Lincoln's emancipation proclamation

At the federal level, Congress had created a commission to validate land claims in California requiring all individuals to present documents regarding the nature their claims within a two-year period. However, no California Indians were ever informed, and no Indian claims for land were submitted. The practical result was the complete dispossession of all the land for all the California Indians. Later, in 1852, Congress authorized three federal officials to make treaties with the California Indians with the goal of extinguishing all land titles and providing the various Indian tribes with reservation land. These federal authorities were poorly equipped to handle this daunting task. Few of the Indians could speak English, many translators were non-existent, and many tribes failed to be contacted resulting in treaties which did not fairly represent the California Indians. In the end it really didn't matter. The signed treaties become known as the "Lost 18 Treaties of 1852." Most of the Americans in California simply wanted the Indians removed from the state completely and the local papers echoed the sentiment. Besides, the reservation land set aside might contain something valuable, like gold. Later in the year, Congress failed to ratify the treaties and they were filed with an injunction of secrecy that was finally removed in 1905 (Castillo 1998). Today, some California Indians do have reservation land. However, most still remain landless and unrecognized by the U.S. government and are in a continuing legal battle still to this day to attain some of the land of their tradition homeland.

RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

The results of the EIC records search are summarized below (Table 1). CHRIS records identified 17 previous reports that addressed areas within a one-mile radius of the Project area. None of these 17 reports address areas that intersect or overlap the Project area (Table 2). CHRIS records also indicate the presence of 15 previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 3). No historical addresses were identified as occurring within the one-mile records search radius.

ASM received a response from the NAHC dated March 3, 2020 stating that a search of the Sacred Lands File was positive. A list of Native American tribes that may have knowledge of traditional cultural places, sacred sites, archaeological sites, or cultural landscapes that may exist within or within one mile of the proposed Project was also provided by the NAHC (Appendix B). ASM sent notification letters regarding the proposed Project to all of the contacts provided on the NAHC list on March 5, 2020. As of the date of this report, ASM has received two responses to the notification letters. An example of the notification letter and the responses received to date are included in Appendix C of this report.

Table 1. Summary of Records Search Results

SCIC Record Type	Mapped within 1mi. of APE	Intersects with APE
Previous Reports	17	0
Historical Addresses	0	0
Cultural Resources	15	0

Table 2. Summary of Previous Reports within the 1-mile Records Search Radius of the Project

IC File No.	NADB No.	Authors	Year	Title	Affiliation	Proximity to APE
RI-00255	1080311	Lipp, Donald	1977	An Archaeological Evaluation of 77 Acres of Land in the El Sobrante Foothills, Tentative Tract No. 9549, Riverside County	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Outside
RI-00314	1080373	Bouscaren, Stephen	1978	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of Land in the Lake Elsinore Area of Riverside County, California (Tentative Tract No. 10828)	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	Outside
RI-03323	1083924	Macko, Michael, Roger D. Mason, And Roger G. Hatheway	1989	Cultural Resources Survey Report For The West Lake Elsinore Assessment District, Riverside County, California	Keith Companies	Outside
RI-03333	1083949	Hampson, R. Paul	1991	Cultural Resources Survey And Test Excavation, Lake Elsinore, California	Greenwood And Associates And Infotec Research, Inc.	Outside
RI-03664	1084425	Del Chario, Kathleen C.	1991	A Cultural Resource Assessment Conducted For The Lake Edge Specific Plan, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.	Archaeological Resource Management Corporation, Anaheim, Ca	Outside
RI-04200	1085406	White, Robert S.	1998	An Archaeological Assessment Of The Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District, Joy Street Well Project, City Of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County.	Archaeological Associates, Inc	Outside
RI-06348	1087711	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Dierdre Encarnacion, And Thomas Meltzer	2004	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: La Ventana Project, City Of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, Ca	Encinitas, CA	Outside
RI-06817	Not Assigned	Hogan-Conrad, Susan	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of APN 379-352-020, Tentative Tract No. 32626, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	Outside
RI-06996	Not Assigned	BonTerra Consulting, Inc.	2006	"Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Joy Avenue Blending, Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County,	EarthTech	Outside
RI-07714	Not Assigned	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and John J. Eddy	2008	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel No. 381-030-005, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2166	CRM Tech	Outside
RI-08256	Not Assigned	Allred, Carla	2009	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3414A/ Machado Storage TCNS#53108	EarthTouch, Inc	Outside

