

# **A PHASE I AND II CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE RENAISSANCE RANCH PROJECT**

**SP00333A01; GPA200004; CZ2000016; CEQ200059  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**APNs 393-120-010 to -012, 393-150-001 to -075, 393-180-002 to -010, 393-190-016 to -024, 393-230-028, 393-231-001, 393-250-001 to -041, 393-260-001 to -068, 393-270-001 to -027, 393-280-001 to -087, 393-290-001 to -055, 393-300-001 to -028, 393-440-005 and -006, 393-441-001 and -005, 394-050-005, and 394-080-014**

**Project Site Location: Section 17, Township 5 South, Range 5 West,  
San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *Alberhill* USGS Quadrangle Map**

**Prepared on Behalf of:**

**Visser, LLC and Hill Country S.A., Ltd.  
3161 Michelson Drive, Suite 425  
Irvine, California 92612  
(949) 698-2191**

**Prepared for:**

**Riverside County Planning Department  
4080 Lemon Street, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Riverside, California 92501  
(951) 955-3200**

**Prepared by:**

**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.  
14010 Poway Road, Suite A  
Poway, California 92064  
(858) 679-8218**



***February 5, 2021***

***Fieldwork Completed: June 17, 2020 and February 3, 2021***

***Key Words: Survey and significance testing; historic trash scatters; not CEQA-significant.***

## **Archaeological Report Summary Information**

- Authors:*** Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, Elena C. Goraloglia, B.A., and Brian F. Smith, M.A., Principal Investigator
- Prepared by:*** Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.  
14010 Poway Road, Suite A  
Poway, California 92064  
(858) 679-8218
- Report Date:*** February 5, 2021
- Report Title:*** A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Renaissance Ranch Project (SP00333A01; GPA200004; CZ2000016; CEQ200059), Riverside County, California
- Prepared on Behalf of:*** Visser, LLC and Hill Country S.A., Ltd.  
3161 Michelson Drive, Suite 425  
Irvine, California 92612  
(949) 698-2191
- Prepared for:*** Riverside County Planning Department  
4080 Lemon Street, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Riverside, California 92501  
(951) 955-3200
- Assessor's Parcel Numbers:*** 393-120-010 to -012, 393-150-001 to -075, 393-180-002 to -010, 393-190-016 to -024, 393-230-028, 393-231-001, 393-250-001 to -041, 393-260-001 to -068, 393-270-001 to -027, 393-280-001 to -087, 393-290-001 to -055, 393-300-001 to -028, 393-440-005 and -006, 393-441-001 and -005, 394-050-005, and 394-080-014
- USGS Quadrangle:*** Alberhill, California (7.5 minute)
- Study Area:*** 156.7 acres
- Key Words:*** Archaeological survey program; significance testing; historic trash scatters; RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587; not CEQA-significant; monitoring recommended.

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## **1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

The following report describes the results of an archaeological survey program and cultural resources significance evaluation of previously identified historic sites within the development envelope of the Renaissance Ranch Project (SP00333A01; GPA200004; CZ2000016; CEQ200059). The 156.7-acre project, which remains largely undeveloped, is situated south of Interstate 15, east of Horsethief Canyon Road, and north of Palomino Creek Drive in Riverside County, California. The project includes multiple parcels that collectively comprise Renaissance Ranch Specific Plan No. 333, which is situated within Section 17, Township 5 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Alberhill* Quadrangle topographic quadrangle map. The property is being proposed for development as a business and light industrial park.

The cultural resources survey was conducted to locate and record cultural resources within the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and following County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) also conducted the review of an archaeological records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. A total of 26 cultural resources are recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, two of which (RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587) are located within the current project boundaries. In addition, a search of the Sacred Lands Files (SLFs) was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within the project.

The Phase I archaeological survey of the project was conducted on June 17, 2020 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith and resulted in the relocation of two previously identified sites (RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587) within the project. No new resources were encountered as a result of the intensive pedestrian survey.

As part of the CEQA review process for this project, the potential impacts to cultural resources must be addressed. As currently planned, both RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 will be affected by the development and were subjected to significance evaluations in order to assess potential impacts. An Archaeological Test Plan (ATP) was prepared for RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 and was subsequently approved by the County of Riverside (Garrison and Smith 2020). BFSA conducted the Phase II significance testing and evaluation program for Sites RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 on February 3, 2021.

### **1.1 Purpose of Investigation**

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by the proposed land development. This study consisted of processing a records search

of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, the completion of an archaeological survey to identify any archaeological resources within the project, and a testing and evaluation program for any cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development. The land use plan (see Figure 2.0–3) shows the limits of grading for the proposed Renaissance Ranch Project.

## **1.2 Major Findings**

Generally, visibility throughout the property was poor due to dense ground cover. The property has been previously disturbed for orchard use and dirt road access to those orchards. As a result of the Phase I survey, two previously identified historic sites were discovered on the property. Both site locations were mapped and recorded. BFSa conducted Phase II testing at sites RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 to identify any subsurface artifact concentrations and determine site boundaries. Shovel test pit (STP) excavations were undertaken at both of the identified cultural resources; however, no cultural materials were recovered from the subsurface tests. Surface examinations at the sites resulted in the recovery of historic artifacts from both sites. Because the Phase II testing program did not produce any significant surface or subsurface artifact concentrations, RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 were determined to be not CEQA-significant.

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site record form updates were prepared for RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 and submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) following the archaeological testing program (Appendix B). A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. Historic artifacts were prepared for curation at the Western Science Center Museum in Hemet, California. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSa in Poway, California.

## **1.3 Recommendation Summary**

The Renaissance Ranch Project will result in direct impacts to recorded cultural resources RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587, both of which have been evaluated as not CEQA-significant. As such, these two sites do not qualify as Historical Resources and site-specific mitigation measures are not required. However, the grading of this project may impact historic resources that have not been previously identified. In order to identify any cultural resources uncovered by the development of this project, all earthwork (grading or trenching) shall be monitored by an archaeologist and a Native American representative.

