

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE 7+ACRE LYLES
DIVERSIFIED, INC. PROJECT SITE LOCATED SOUTH OF THE
INTERSECTION OF MADISON AVENUE AND GOLDEN GATE CIRCLE,
CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY**

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APN 910-230-003, Development Plan 2020-2140

USGS topographic quadrangle: 7.5' *Murrieta*, California.
Unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, SBBM

February, 2018

2nd Revision

October, 2020

KEYWORDS: Phase I Survey, Warm Springs Creek, City of Murrieta, Riverside County

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this 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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Principal Investigator

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date: February, 2018, 2nd ***Revision*** October, 2020

Report Title: Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Lyles Diversified, Inc. Project Site Located South of the Intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle, City of Murrieta, Riverside County

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USGS Quadrangle: *Murrieta 7.5'*, California, 1976/79

Study Area: 7+ Acres, APN 910-230-003, Development Plan 2020-2140
Unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, SBBM

Keywords: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Warm Springs Creek, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, CA
Negative Results

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Lyles Diversified, Inc., Archaeological Associates has undertaken a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 7 \pm acre Madison Avenue project site identified as APN 910-230-003, Development Plan 2020-2140. The property is located at the northwestern end of the Temecula Valley immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle (26501 Madison Ave.) in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County. Presently, it is desired to develop the study area with an office building, detached warehouse and bioretention basin.

The purpose of this study was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. All field notes, background research and photographs are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The records search and field survey failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric archaeological resources within the boundaries of the study area. Given the negative results of the assessment, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended for the project. Monitoring of future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property is not warranted or recommended as the chance of encountering buried archaeological deposits is considered extremely low.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for Lyles Development, Inc. by Archaeological Associates. It details the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 7±acre Madison Avenuen project site identified as APN 910-230-003, Development Plan 2020-2140. The study area is located immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County. Presently it is desired to construct a two-story office building, detached warehouse, and bioretention basin on the property.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) a records search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded historic or prehistoric material is present on the property, (2) literature and archival review, (3) Sacred Lands File Check/Native American Scoping, and (4) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the project area

The archaeological records search for the project was performed by Robert S. White. The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Robert S. White (Principal Investigator, County Approved Archaeologist #164), and Susan R. Klein (surveyor). The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* contained within the States Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989).

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area is situated at the northwestern end of the Temecula Valley a short distance southeast of the historic core of Murrieta and adjacent to Warm Springs Creek, southwestern Riverside County (fig. 1). Interstate 15 lies a short distance to the east, Jefferson Avenue just to the west. More specifically, the project site is situated immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Drive.