RI-08257	Not Assigned	Allred, Carla	2009	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): LA-3410B/ The Outhouse TCNS #53090	EarthTouch, Inc	Outside
RI-08259	Not Assigned	Allred, Carla	2009	Letter Report: Proposed Cellular Tower Project(s) in Riverside County, California, Site Number(s)/Name(s): CA-2502/ Machado TCNS #53240	EarthTouch, Inc.	Outside
RI-09731	Not Assigned	Puckett, Heather R.	2014	Cultural Resources Summary for the Proposed Verizon Wireless Inc., Property at the Joy Site, 31089 Riverside Drive, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Tetra Tech	Outside
RI-09887	Not Assigned	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2016	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 379-180-002 and -003 Hedgemon Real Project, City of Lake Elsinore Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	Outside
RI-09905	Not Assigned	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2005	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate RS- 0024-03 (Grand Avenue Storage), 33033 Riverside Drive, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	Outside
RI-09953	Not Assigned	Smith, Brian F., and Elena C. Goralogia	2017	A Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey For The Lakeview Manor Project	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	Outside

Table 3. Summary of Cultural Resources within the 1-mile Records Search Radius of the Project

Primary No.	Trinomial No.	Recorder and Updates	Description	Proximity to APE
P-33-004044	CA-RIV-4044/H	Hampson and Schmidt (1990)	AP2. Lithic scatter AH2. Foundations/Structure pads	Outside
P-33-004045	CA-RIV-4045	Hampson and Schmidt (1990)	AP15. Habitation debris	Outside
P-33-004319	CA-RIV-4319H	Hatheway (1989)	AH15. Standing structures	Outside
P-33-004320	CA-RIV-4320H	Hatheway (1989)	AH15. Standing structures	Outside
P-33-007927	CA-RIV-6174	Smallwood (2006), Del Chario, Holanda, and Moessner (1991)	AP2. Lithic scatter AP16. Other (ground stone, ceramics)	Outside
P-33-008661	CA-RIV-6173	Del Chario, Holanda, and Moessner (1991)	AP2. Lithic scatter	Outside
P-33-024879	CA-RIV-12332	Ballester and Kerridge (2016)	AH2. Foundations/Structure pads	Outside
P-33-010816	Prehistoric Isolate	Ferraro (2000)	Hand stone	Outside
P-33-010817	Prehistoric Isolate	Ferraro (2000)	Hand stone	Outside
P-33-011009	Traditional Cultural Property	Confidential (1982)	Lake Elsinore and vicinity	Intersecting

P-33-011130	Prehistoric Isolate	Del Chario and Moessner (1991)	Metate fragment and debitage	Outside
P-33-012338	Prehistoric Isolate	Del Chario and Holanda (1991)	Utilized flake	Outside
P-33-024875	Prehistoric Isolate	Ballester and Kerridge (2016)	Hand stone fragment	Outside
P-33-024877	Prehistoric Isolate	Ballester and Kerridge (2016)	Pestle fragment	Outside
P-33-024878	Prehistoric Isolate	Ballester and Kerridge (2016)	Hand stone fragment	Outside

Summary of Reports Intersecting the Project APE

None of the previously-conducted study boundaries appear to intersect or overlap with the proposed Project APE, and none of the proposed Project APE appears to have been surveyed in association with prior studies.

Summary of Sites Occurring within One Mile of the Project APE

The sites that occur within a one-mile radius of the Project APE consist predominantly of prehistoric resources. These prehistoric sites include lithic scatters, ground stone, ceramics, and associated habitation debris. Only one site contains occupation debris indicating a more intensive use of that location. In general, most of these sites have been disturbed by modern activities and are characterized by sparse surficial, as well as sparse and relatively shallow, subsurface deposits. Some remnants of historic foundations and historic debris scatters also occur infrequently within a one-mile radius of the Project APE.