## **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

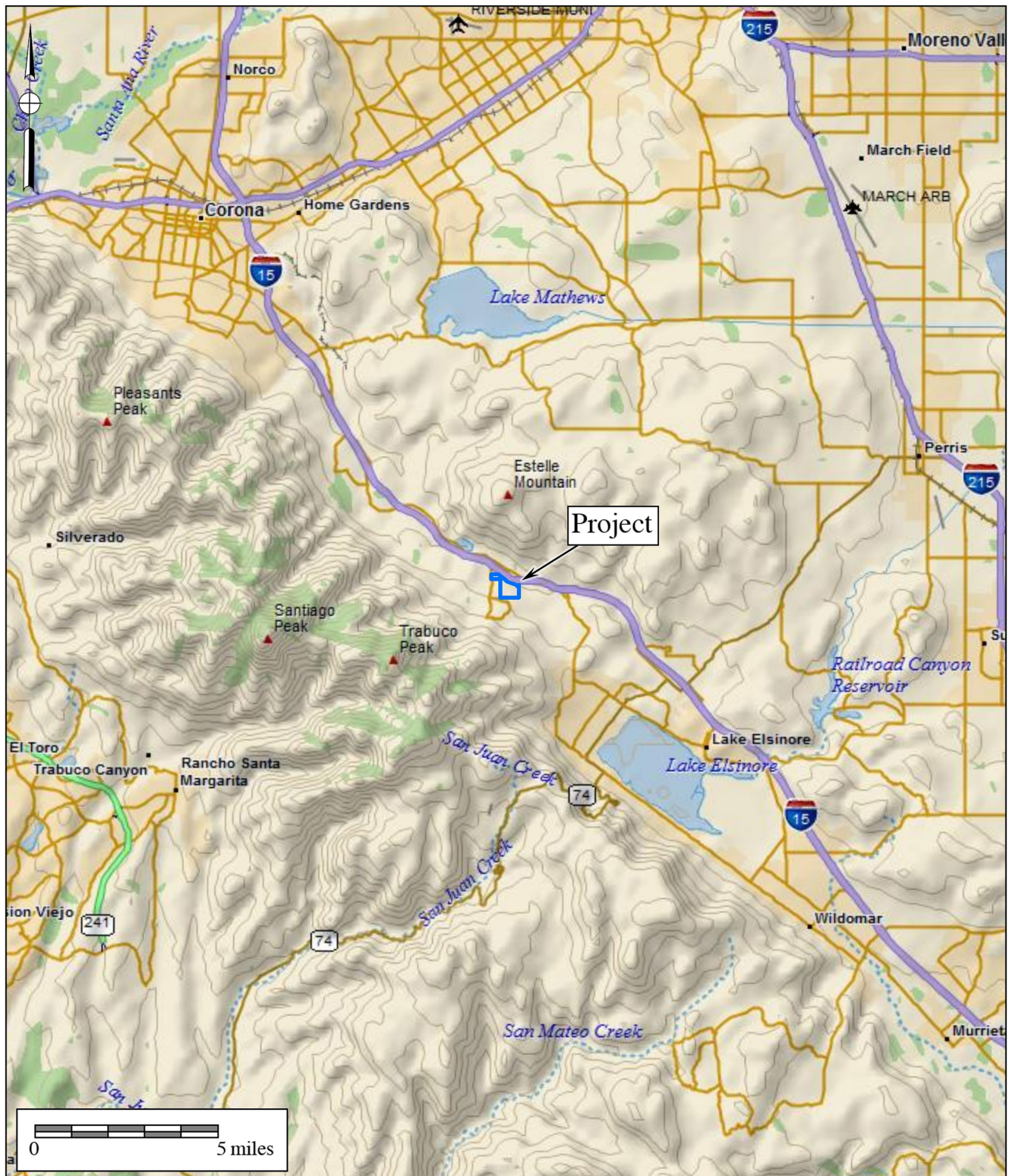
BFSA was retained by the applicant to conduct a cultural resources survey and testing and evaluation program for the proposed Renaissance Ranch Project located in the foothills overlooking Temescal Valley, southwest of Temescal Wash, in unincorporated Riverside County, California. The archaeological study was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in Riverside County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The 156.7-acre project, which remains largely undeveloped, is situated south of Interstate 15, east of Horsethief Canyon Road, and north of Palomino Creek Drive in unincorporated Riverside County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The project includes multiple parcels that collectively comprise Renaissance Ranch Specific Plan No. 333, which is situated within Section 17, Township 5 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS *Alberhill* Quadrangle topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). The property is being proposed for development as a business and light industrial park. Development would include 115.7 acres for the construction of multitenant business and industrial structures along with associated parking, infrastructure, and landscaping within of the property, 2.5 acres for circulation/streets, and the remaining 38.5 acres set aside for open space and conservation habitat areas (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project and conducted the pedestrian survey with assistance from Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff and field archaeologists James Shrieve, David Grabski, and Andrew Garrison. The survey was conducted in 10- to 15-meter interval transects using a field Brunton compass. Generally, visibility throughout the property was poor due to dense ground cover. The testing program for sites RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 was conducted by Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff and field archaeologists James Shrieve, David Grabski, and Andrew Garrison. Tracy Stropes, Elena Goralogia, and Brian Smith prepared the technical report, Tracy Stropes created the report graphics, and Elena Goralogia conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

### **2.1 Previous Work**

The records search from the EIC at UCR indicates that 26 cultural resources have been recorded within one mile of the project, two of which (RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587) are located within the project boundaries. The records search results also indicate that 35 cultural resource studies conducted have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, three of which include the subject property (Irish et al. 2003; Lerch and Gray 2006; Miller 2013). A discussion of the complete records search is provided in Section 4.1 of this report.