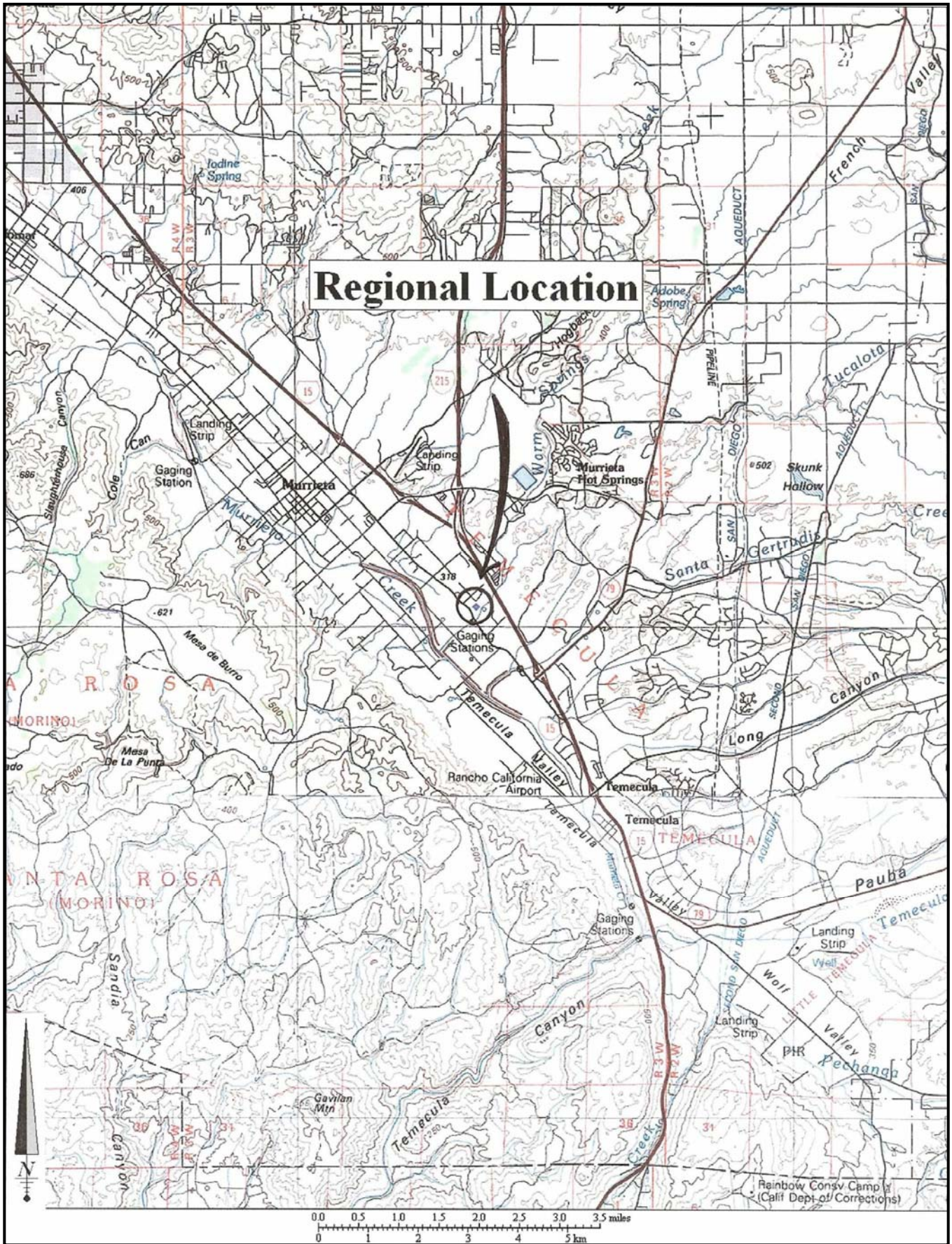


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *Santa Ana* USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map sheet (1983).