The proposed Project APE is directly adjacent to the shore of Lake Elsinore, the largest natural lake in Southern California. The lake was known as Páayaxchi by the Luiseño and features heavily in their traditional creation beliefs. For the Luiseño the Lake is an important cosmological center. After becoming sick, the deity Wuyóot was taken to the hot springs of Lake Elsinore for their healing qualities. The Luiseño consider Wuyóot a deity in their creation story as he was the first human and was a prophet to the Káamalam, the First People. The Luiseño also believe that Wuyóot died at the hot springs of Lake Elsinore. The Lake is considered to be a Traditional Cultural Property by the Luiseño. The lake was recorded in 1982 (P-33-11009), and is considered eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places. It is a natural feature with historic significance and is therefore likely a Traditional Cultural Resource (TCR) under CEQA. As the boundaries of P-33-11009 encompass an area that is somewhat larger than the current lake shoreline, the proposed Project area is actually located within its boundary.

Historic Addresses

No historic addresses occur within the proposed Project APE or within the one-mile records search radius outside of the proposed Project APE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project APE was surveyed by ASM Associate Archaeologist Holly Drake on March 3, 2020. The majority of the ground surface in the Project APE was obscured by vegetation comprised primarily of invasive grasses (Figure 4 and 5). Ground surface visibility was limited to approximately five percent throughout the Project APE. Relatively small, discontinuous patches of bare

soil, including the northwestern edge of the APE, areas underneath tree canopies, and a worn pedestrian path were intensively examined for cultural resources during the survey. Areas of exposed soil appeared to be previously disturbed, and were found to contain modern glass shards and imported gravel. The intensive visual inspection of the Project APE provided no evidence for the presence of cultural resources.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All accessible areas of exposed soil were visually examined and no cultural resources were identified during the archaeological survey of the Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project APE. As previously noted, the majority of the Project APE is covered with dense vegetation, and the vegetation density severely limited the ground surface visibility during the pedestrian survey. Therefore, it is possible that cultural materials are present within the proposed Project APE that were not visible during the survey. Although the likelihood of subsurface deposits is relatively low, construction monitoring by a qualified archaeological monitor and Luiseño Native American monitor is recommended for all ground disturbing activities during the proposed Project construction phase. This recommendation is based on the poor ground surface visibility, the potential for surficial or buried cultural material within the proposed Project APE that could not be identified during the archaeological survey, and the finding that it is located within the boundary of a TCP (P-33-11009). Once construction excavation has exposed soil to a sufficient depth that precludes finding cultural resources, typically >1 meter or depths at which paleontological resources may be present, ASM recommends cessation of the recommended archaeological and Native American monitoring. If you have any questions or comments regarding the information provided in this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen Harvey".

Stephen Harvey, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

ATTACHMENTS:

- Figure 1. Regional Project location map.
- Figure 2. The Project APE and one-mile buffer displayed on the 7.5' USGS Lake Elsinore Quad.
- Figure 3. Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project area map.
- Figure 4. Overview photo of the eastern portion of the Project APE, view to northwest.
- Figure 5. Overview photo of the southern portion of the Project APE, view to northeast.

APPENDICES:

- Appendix A: Native American Heritage Commission Request Letter
- Appendix B: Native American Heritage Commission Response Letter
- Appendix C: Example Tribal Notification Letter

REFERENCES

Arnold, Jeanne E.

- 1992 Complex Hunter-gatherer-fishers of Prehistoric California: Chiefs, Specialists, and Maritime Adaptations of the Channel Islands. *American Antiquity*, vol. 57, pp. 60-84.
- 1997 Bigger Boats, Crowded Creekbanks: Environmental Stresses in Perspective. *American Antiquity*, vol. 62 (2), pp. 337-339.

Arnold, Jeanne E. and Anthony P. Graesch

- 2004 The Later Evolution of the Island Chumash. In *Foundations of Chumash Complexity. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 7*. Edited by Jeanne E. Arnold. Pages 1 – 16. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology. University of California, Los Angeles. Regents of the University of California.