**Figure 2.0-1**

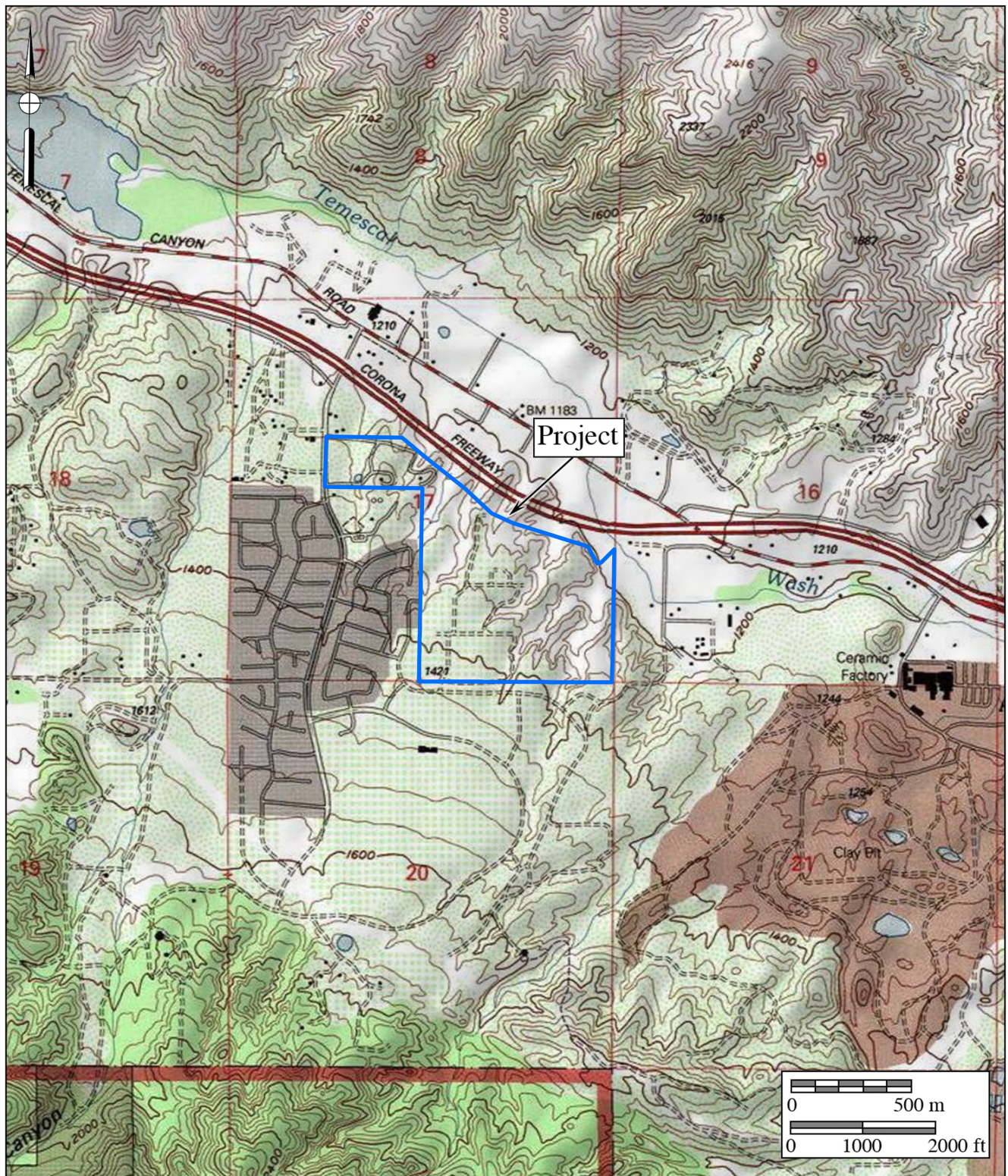
**General Location Map**

The Renaissance Ranch Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



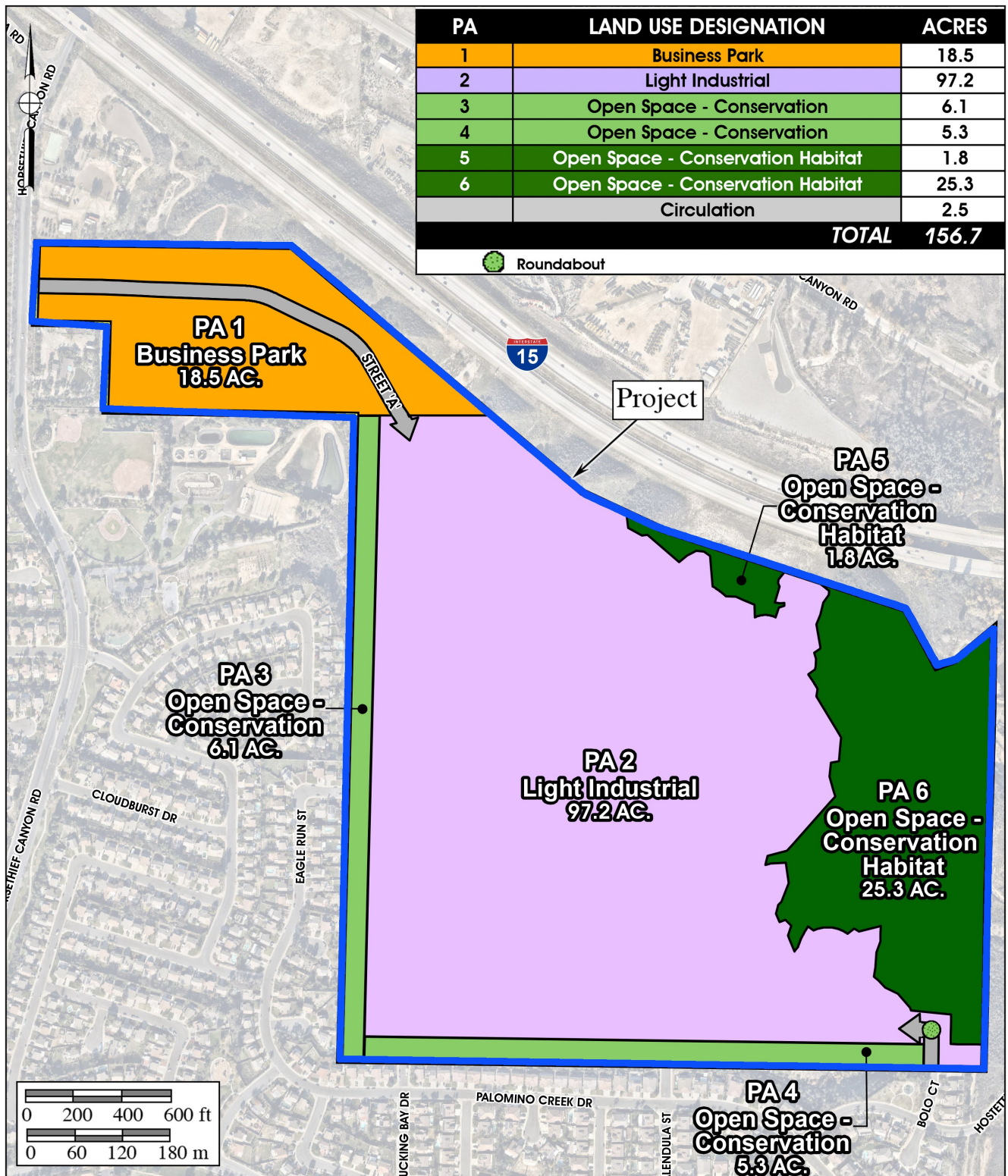




**Figure 2.0–2**  
**Project Location Map**  
 The Renaissance Ranch Project  
 USGS *Alberhill* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)







**Figure 2.0–3**  
**Land Use Plan Map**  
 The Renaissance Ranch Project

## **2.2 Environmental Setting**

The project is located in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. Regionally, the project lies on the western edge of the Perris Block, a structural block bounded on the west by the Elsinore fault zone and on the east by the San Jacinto fault zone (Morton and Miller 2006). The project is located within Temescal Valley, the erosional expression of the path of the tectonically active Elsinore fault zone. Within the fault zone in the vicinity of the project are various deposits of Quaternary-aged (less than 1.8 million years) surficial alluvial deposits bordered by much older outcrops of several Mesozoic rock units to the northeast and southwest, which comprise the local mountains. Also present within the fault zone and near the project are discontinuous outcrops of Mesozoic metasediments and volcanics and the Paleocene-aged Silverado Formation (Wirths 2020).

Topographically, the project is primarily situated within the foothills overlooking Temescal Valley southwest of Temescal Wash. The project consists of a relatively flat mesa and low rolling hills in the south that give way to a series of north-trending finger ridges. The ridges are separated by steep canyons containing seasonal drainages that empty into Temescal Wash. Elevations on the property range from approximately 1,420 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the higher elevated mesas to 1,200 feet AMSL within the various steep canyons. Soils in the area are primarily characterized as Hanford cobbly coarse sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (HdD2) and Terrace escarpments (TeG) (SoilWeb 2020). Terrace escarpments generally consist of narrow, long, rocky, and steep faces that separate terraces from the lower-lying land.

Vegetation currently present on the property primarily consists of non-native weeds and grasses intermixed with pockets of sage scrub and chaparral vegetation communities throughout the higher elevations within the property. The sage scrub and chaparral communities are more prevalent leading into the steep canyons where previous use of the property has caused less disturbance. Within the seasonal drainages found at the base of the canyons are pockets of riparian habitat.

During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project area during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water could have been obtained from Lake Elsinore to the south or immediately to the southeast from the adjacent Temescal Wash. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species as are present today.

## **2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives**

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material



remains left behind. This is done using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest themselves via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between “emic” and “etic” ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While “emic” perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, “etic” perspectives are those of an outsider looking in hoping to attain a more scientific or “objective” understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt to arrive at emic understanding. In contract to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, “Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless.” This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the “ethnographic present” from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

### *2.3.1 Introduction*

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups

are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

### *2.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)*

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

### *2.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)*

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from

sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle

with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardener (2010:25) state that “[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as ‘Inland Millingstone,’ ‘Encinitas,’ or even ‘Topanga.’” Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yucaipa’s Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that “coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass.”

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

#### *2.3.4 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)*

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California; however, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

### *2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)*

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

#### **Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective**

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

#### **Subsistence and Settlement**

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive

protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, although, at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking.

Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; women wore a cedar-bark and netted twine double apron and men wore a waist cord. In cold weather, cloaks or robes of rabbit fur, deerskin, or sea otter fur were worn by both sexes. Footwear included deerskin moccasins and sandals fashioned from yucca fibers. Adornments included bead necklaces and pendants made of bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claw, mica, deer hooves, and abalone shell. Men wore ear and nose piercings made from cane or bone, which were sometimes decorated with beads. Other adornments were commonly decorated with semiprecious stones including quartz, topaz, garnet, opal, opalite, agate, and jasper (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow. Arrows were tipped with either a carved, fire-hardened wood tip or a lithic point, usually fashioned from locally available metavolcanic material or quartz. Throwing sticks fashioned from wood were used in hunting small game, while deer head decoys were used during deer hunts. Coastal groups fashioned dugout canoes for nearshore fishing and harvested fish with seines, nets, traps, and hooks made of bone or abalone shell (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### **Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective**

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).



### *Subsistence and Settlement*

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Social Organization*

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized: the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were composed of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla

kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Material Culture*

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective*

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean

and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Subsistence and Settlement*

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Social Organization*

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean

and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Material Culture*

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a yuvar, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)*

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western

peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The

Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as “ranchos,” covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Geronio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian naval orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive

irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Air Reserve Base. During World War II Camp Haan and Camp Anza were constructed in the what is now the current location (of the National Veteran's Cemetery). In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents (Patterson 1971).

## **2.4 Research Goals**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the foothills overlooking Temescal Valley southwest of Temescal Wash in Riverside County, California. The scope of work included the survey of the 156.7-acre project and CEQA significance evaluations of any archaeological resources identified on the project that would be affected as a result of the development. Given the area involved and the recorded presence of archaeological sites, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary site testing programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

### *Research Questions:*

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined



from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?

- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley and inland foothill environments of the region?

### **Data Needs**

At the test level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

The archaeological program for the Renaissance Ranch Project consisted of institutional records searches, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 156.7-acre property by qualified archaeologists, a testing and evaluation program for sites RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 within the project, and preparation of this technical report. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) and the statutory requirements of CEQA Section 15064.5. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

#### **3.1 Archaeological Records Search**

The records search conducted by the EIC at UCR was reviewed for an area of one mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded sites. Results of the records search are provided in Appendix C and discussed in Section 4.1. The EIC also provided the standard review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). Land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office (GLO) website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSa research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

#### **3.2 Field Methodology**

In accordance with County CEQA review requirements, Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff and field archaeologists James Shrieve, David Grabski, and Andrew Garrison conducted the intensive pedestrian survey of the property on June 17, 2020 under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian Smith. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Squire Redfern, a Luiseño Native American representative from the Pala Indian Reservation.

The field methodology employed included walking evenly spaced survey transects where possible set approximately 10 to 15 meters apart and oriented north to south, except where steep slopes and dense vegetation prohibited systematic transects. Generally, visibility throughout the property was poor due to dense ground cover. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently. All cultural resources were recorded or updated as necessary, according to the Office of Historic Preservation's manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using Department of Parks and Recreation forms. During the field survey, previously identified sites RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 were relocated.

The testing program and evaluation of RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 within the project were implemented on February 3, 2021 by Principal Investigator Brian Smith, Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff, and field archaeologists James Shrieve, David Grabski, Andrew Garrison. Sites RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 were subjected to subsurface tests and both sites were recorded

using Trimble Nomad Global Positioning System (GPS) instruments. The testing program was accomplished using circular STPs that measured 25 centimeters in diameter and up to 30 centimeters in depth. The STPs were excavated in 10-centimeter, contour levels (parallel to the original ground surface). All excavated sediments were passed through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware screens. All STPs from RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 were negative. The locations of all tests were mapped via GPS. All field data was recorded on appropriate forms and photographs were used to document the excavations.