Bean, Lowell John

- 1978 Cahuilla. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, pp. 575-587, Vol. 8, California. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Robert F. Heizer volume editor. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shipek

- 1978 Luiseño. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, pp. 550-563, Vol. 8, California. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Robert F. Heizer volume editor. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

- 1978a Gabrielino. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, pp. 538-549, Vol. 8, California. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Robert F. Heizer volume editor. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.
- 1978b Serrano. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, pp. 570-574, Vol. 8, California. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Robert F. Heizer volume editor. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Castillo, Edward D.

- 1998 Short Overview of California Indian History. From, <http://www.nahc.ca.gov/default.html>. The California Native American Heritage Commission web page.

Jones, Terry L. and L. Mark Raab

- 2004 The Rediscovery of California Prehistory. In *Prehistoric California: Archaeology and the Myth of Paradise*. Edited by L. Mark Raab and Terry L. Jones. The University of Utah Press. Salt Lake City.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Laylander, Don

- 2000 *Early Ethnography of the Californias: 1533-1825*. Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory, no. 47.

Lee, W. Storrs

- 1968 *California: A Literary Chronicle*. Funk & Wagnalls. New York.

Moratto, Michael

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc. Orlando.

Wallace, W. J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. Albuquerque:
Southwestern Journal of Anthropology.



Figure 1. Regional Project location map.



Figure 2. The Project APE and one-mile buffer displayed on the 7.5' USGS Lake Elsinore Quad.