### **3.3 Laboratory Methods**

In keeping with generally accepted archaeological procedures and utilizing a classification system commonly employed in this region, collected artifacts would be categorized as to artifact class, material class, and technological class. Comparative collections at the BFSA laboratory are employed in identifying unusual or highly fragmentary specimens as necessary. After cataloging and identification, the collections are marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information, and then packaged for permanent curation. Historic artifacts were prepared for curation at the Western Science Center Museum in Hemet, California.

#### **Historic Artifact Sorting and Analysis**

The sorting technique for historic artifact collections includes the sorting, identification, and cataloging of all materials returned to the BFSA laboratory. Bulk items such as small fragments of ceramic and nondescript glass and metal are weighed and cataloged en masse, by material type, for each level. All remaining artifacts are separated by class and type and bagged accordingly. All artifacts are identified and entered into a database to produce an artifact catalog.

#### **Historic Artifact Functional Categories**

Artifacts are prepared for cataloging according to standard laboratory practices. Items that are covered in dirt to the point of obscuring relevant characteristics are dry-brushed or wiped with a damp cloth in order to enhance the artifact description. Each catalog entry is bagged in a two-millimeter-thick archival quality bag labeled with location and catalog number information. Information recorded about cataloged artifacts includes provenience and depth, material, quantity and/or weight, artifact type, functional category, and a brief description of the artifact(s), which includes any diagnostic information about manufacturing methods, brand or product marks, and manufacturers' marks. Artifacts sharing the same provenience, material, and color characteristics, but that were fragmentary, are assigned a single catalog number. Artifacts are classified by functional category for purposes of analysis. These functional categories have been outlined by Van Wormer et al. (2005) and include:

- *Consumer Items* – Consumer items consist of packaged items purchased and consumed on a regular basis. Generally, these include groceries such as condiments, other

preserved foods, and beverages. Under most conditions, consumer items recovered from archaeological deposits came in containers that do not deteriorate over time, such as glass or ceramic bottles and jars, and in some instances, tin cans.

- *Kitchen Items* – Kitchen items are defined as objects used in tasks of food preparation, serving, and consumption. These types of artifacts may include ceramic kitchen and tableware, glass tableware, canning jars, canning jar lids and related items, dairy bottles, cooking utensils, and flatware.
- *Food Items* – Food items include butchered bone, fish bone, shellfish, and seeds.
- *Household Items* – Household items are mainly related to a house structure and its furnishings, as well as non-food-related items used by the inhabitants. Artifact classes and types considered part of this category include lamps, medicines, cleaning products, household ceramics and glassware, household plant pots, and batteries.
- *Garment Items* – Garment items include all items related to clothing, including objects such as buckles, buttons, beads, shoe parts, and fabric fragments.
- *Personal Items* – Personal items are associated with an individual rather than a household and are therefore not generally shared. Artifact classes and types in this category include grooming and hygiene products, some medicines, cosmetic/beauty products, clothing items, personal adornment items such as jewelry, eyeglasses, and hair adornment, keys, pocket tools, purses, smoking-related items, and portable musical instruments.
- *Toys and Games* – Toys and games are items that include doll parts, marbles, toy jacks and jars, and candy containers.
- *Currency Items* – Currency items include coins and tokens.
- *Livery Items* – Livery items are primarily concerned with the use and maintenance of horses and horse-drawn vehicles. This may include a range of items from common horseshoes to saddle and buggy parts.
- *Transportation Items* – Transportation items are related to the use of automobiles and bicycles instead of horses and horse-drawn vehicles. This may include bicycles, tricycles, and automobile hitches.

- *Munitions Items* – Munitions items are related to the use, maintenance, and repair of firearms. This may include a range of items from the firearm itself, spent cartridges, gunflints, musket balls, and fragmented parts.
- *Hardware Items* – Hardware items are manufactured items used in the construction or maintenance of a residence that include screws, bolts, washers, brackets, hinges, handles, wire fragments, and plumbing.
- *Building Materials* – Building materials include all items related to the construction and maintenance of buildings and structures. This includes items such as door and lock parts, nails, window glass, brick fragments, milled wood fragments, electrical hardware, etc.
- *Machinery Items* – Machinery items include all machine parts that are not directly related to agricultural activities.
- *Tools* – Tools generally include any hand tool used to build or maintain a structure or operate a business. Axes, shovels, chisels, and pencils are all common tools.
- *Unidentifiable Items* – Unidentifiable items are too small or fragmentary to identify to artifact type.

### **3.4 Report Preparation and Recordation**

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey and testing program. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of the final technical report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate DPR forms, which will be filed with the EIC.

### **3.5 Native American Consultation**

BFSA requested a records search of the SLF by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native Americans listed in the NAHC response letter two weeks before the field survey to request any relevant information concerning the property and allow them the opportunity to participate in the survey. This request is not part

of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received four responses. The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians has no response at this time and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians defers to other tribes in the area. Although the Cahuilla Band of Indians does not have any knowledge of any resources within or near the project, since the undertaking is located within their traditional land use area, they have requested that Cahuilla tribal monitors be present during all project-related, ground-disturbing activities. The Pala Band of Mission Indians requested to participate in the field survey with BFSA. Subsequently, the survey was undertaken with the assistance of Squire Redfern, a Luiseño Native American representative from the Pala Indian Reservation. However, as the testing program included only historic period sites, Native American participation did not occur for the CEQA significance testing for sites CA-RIV-11,586 and CA-RIV-11,587. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

### **3.6 Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. The following section details the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

#### *3.6.1 California Environmental Quality Act*

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC

SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

- a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) 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
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
  - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
  - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance

and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a) but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2(c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
  - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
  - 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.



## 4.0 **RESULTS**

### 4.1 **Records Search Results**

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius around the project was conducted by the EIC at UCR, the results of which were reviewed by BFSa (Appendix C). The EIC reported that 26 archaeological sites are recorded within the one-mile search radius (Table 4.1–1). Of the previously recorded resources, seven are prehistoric and consist of four lithic scatters, one occupation site, one bedrock milling site, and one isolate. The remaining 19 resources are historic and consists of a mine and kilns, a bridge, an ancillary building, four residences, the proposed Alberhill District, four trash scatters, a concrete pad and associated trash scatter, three water conveyance systems, two cisterns, and the old Santa Fe Railroad grade. Sites RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 are recorded within the project. Both sites are characterized as historic trash scatters situated within drainages that bordered the former orchards on the higher elevated areas of the project.

**Table 4.1–1**  
Archaeological Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-013366	Prehistoric lithic scatter	1,041.0
RIV-8104		856.9
RIV-1446		898.8
RIV-1461		896.4
RIV-643	Prehistoric occupation site	70.7
RIV-1423	Prehistoric bedrock milling site	821.1
P-33-017017	Prehistoric isolate	400.7
P-33-007152	Historic clay mine and brick kilns	1,297.7
P-33-007235	Historic bridge	1,440.3
P-33-017028	Historic ancillary building	478.5
P-33-015426	Historic single-family residence	202.9
P-33-015428		384.4
P-33-017572		424.7
P-33-019925	Historic single-family residence and associated features	986.9
P-33-017016	Historic proposed Alberhill District	Adjacent to the southeast
RIV-8119	Historic trash scatter	1,063.0
RIV-8136		1,305.9

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
RIV-11,586		Within the project
RIV-11,587		
RIV-8135	Historic concrete pad and associated trash deposit	1,178.9
RIV-8117	Historic water conveyance system	797.5
RIV-8133		1,210.6
P-33-017018		336.7
RIV-9110	Historic cistern	451.3
RIV-10,914		1,131.7
RIV-3832H	Old Santa Fe Railroad grade through Temescal Valley	470.5

The results of the EIC records search also indicate that 35 previous archaeological studies have been conducted within one mile of the project (see Table 4.1–2 in Appendix E), three of which (Irish et al. 2003; Lerch and Gray 2006; Miller 2013) overlap the project boundaries. L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) conducted a study that included the entire Renaissance Ranch Project in support of the originally proposed residential subdivision of the property (Irish et al. 2003). L&L did not identify any resources on the property and found “that 70% of the study area had been disturbed, as a result of agricultural and other uses” (Irish et al. 2003). However, visibility of the natural ground surface was limited during the survey and based upon their study, L&L found that there was a “moderate probability that prehistoric or historic resources will be impacted by continued development and recommend archaeological monitoring during all brushing and earthmoving phases of the project” (Irish et al. 2003).

Both the Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) (Lerch and Gray 2006) and LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) (Miller 2013) studies were conducted in support of the Southern California Edison Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line and only cross portions of the Renaissance Ranch Project. The SRI study did not identify any resources within the current property but LSA identified the two historic trash scatters recorded as RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 within the Renaissance Ranch Project. LSA also noted an “unknown concrete feature” at CA-RIV-11,587 on the site form (Miller 2013).

As part of the records search, the following historic sources were also reviewed:

- The NRHP Index
- The OHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, BERD
- BLM GLO records
- 1901 *Elsinore, California* (30-minute), 1942 *Lake Elsinore, California* (15-minute), and 1955, 1967, and 1988 *Alberhill, California* (7.5-minute) USGS quadrangle maps
- 1967 to 2016 aerial photographs

However, none of these sources identified any resources within the project. The GLO records indicate that the project was originally granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1892 as part of a 71,268.54-acre grant (BLM Serial Number 072835). A series of orchards are visible on the flat mesa areas of the project in aerial photographs from the 1960s to the early 2000s. Between 1981 and 1994, a rural residential development is visible in the far northwest corner of the project along what is now Horsethief Canyon Road and cleared areas, structures, and new dirt access roads are visible from 1981 to 1994 within the orchards in the southern mesa. During the 1980s and 1990s, the surrounding Horsethief Canyon Ranch subdivision was being developed and Elmore Duck Club structures were present within the orchard area of the Renaissance Ranch Project (Irish et al. 2003). In the early 2000s, the orchards were removed, all structures within the project had been removed by 2006, and by 2009, only access roads are visible within the project.

The analysis of nearby site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. BFSA requested a SLF search by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native Americans listed in the NAHC response letter and has received four responses. The Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians has no response at this time and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians defers to other tribes in the area. Although the Cahuilla Band of Indians does not have any knowledge of any resources within or near the project, since the development is located within their traditional land use area, they have requested that Cahuilla tribal monitors be present during all project-related, ground-disturbing activities. The Pala Band of Mission Indians requested to participate in the field survey with BFSA. Subsequently, the survey was undertaken with the assistance of Squire Redfern, a Luiseño Native American representative from the Pala Indian Reservation. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

#### **4.2 Results of the Field Survey**

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the survey of the property on June 17, 2020 with assistance from Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff and field archaeologists James Shrieve, David Grabski, and Andrew Garrison. The survey was undertaken with the assistance of Squire Redfern, a Luiseño Native American representative from the Pala Indian Reservation. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10- to 15-meter intervals, except where steep slopes and dense vegetation prohibited systematic transects.

Generally, visibility throughout the property was poor due to dense ground cover. Vegetation found on the property primarily consisted of non-native weeds and grasses intermixed with pockets of sage scrub and chaparral vegetation communities throughout the higher elevations of the property. The sage scrub and chaparral communities were more prevalent leading into the

steep canyons where previous agricultural use and clearing of the property has caused less disturbance. Riparian habitat was noted within the seasonal drainages found at the base of the canyons. Overviews of the property are provided in Plates 4.2–1 and 4.2–2.

Generally, the accessible portions of the project were found to have been highly impacted by previous development and subsequent clearing of the subject property. An angular rock wall, an associated concrete driveway, and large piles of modern refuse and discarded building materials were located within the northwestern portion of the project, all of which are associated with the development of the property between 1981 and 1994. However, these features do not meet the age threshold to be considered for eligibility as historic resources (Plates 4.2–3 and 4.2–4).

No new resources were identified during the survey but previously recorded sites RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 were relocated (Plates 4.2–5 and 4.2–6). Both sites appear similar as when recorded in 2013 by LSA. However, dense vegetation obscured much of both site areas and RIV-11,586 appears to have been impacted by more recent dumping of modern refuse and building materials. LSA also noted an “unknown concrete feature” at RIV-11,587 on the site form (Miller 2013), which was relocated during the current survey. A review of the concrete feature at RIV-11,587 indicates that it is a wildlife guzzler or water catchment device designed to provide water to wildlife in the region and was likely used to attract game for members of the Elmore Duck Club in the 1980s/1990s (Plate 4.2–7). Due to its modern age, the feature cannot be associated with RIV-11,587.



**Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the project from the southwest corner, facing north.**





**Plate 4.2-2: Overview of the project from the northern property boundary, facing west.**



**Plate 4.2-3: View of the modern rock wall and concrete driveway, facing east.**





**Plate 4.2-4: View of modern refuse and discarded building materials in the northwestern portion of the project, facing east.**



**Plate 4.2-5: Overview of Site RIV-11,586, facing north.**





**Plate 4.2–6: Overview of Site RIV-11,587, facing northwest.**



**Plate 4.2–7: View of the modern wildlife guzzler/water catchment device previously associated with Site RIV-11,587, facing north.**

Both RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 will be affected by the proposed development and are shown within the project boundaries on Figure 4.2–1. Further, neither site has been tested or previously evaluated for significance under CEQA. As a result, the sites were subjected to a subsurface testing and significance evaluation program.

### **4.3 Field Investigation**

The following section provides the pertinent field results for the CEQA significance evaluations for the Renaissance Ranch Project. The testing program was conducted on February 3, 2021 by Principal Investigator Brian Smith, Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff, and field archaeologists James Shrieve, David Grabski, Andrew Garrison. The potential for subsurface deposits was assessed through STP excavations at RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587.

#### *4.3.1 Site RIV-11,586*

Site RIV-11,586 is located within the southwestern portion of the project along the banks of and within a seasonal drainage (see Figure 4.2–1). Site RIV-11,586 was first identified in 2013 by LSA and recorded as a 315-by 50-foot trash scatter containing cans dating from post-World War II to the mid-1950s along with pipe, metal, glass, wood, and stove pipe fragments (Miller 2013). However, the resource was not subjected to a CEQA significance evaluation at that time.

Prior to the initiation of subsurface excavations, all identified surface artifacts were mapped and recorded in detail using GPS equipment with sub-meter capability (Figure 4.3–1). The surface analysis resulted in the identification of 15 artifacts (Table 4.3–1). Seven of the items are glass (46.67 percent), six are metal (40.00 percent), and two are ceramic (13.33 percent) (Table 4.3–2). All 15 artifacts were identifiable to various functional categories (Table 4.3–3) and were classified as kitchen items (N=8; 53.33 percent), consumer items (N=6; 40.00 percent), and building materials (N=1; 6.67 percent).

In order to more accurately date the surface artifacts recovered from RIV-11,586, only those items representing expendable consumer products were used in assigning a date range. Consumer expendables are useful for dating an assemblage because they represent items that are only used for a brief period and are then discarded. Although some recycling behaviors did occur historically, when several items are taken together as a group, a greater level of confidence can be achieved when examining date ranges and period of occupation. Upon review of the three temporally diagnostic artifacts (Table 4.3–4), they may represent a single dumping episode that occurred between 1935 and 1960.



**Figure 4.2–1**  
**Cultural Resource Location Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**Figure 4.3–1**  
**Excavation Location Map**  
**Site RIV-11,586**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**Table 4.3–1**  
Surface Collection Data for Site RIV-11,586

Surface Collection	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	Evaporated milk can	Ferrous metal	1	1
2	Indeterminate container	Colorless glass	2	2
	Beverage bottle		1	3
	Canning jar		1	4
3	Ketchup bottle		1	5
4	Evaporated milk can	Ferrous metal	1	6
5	Food can		1	7
6	Evaporated milk can		1	8
	Beer bottle	Amber glass	1	9
	Indeterminate container	Milk glass	1	10
7	Evaporated milk can	Ferrous metal	1	12
	Food can		1	13
8	Electrical insulator	Porcelain	1	14
	Tableware vessel	Stoneware	1	15
<b>Total</b>			15	

**Table 4.3–2**  
Cultural Materials Recovered From Site RIV-11,586

Cultural Material	Total	Percent
Ceramic	2	13.33
Glass	7	46.67
Metal	6	40.00
<b>Total</b>	15	100.00

**Table 4.3–3**  
Functional Categories Represented by Cultural  
Materials Recovered From Site RIV-11,586

Functional Category	Total	Percent
Building materials	1	6.67
Consumer items	6	40.00

Functional Category	Total	Percent
Kitchen items	8	53.33
<b>Total</b>	15	100.00

**Table 4.3–4**

Temporally Diagnostic Items Recovered From Site RIV-11,586

Date Range	Object Type	Manufacturer/ Company	Quantity	Cat. No.
1905-2020	Beverage bottle	-	1	3
1933-1960	Condiment bottle (ketchup)	Ball Brothers Co.	1	5
1935-2020	Alcohol bottle (beer)	-	1	9
<b>Total</b>			3	

In order to determine if historic resources had been buried or masked within the mapped location of the resource, eight STPs were excavated to 30 centimeters across the site (see Figure 4.3–1). No prehistoric or historic artifacts were recovered and no culturally modified soil was observed within the STPs (Table 4.3–5).