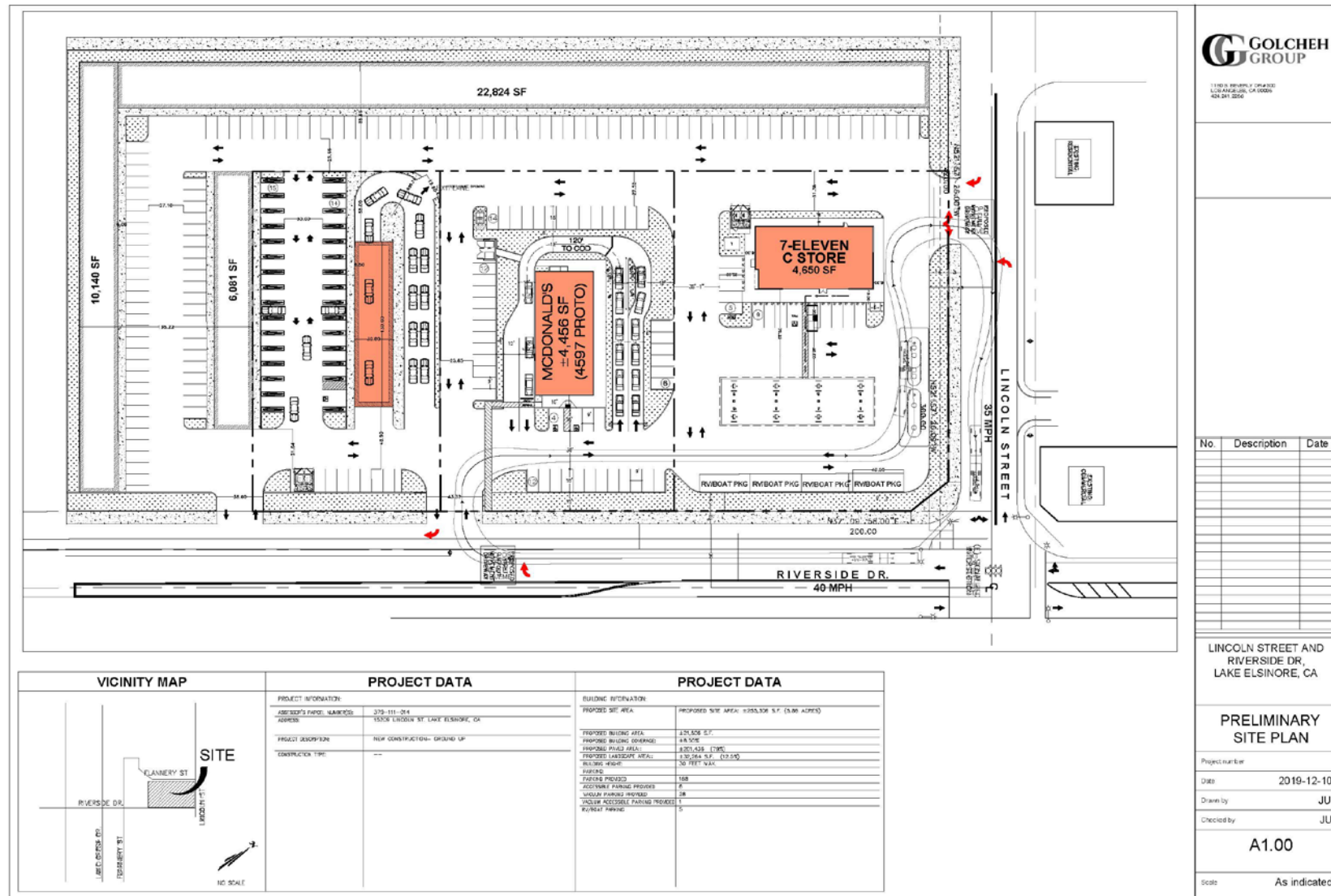


Figure 3. Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project area map.



Figure 4. Overview photo of the eastern portion of the Project APE, view to west.



Figure 5. Overview photo of the southern portion of the Project APE, view to north.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
Native American Heritage Commission Request Letter



February 21, 2020

California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Survey for the Lincoln Avenue and Riverside Drive Project, City of Elsinore, Riverside County (ASM Project # 34390)

Dear Sirs,

ASM Affiliates is currently conducting a cultural resources study for the proposed Lincoln Avenue and Riverside Drive Project (Project). The Project area is located immediately northwest of the intersection of Lincoln Avenue and Riverside Drive, in the City of Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) for the Project is 379-111-014. The applicant is requesting approval of a Site Development Plan (SDP) entitlement for the 6.29-acre site, for the purpose of constructing a proposed retail complex consisting of a 7-11, a McDonald's, and a drive through car wash. I am writing to request a search of the Sacred Lands File to determine if there are any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity previously recorded within the proposed Project area or in the general vicinity.

The search should include the 6.29-acre Project area of potential effects (APE) and a one-mile radius surrounding it. The project area is located on the 7.5-Minute USGS Lake Elsinore Quadrangle within an unsectioned area. Attached to this request are maps of the Project area for your records and to put on file.

Our cultural resources study includes facilitating consultation between the City of Lake Elsinore and local tribal entities in a manner that ensures complete confidentiality. To facilitate this dialogue I would like to request a listing of the appropriate tribal entities to contact for this Project. You may reply to me at the ASM Carlsbad office address or through any of the other means of contact listed below. Feel free to call, write, FAX, or e-mail if you have any questions regarding the proposed Project.

Sincerely,

Stephen Harvey, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
ASM Affiliates Inc.,
2034 Corte del Nogal
Carlsbad, CA 92011
Office: (760) 804-5757, Fax: 760-804-5755, email: sharvey@asmaffiliates.com

Attachments:

Form 1. NAHC Sacred Lands Request

Figure 1. The Project APE and one-mile buffer displayed on the 7.5' USGS Lake Elsinore Quad.

Figure 2. The Project APE and one-mile buffer displayed on an aerial background.