**Table 4.3–5**

Shovel Test Excavation Data for Site SDI-11,586

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
	20-30				
7	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
	20-30				
8	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
	20-30				

The native soil across the site includes a moderately compact, brown (7.5YR 4/3), sandy silt ranging between zero and 30 centimeters in depth, which became more compacted in the lower levels with many of the STPs terminating in bedrock. Since no artifacts were recovered from the STPs and no culturally modified soil was observed, the results of the subsurface excavations indicate that there is no subsurface component to the site.

An analysis of the limited surface collection indicates that the majority of the site is comprised of consumer and kitchen items likely representing a single dumping episode that occurred between 1935 and 1960. Based upon the surface data and the lack of subsurface materials, the site does not represent the level of focused historic activity that would correspond to a historic occupation site or multi-episodic refuse deposit. Instead, the site is classified as a transient, single episode refuse disposal site with no subsurface component and limited integrity. As a result of the current collection efforts and site analysis, the site exhibits no residual research potential.

#### 4.3.2 Site RIV-11,587

Site RIV-11,587 is located within the farthest northeast portion of the former orchard within the project along the banks of and within a seasonal drainage (see Figure 4.2–1). Site RIV-11,587 was first identified in 2013 LSA and recorded as a 70-by-70-foot trash scatter comprised of early 1950s to late 1960s cans, glass bottles, and broken glass, metal, wood, and concrete (Miller 2013). However, the resource was not subjected to a CEQA significance evaluation at that time.

Prior to the initiation of subsurface excavations, all identified surface artifacts were mapped and recorded in detail using GPS equipment with sub-meter capability (Figure 4.3–2). The surface analysis resulted in the identification of 21 artifacts (Table 4.3–6). Seventeen of the items are glass (80.95 percent), three are metal (14.29 percent), and one is ceramic (4.76 percent) (Table 4.3–7). All 21 artifacts were identifiable to various functional categories (Table 4.3–8) and were primarily classified as consumer items (N=10; 47.62 percent), household items (N=4; 19.05 percent), and personal items (N=4; 19.05 percent).

**Figure 4.3–2**  
**Excavation Location Map**  
**Site RIV-11,587**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**Table 4.3–6**  
Surface Collection Data for Site RIV-11,587

Surface Collection	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.(s)
1	Marble	Aqua glass	1	1
2	Food jar	Colorless glass	1	2
3	Beverage can	Ferrous metal	1	3
	Cosmetic bottle	Colorless glass	1	4
4	Condiment jar		1	5
5	Beverage bottle		1	6
	Cosmetic bottle		2	7, 8
6	Bleach bottle	Amber glass	1	9
	Spirits bottle	Colorless glass	1	10
	Tableware vessel	Stoneware	1	11
7	Whiskey bottle	Amber glass	1	12
	Canning jar	Colorless glass	1	13
	Beverage can	Ferrous metal	1	14
8	Evaporated milk can		1	15
	Indeterminate bottle	Colorless glass	1	16
	Spirits bottle		1	17
	Face cream jar	Milk glass	1	18
9	Indeterminate jug	Colorless glass	1	19
	Bleach jug	Amber glass	1	20
10	Indeterminate bottle	Colorless glass	1	21
<b>Total</b>			21	

**Table 4.3–7**  
Cultural Materials Recovered From Site RIV-11,587

Cultural Material	Total	Percent
Ceramic	1	4.76
Glass	17	80.95
Metal	3	14.29
<b>Total</b>		
	21	100.00

**Table 4.3–8**  
Functional Categories Represented by Cultural  
Materials Recovered From Site RIV-11,587

Functional Category	Total	Percent
Consumer items	10	47.62
Household items	4	19.05
Kitchen items	2	9.52
Personal items	4	19.05
Toys and games	1	4.76
<b>Total</b>	21	100.00

In order to more accurately date the surface artifacts recovered from RIV-11,587, only those items representing expendable consumer, household, and personal products were used in assigning a date range. These types of expendables are useful for dating an assemblage because they represent items that are only used for a brief period and are then discarded. Although some recycling behaviors did occur historically, when several items are taken together as a group, a greater level of confidence can be achieved when examining date ranges and period of occupation. Upon review of the 15 temporally diagnostic artifacts (Table 4.3–9), the majority likely date to the period between 1943 and 1947 with another isolated dumping event occurring circa 1953.

**Table 4.3–9**  
Temporally Diagnostic Items Recovered From Site RIV-11,587

Date Range	Object Type	Manufacturer/ Company	Quantity	Cat. No.(s)
1905-1959	Beverage bottle	-	1	6
1905-2020	Cleaning bottle (bleach)		1	9
	Cleaning jug (bleach)		1	20
	Cosmetic bottle		1	7
	Indeterminate jug		1	19
1913-1959	Cosmetic jar (face cream)	Lady Esther Company	1	18
1929-1954	Alcohol bottle (spirits)	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	2	10, 17
	Cosmetic bottle		1	4
1933-1984	Food jar	Glass Containers Corp.	1	2
1935-1979	Beverage can	-	1	3
1938-1956	Condiment jar	Latchford-Marble Glass Co.	1	5



Date Range	Object Type	Manufacturer/ Company	Quantity	Cat. No.(s)
1938-1969	Cosmetic bottle	Armstrong Cork Co.	1	8
1943-1947	Indeterminate bottle	Seaboard Glass Bottle Co.	1	21
1953	Alcohol bottle (spirits [whiskey])	Owens-Illinois Glass Co. / Joseph E. Seagram & Son's	1	12
<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>	

In order to determine if historic resources had been buried or masked within the mapped location of the resource, five STPs were excavated to 30 centimeters across the site (see Figure 4.3–2). No prehistoric or historic artifacts were recovered and no culturally modified soil was observed within the STPs (Table 4.3–10).

**Table 4.3–10**

Shovel Test Excavation Data for Site SDI-11,587

STP	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Material Type	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

The native soil across the site includes a moderately compact, brown (7.5YR 4/3), sandy silt ranging between zero and 30 centimeters in depth, which became more compacted in the lower levels with many of the STPs terminating in bedrock. Since no artifacts were recovered and no culturally modified soil was observed, the results of the subsurface excavations indicate that there is no subsurface component to the site.

An analysis of the limited surface collection indicates that the majority of the site is comprised of consumer items and the artifacts likely date to the period between 1943 and 1947 with another isolated dumping event occurring circa 1953. Based upon the surface data and the lack of subsurface materials, the site does not represent the level of focused historic activity that would correspond to a historic occupation site or multi-episodic refuse deposit. Instead, the site is classified as a transient, single episode refuse disposal site with no subsurface component and limited integrity. As a result of the current collection efforts and site analysis, the site exhibits no residual research potential.

#### **4.4 Discussion/Summary**

The investigation of RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 identified surface artifacts at both sites with no subsurface deposits. The cultural materials recovered from the sites indicate that both RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587 likely represent transient, single episode refuse dumping locations used between the mid-1930s and 1960. The materials recovered from both sites may have been deposited during the historic use of the property as an orchard. The collection of all surface artifacts and the subsequent reporting herein have exhausted the research potential of the sites.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Phase I cultural resources survey for the project resulted in the identification of two historic refuse scatter sites (RIV-11,586 and RIV-11,587). The proposed development will impact both sites (Figure 5.0–1). In order to accurately evaluate the archaeological sites and potential impacts of the project development upon the resources, an archaeological testing program was completed by BFSA to augment the level of work completed as part of the Phase I survey. The archaeological sites were evaluated as not significant and ineligible for listing on the CRHR. As a result, site-specific mitigation measures will not be required. However, the grading of this project may impact cultural resources that have not been previously identified. Because the potential exists that inadvertent discoveries could be made during grading or earthwork, an archaeological monitoring program is recommended. The monitoring of earth-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative will facilitate the identification of inadvertent discoveries and the subsequent evaluation of any archaeological sites.

### **5.1 Mitigation Monitoring**

Monitoring during ground-disturbing activities, such as grading or trenching, by a qualified archaeologist and Native American representative is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.*, human remains, hearths, or cultural deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner. The scope of the monitoring program is provided below.