2034 Corte Del Nogal, Carlsbad, California 92011 • (760) 804-5757 • Fax: (760) 804-5755
260 S. Los Robles Avenue, Suite 310, Pasadena, California 91101 • (626) 793-7395 • Fax: (626) 793-2008
121 California Avenue, Reno, Nevada 89509 • (775) 324-6789 • Fax: (775) 324-9666
453 Vandehei Avenue, Suite 140, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009 • (307) 772-9317 • Fax: (307) 772-9350
1471 Dewar Dr., Suite 120A, Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901 • (307) 362-1390 • Fax: (307) 362-1377
9420 E. Golf Links Road, PMB 323, Tucson, Arizona 85730 • (520) 886-9034
www.asmaffiliates.com

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Lincoln Avenue and Riverside Drive Project
ASM Project Reference: ASM PN 34390.00
County: Riverside County
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle
Quad Name: Lake Elsinore
Township: 6S Range: 5W Section(s): Unsectioned
Company/Firm/Agency: ASM Affiliates Inc.
Contact Person: Stephen Harvey
Street Address: 2034 Corte del Nogal
City: Carlsbad, CA 92011
Phone: 760-804-5757
Fax: 760-804-5755
Email: sharvey@asmaffiliates.com

Preliminary Project Description:

The current project proposes to conduct a cultural resource survey of a parcel in the City of Elsinore, Riverside County, CA for planning and potential development.



Figure 1. The Project APE and one-mile buffer displayed on the 7.5' USGS Lake Elsinore Quad.