#### **Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Renaissance Ranch Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

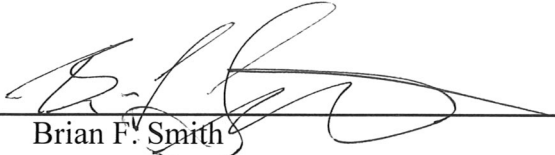
- 1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification in the form of a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency stating that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program.
- 2) The project applicant shall provide Native American monitoring during grading. The Native American monitor shall work in concert with the archaeological monitor to observe ground disturbances and search for cultural materials.
- 3) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.

**Figure 5.0–1**  
**Cultural Resources Shown on the Land Use Plan Map**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

- 4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and tribal representative shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
- 5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
- 6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods. If any human bones are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
- 7) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
- 8) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
- 9) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.

## **6.0 CERTIFICATION**

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



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Brian F. Smith

Principal Investigator

County of Riverside Registration #168

February 5, 2021

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Date

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**APPENDIX A**

**Qualifications of Key Personnel**

# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.  
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •  
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com



## Education

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**Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California** 1982

**Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California** 1975

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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**Principal Investigator**  
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**1977–Present**  
**Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

## Professional Accomplishments

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These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the Southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

**Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs:** Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16<sup>th</sup> Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15<sup>th</sup> and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7<sup>th</sup> and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13<sup>th</sup> and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSa resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSa recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites



for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—including direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—including monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—including direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —including direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—including direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—including recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

# Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

## Senior Project Archaeologist

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: [tstropes@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:tstropes@bfsa-ca.com)



## Education

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**Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California** 2007

**Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside** 2000

## Professional Memberships

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Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

Archaeological Institute of America

## Experience

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**Senior Project Archaeologist**  
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**March 2009–Present**  
**Poway, California**

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

**Archaeological Principal Investigator**  
**TRC Solutions**

**June 2008–February 2009**  
**Irvine, California**

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

**Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist**  
**Archaeological Resource Analysts**

**June 2006–May 2008**  
**Oceanside, California**

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

**Project Archaeologist**  
**Gallegos & Associates**

**September 1996–June 2006**  
**Carlsbad, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data

recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist  
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996  
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician  
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993  
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician  
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992  
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

## **Professional Accomplishments**

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Mr. Stropes is a professional archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management. His experience includes over ten years in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and editing for several technical reports for numerous projects throughout southern California. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single day site visit to one year. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations southern California and the County of San Diego. He has served as project archaeologist for numerous projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout California for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance. He has acted as teaching assistant for archaeological field classes at several sites in Orange (Cypress College), Los Angeles (Cypress College), and San Diego Counties (San Diego State University). In addition, Mr. Stropes was employed to teach discussion sessions for introduction to cultural anthropology classes at SDSU. Internationally, Mr. Stropes has acted as field surveyor for the Natural History Foundation of Orange County & Institucion Nacional de Antropologia y Historia surveying and relocating several sites in northern Baja California. Mr. Stropes has served as the senior project archaeologist on the following select projects.

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Ocean Breeze Ranch: An extensive CEQA and Section 106 archaeological investigation of 1,400 acres and 20 cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic, within the Bonsall neighborhood of the county of San Diego. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and the National Register of Historic Places, which resulted in the identification of four CRHR-eligible, RPO-significant, and NRHP-eligible sites.

Citracado Parkway Extension: An ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSa, including CEQA-level survey and testing programs and Section 106 historic resources studies, resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area (2009-present).

Otay Ranch Village 13: An extensive archaeological investigation of nearly 2,000 acres and 84 archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, within the county of San Diego, which included prehistoric habitation sites, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and extensive lithic scatters. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (2016-2018).

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Cantarini Ranch: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of 15 archaeological sites and three isolates, including NRHP-significant prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, in the city of Carlsbad (2015-2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

College Boulevard: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of seven archaeological sites, including prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, bedrock milling feature sites, and both prehistoric and historic artifact scatters in the city of Carlsbad (2015).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

**APPENDIX B**

**Site Record Form Updates**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

**APPENDIX D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



**APPENDIX E**

**Table 4.1–2**

**Table 4.1-2**

**Previous Archaeological Studies Conducted Within One Mile of the Project**

Brown, Joan C.

- 1994 Archaeological Literature & Records Review for the Alberhill Country Club Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. RMW Paleo Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brown, R.S.

- 1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance and Records Search Concerning an 18.7 Acre Parcel North of the Community of Alberhill in Riverside County. Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Chace, Paul G.

- 1984 An Archaeological Survey of the Glen Eden Property, Riverside County. Paul G. Chace and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Chmiel, Karolina A. and Theodore G. Cooley

- 1990 Addendum: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project Alternatives EX-A Through EX-D and W-1, W-1A Through W-1C and W-4 Riverside County, California. ICF Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cooley, Theodore G. and Andrea M. Craft

- 2008 Addendum: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Desautels, Roger J.

- 1980 Archaeological Assessment of 880 Acres on the Alberhill Quad. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, C.E.

- 1987 An Archaeological Assessment of the Ackerstein C.U.P 23 Property, Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1988 An Archaeological Assessment of the Sandak Ranch Properties Temescal Canyon, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

- 2002 Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Temescal Hills, Riverside County, CA. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Earth Touch

- 2007 Colocaton ("CO") Submission Packet, FCC Form 621. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

- 2008 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Southern California Edison 500/115 kv Alberhill Substation Project. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Irish, Leslie Nay, Anna M. Hoover, Kristie R. Blevins, Hugh Wagner, and Julia Fox

- 2003 An Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report of Renaissance Ranch, APNs 391-140-006, 391-100-025, and 391-480-019, South of Horsethief Canyon Master Plan, County of Riverside, California. L&L Environmental, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Jones, Carleton S.

- 1992 The Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Lerch, Michael

- 1988 Cultural Resources Assessment of the JBJ Ranch Aggregate Source, Horsethief Canyon, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Lerch, Michael K. and Marlesa A. Gray

- 2006 Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. Statistical Research, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang

- 1997 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Temescal Valley Project Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Riverside County, California. CRM Tech and RT Factfinders. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1998 Cultural Resources Report: Temescal Valley Regional Interceptor, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Maxon, Patrick

- 2009 Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Plan EIR, County of Riverside, California. BonTerra Consulting. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Miller, Jason Andrew

- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report Addendum Valley-Ivy Glenn 115kV Transmission Line Project Southern California Edison, Riverside. LSA Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Oxendine, Joan

- 1983 The Luiseno Village During the Late Prehistoric Era. University of California, Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Rogers, Malcom

- 1953 Miscellaneous Field Notes-Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Salpas, Jean A.

- 1984 An Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Class II Sanitary Landfill Site No. 9B, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

- 1988 Archaeological Assessment Form: TPM 23365. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Schroth, Adella

- 1982 Archaeological Assessment of the Temescal Valley Project, County of Riverside CA. Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Smith, Brian F.

- 2003 An Archaeological and Paleontological Survey for the Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Swope, Karen

- 1991 Cultural Resources Assessment: Temescal Valley Project, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Taniguchi, Christeen

- 2004 Letter Report: Records Search and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility RV60XC822B (Jaggers Property), 13181 Highway 71, Corona, Riverside County, CA. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai “Tom,” Michael Hogan, Deidre Encarnacion, and Melissa Hernandez

- 2006 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Corona Lake Industrial Park, Assessor’s Parcel No. 391-070-029, Temescal Valley Area, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

TMI Environmental Services

- 1987 Archaeological Survey of the Horsethief Parcel, Riverside County, California. TMI Environmental Services. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

White, Robert S.

- 1990a An Archaeological Assessment of a 2 (Approx.) Mile Section of Temescal Road Situated Between Horsethief Canyon Road and Lake Street in Alberhill, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Associates, LTD. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1990b An Archaeological Assessment of a 52+ Acre Parcel Located Adjacent to the North Side of Temescal Canyon Road in Alberhill, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Associates, LTD. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.
- 1998 Archaeological Assessment of the Horsethief Canyon Booster Station, Temescal Canyon Road, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

White, Robert S., Laurie S. White, and David M. van Horn.

- 2003 Cultural Resources Investigation for the Elsinore Advanced Pumped Storage Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County. Archaeological Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Wirths Associates, Inc.