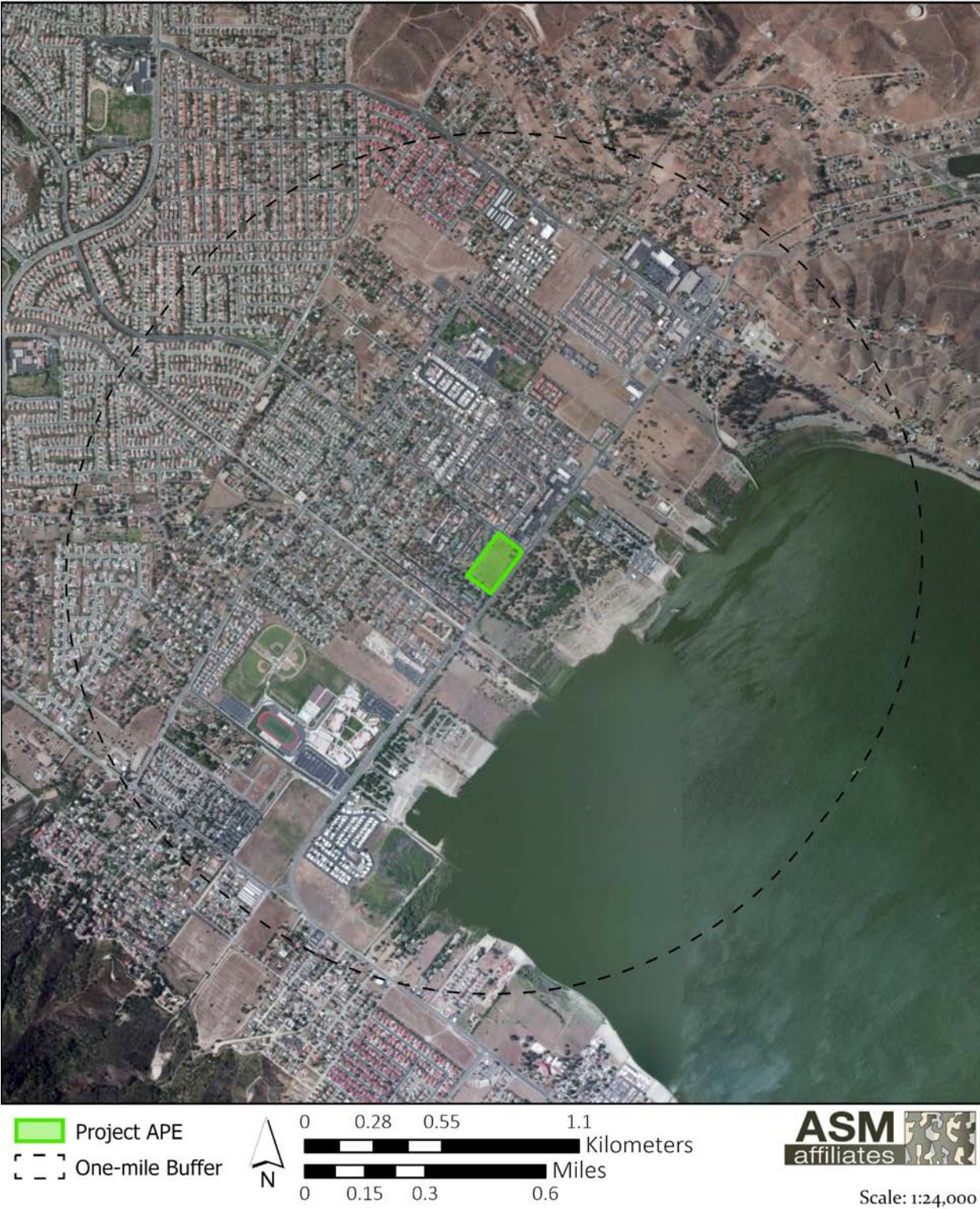


Figure 2. The Project APE and one-mile buffer displayed on an aerial background.

APPENDIX B
Native American Heritage Commission Response Letter



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 3, 2020

Stephen Harvey
ASM Affiliates Inc.

Via Email to: sharvey@asmaffiliates.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Re: Lincoln Avenue and Riverside Drive Project, Riverside County

Dear Mr. Harvey:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/3/2020**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes

Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes

Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
Irvine, CA, 92603
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

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

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
3/3/2020**

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians***

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

***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
Indians***

1889 Sunset Drive Luiseno
Vista, CA, 92081
Phone: (760) 724 - 8505
Fax: (760) 724-2172
cjmojado@slrmissionindians.org

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

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

APPENDIX C

Example Tribal Notification Letter and Responses



March 5, 2020

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Re: Cultural Resources Study for the Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project, City of Lake Elsinore,
Riverside County, California (ASM Project # 34390)

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

ASM Affiliates is currently conducting a cultural resources study in support of an Initial Study for the Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project. The Project area is located immediately northwest of the intersection of Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive, in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Figure 1 and 2). The applicant is interested in developing the 6.29-acre site for the purpose of constructing a proposed retail complex consisting of a 7-11, a McDonald's, and a drive through car wash. This study is being undertaken in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

ASM has completed a records search of the California Historic Resources Information System records at the South Coastal Information Center for the Project area. No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the proposed Project area. A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File had positive results.

We are contacting you to find out if you are aware of any issues of cultural concern regarding the area shown on the enclosed map. In particular, we would like to know if you have knowledge of any Tribal Cultural Resources, Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, resource collecting areas, or any other areas of concern of which you wish us to be aware. We understand the need for confidentiality in these matters.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the proposed Project, consultations are being conducted by the City of San Marcos. We appreciate any input you may have on the Project and understand that consultation is a private and ongoing process. Again, any information you provide will remain confidential.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen Harvey', written in a cursive style.

Stephen Harvey, M.A., RPA
sharvey@asmaffiliates.com
Senior Archaeologist

Figure 1. Project Location shown on the Lake Elsinore USGS 7.5' Quad map.

Figure 2. Project Location shown on an aerial map.



Figure 1. Project location shown on the Lake Elsinore USGS 7.5' Quad map.



Figure 2. Project Location shown on an aerial map.

Steve Harvey

From: Gonzalez Romero, Arysa (TRBL) <aromero@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Wednesday, March 11, 2020 9:31 AM
To: Steve Harvey
Subject: Lincoln Street and Riverside Drive Project, City of Lake Elsinore

Greetings,

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

Thank you,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero

Historic Preservation Technician
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264
D: 760-883-1327 | C: 760-831-2484

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



March 13, 2020

Sent via email: sharvey@asmaffiliates.com

Stephen Harvey
ASM Affiliates
2034 Corte Del Nogal
Carlsbad, CA 92011

Re: Lincolns Street and Riverside Drive Project, City of Lake Elsinore, (ASM Project # 34390)

Dear Mr. Harvey,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon's specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. The City of Lake Elsinore is considered a Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) and Landscape (TCL) by the Rincon Band, as it is associated with the Luiseño Creation Story and traditional practices. We have knowledge of several Luiseño Place Names within the City of Lake Elsinore, however, none in close proximity to the proposed project area. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635.

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

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Manager