- 1983 Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System Supplement to the Cultural Resources Technical Report – Public Review Document and Confidential Appendices. Wirth Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Woldarski, Robert J. and John M. Foster

- 1980 Cultural Resources Overview of the Devers Substation to Serrano Substation Transmission

Route Alternatives Corridor Right-of-Way. Greenwood and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

**APPENDIX F**

**Artifact Catalogs**



Site No	Year	Cat No	Unit Type	Unit No	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Object Subtype	Product	Material Type	Material Subtype	Functional Category	Mold Manu.	Mold Style	Finish Manu.	Finish Style	Diagnostic Elements	Maker's Mark / Backstamp	Manufacturer	Origin	Date (min)	Date (Max)	Dating Source	Condition	Portion	Qty	Wgt (g)
RIV-11586	2020	1	SC	1	Surface	Can	Food	Evaporated Milk	Metal	Ferrous	Kitchen	Machine-Solder	Lock-Side	Matchstick Filler Solder	Knife Cut	di: 2.9" h: 3.9 in	-	-	-	1917	1927	IMACS	Complete	-	1	69.16
RIV-11586	2020	2	SC	2	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	2	22.06
RIV-11586	2020	3	SC	2	Surface	Bottle	Beverage	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1905	2020	Lindsey 2020	Fragment	Heel	1	26.93
RIV-11586	2020	4	SC	2	Surface	Jar	Canning	-	Glass	Colorless	Kitchen	ABM	-	-	Wide External Thread	-	-	-	-	1905	2020	Lindsey 2020	Fragment	Finish	1	29.68
RIV-11586	2020	5	SC	3	Surface	Bottle	Condiment	Ketchup	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	-	External Friction	-	420-12 / Ball <script> 50 / 8	Ball Brothers Co.	Muncie, IN	1933	1960	Lockhart, Schriever, Serr, Lindsey	Complete	-	1	332.42
RIV-11586	2020	6	SC	4	Surface	Can	Food	Evaporated Milk	Metal	Ferrous	Kitchen	Machine-Solder	Lock-Side	Matchstick Filler Solder	Knife Cut	di: 2.9" h: 3.9 in	-	-	-	1917	1927	IMACS	Complete	-	1	69.22
RIV-11586	2020	7	SC	5	Surface	Can	Food	-	Metal	Ferrous	Kitchen	Machine-Solder	Lock-Side	-	Cut completely around	di: 4.3" h: 3.5 in	-	-	-	1888	2020	IMACS	Complete	-	1	128.49
RIV-11586	2020	8	SC	6	Surface	Can	Food	Evaporated Milk	Metal	Ferrous	Kitchen	Machine-Solder	Lock-Side	Matchstick Filler Solder	Knife Cut	di: 2.9" h: 3.9 in	-	-	-	1917	1927	IMACS	Complete	-	1	68.17
RIV-11586	2020	9	SC	6	Surface	Bottle	Alcohol	Beer	Glass	Amber	Consumer	ABM	Stubbie	-	Small External Thread	-	-	-	-	1935	2020	Lindsey 2020	Fragment	Finish	1	29.74
RIV-11586	2020	10	SC	6	Surface	Container	Indeterminate	-	Glass	Milk	Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	3.83
RIV-11586	2020	12	SC	7	Surface	Can	Food	Evaporated Milk	Metal	Ferrous	Kitchen	Machine-Solder	Lock-Side	Matchstick Filler Solder	Knife Cut	di: 2.9" h: 3.9 in	-	-	-	1917	1927	IMACS	Complete	-	1	85.95
RIV-11586	2020	13	SC	7	Surface	Can	Food	-	Metal	Ferrous	Kitchen	Machine-Solder	Lock-Side	-	Cut completely around	di: - h: 3.9 in	-	-	-	1888	2020	IMACS	Fragment	Missing end	1	78.35
RIV-11586	2020	14	SC	8	Surface	Electrical	Insulator	-	Ceramic	Porcelain	Building Material	-	-	-	-	Brown glaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	-	1	188.86
RIV-11586	2020	15	SC	8	Surface	Tableware	Vessel	-	Ceramic	Stoneware	Kitchen	-	-	-	-	TP: Blue floral motif under clear glaze	Partial	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Base	1	3.76





Site No	Year	Cat No	Unit Type	Unit No	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Object Subtype	Product	Material Type	Material Subtype	Functional Category	Mold Manu.	Mold Style	Finish Manu.	Finish Style	Diagnostic Elements	Maker's Mark / Backstamp	Manufacturer / Company	Origin	Date (min)	Date (Max)	Dating Source	Condition	Portion	Qty	Wgt (g)
RIV-11587	2020	2	SC	2	Surface	Jar	Food	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	-	Wide External Thread	Metal lid attached	S GC <entwined> 3	Glass Containers Corp.	Fullerton, CA	1933	1984	Whitten 2005	Complete	-	1	227.85
RIV-11587	2020	3	SC	3	Surface	Can	Beverage	-	Metal	Ferrous	Consumer	Machine-Solder	-	-	Church Key	-	-	-	-	1935	1979	Horn 2005	Complete	-	1	108.97
RIV-11587	2020	4	SC	3	Surface	Bottle	Cosmetic	-	Glass	Colorless	Personal	ABM	-	-	Small External Thread	Cap: "JOY"	<(I)>	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	Alton, IL	1929	1954	Lindsey 2020	Complete	-	1	244.14
RIV-11587	2020	5	SC	4	Surface	Jar	Condiment	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	-	Wide External Thread	Metal lid attached	(LM)	Latchford-Marble Glass Co.	Los Angeles, CA	1938	1956	Whitten 2005	Complete	-	1	275.3
RIV-11587	2020	6	SC	5	Surface	Bottle	Beverage	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	Ghost Seam	-	External Friction	-	-	-	-	1905	1959	Lindsey 2020	Complete	-	1	277.95
RIV-11587	2020	7	SC	5	Surface	Bottle	Cosmetic	-	Glass	Colorless	Personal	ABM	-	-	Small External Thread	-	-	-	-	1905	2020	Lindsey 2015	Complete	-	1	84.41
RIV-11587	2020	8	SC	5	Surface	Bottle	Cosmetic	-	Glass	Colorless	Personal	ABM	-	-	Sprinkler	-	(A)	Armstrong Cork Co.	Dunkirk, IN	1938	1969	Whitten 2005	Complete	-	1	168.95
RIV-11587	2020	9	SC	6	Surface	Bottle	Cleaning	Bleach	Glass	Amber	Household	ABM	-	-	Patent	-	-	-	-	1905	2020	Lindsey 2015	Fragment	Finish	1	228.28
RIV-11587	2020	10	SC	6	Surface	Bottle	Alcohol	Spirits	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	-	Small External Thread with Ring	EMB: <shoulder> "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" / <heel> "4/5 QUART <repeating>"	<(I)>	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	Alton, IL	1929	1954	Lindsey 2020	Complete	-	1	499.45
RIV-11587	2020	12	SC	7	Surface	Bottle	Alcohol	Spirits [Whiskey]	Glass	Amber	Consumer	ABM	-	-	Brandy	EMB: <shoulder> "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE"	101 <(I)> 53 / MADE IN USA / 12A / CANADA / JOS. E. SEAGRAM & SONS LTD.	Owens-Illinois Glass Co. / Joseph E. Seagram & Son's	Canada	1953	1953	Lindsey 2020	Complete	-	1	490.24
RIV-11587	2020	17	SC	8	Surface	Bottle	Alcohol	Spirits	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	-	-	-	<(I)>	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	Alton, IL	1929	1954	Lindsey 2020	Fragment	Base	1	39.95
RIV-11587	2020	18	SC	8	Surface	Jar	Cosmetic	Face Cream	Glass	Milk	Personal	ABM	-	-	-	ACL: White, Illegible	LADY EST...	Lady Esther Company	Chicago, IL	1913	1959	Lindsey 2020	Complete	-	1	119.39
RIV-11587	2020	19	SC	9	Surface	Jug	Indeterminate	-	Glass	Colorless	Household	ABM	-	-	Small External Thread with handle	With metal lid	-	-	-	1905	2020	Lindsey 2020	Fragment	Finish	1	257.4
RIV-11587	2020	20	SC	9	Surface	Jug	Cleaning	Bleach	Glass	Amber	Household	ABM	-	-	Small External Thread with handle	-	-	-	-	1905	2020	Lindsey 2020	Fragment	Finish	1	239.63
RIV-11587	2020	21	SC	10	Surface	Bottle	Indeterminate	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	-	-	-	S <in a keystone>	Seaboard Glass Bottle Co.	Pittsburgh, PA	1943	1947	Whitten 2005	Fragment	Base	1	78.53

**APPENDIX G**

**Confidential Maps**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*