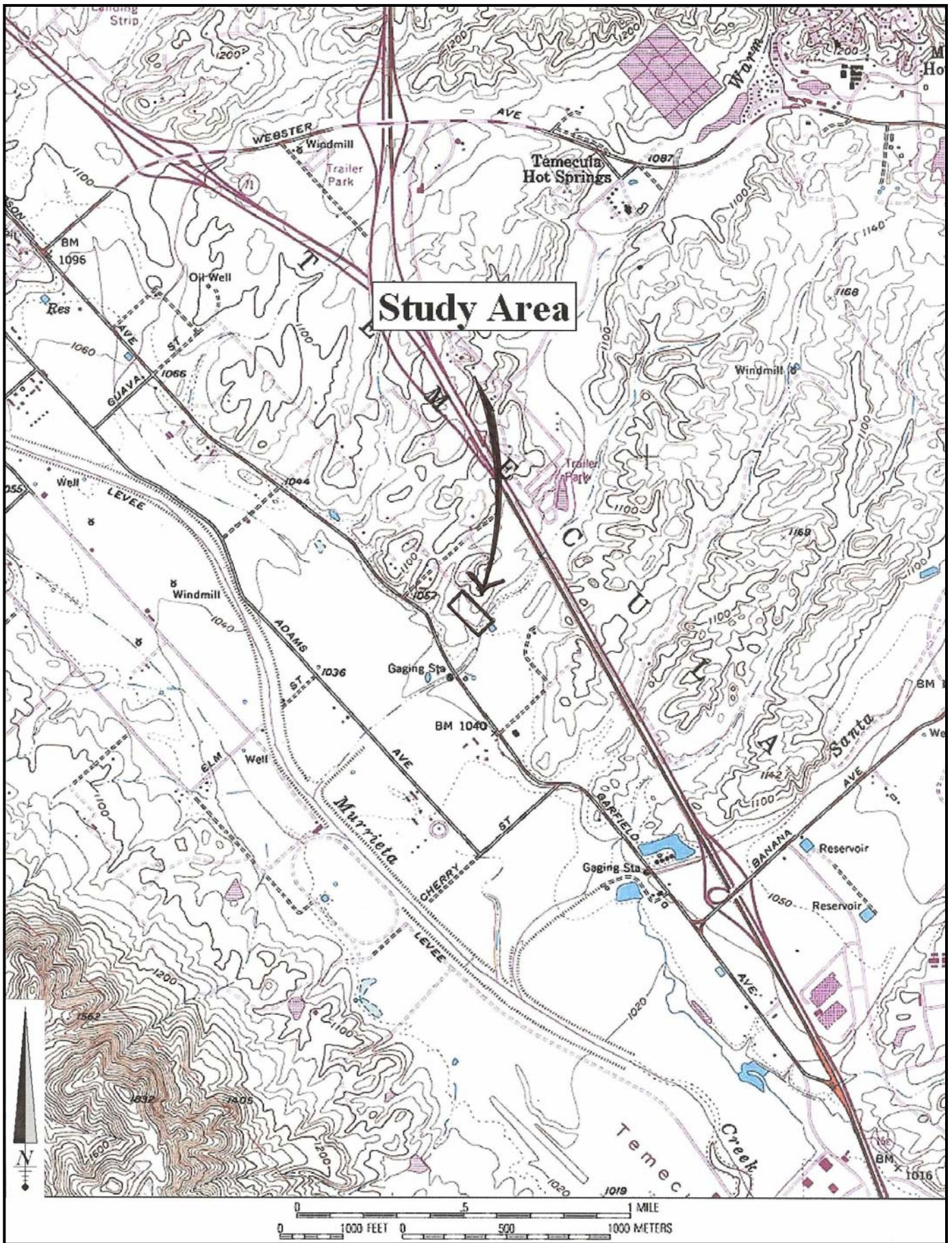


Figure 2. Study area as shown on a portion of the Murrieta 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1976/79).

The northern project boundary abuts vacant land (future extension of Madison Avenue) while the southern boundary adjoins commercial development. Vacant land lies on the west, Warm Springs Creek on the east. Legally, the subject property lies in an unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on a portion of the *Murrieta*. USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2)

B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in a region of the county where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally wet winters. Geographically, the site is situated on the southern edge of the Perris Plain on the boundary between the sloping alluvial fan surface and the linear trough of the Elsinore Fault Zone. Topographically, the property comprises a dissected slope comprising swales and a small knoll (fig. 3). Elevations range from a maximum of 1079 feet above mean sea level on the hillock in the northwestern portion of the study area to 1040 feet in the Warm Springs Creek channel (fig. 4).

On-site vegetation is generally restricted to the area in and adjacent to Warm Springs Creek. The remainder of the property has been disced for weed abatement. Some of the more readily identifiable trees and plants observed included eucalyptus, willow, tamarisk, and cottonwood trees, buckwheat, short pod mustard, cabazilla, mule fat, and prickly pear cactus. Soils are composed of clayey alluvium and sandy loam. No bedrock exposures, isolated boulders or sources of natural surface water were encountered anywhere on the property. Fauna observed were limited to a Red-tailed hawk, doves, ravens, numerous lizards, and a lone cottontail rabbit.

Disturbance within the study area is moderate but not unexpected given proximity to existing development. Disturbed areas comprise: 1) cut slope along the western boundary, 2) discing for weed abatement, 3) illicitly dumped piles of greenwaste along Warm Springs Creek, and 4) recently installed water well along the southern boundary. In no way did the nature of the disturbance hinder the efforts of the field study.

C. General Prehistory of southern California

1. Introduction

The Native Americans occupying most of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties



Figure 3. Study area as shown on aerial photograph.



Figure 4. Study area as shown on Conceptual Grading Plan

at the time of the Spanish arrival had not always held these territories. Their earliest well-documented predecessors, who are known only archaeologically, are collectively referred to as the "Millingstone" peoples. Millingstone groups are thought to have been scattered over much of southern California from as early as ca. 6000 B.C. (cf. Wallace 1955). The Millingstone people were principally seed and root gatherers who rarely seemed to have developed large settlements and who probably never occupied a single area on a year-round basis.

About 1500 B.C. (dates vary with locale and researcher), a change took place. This consisted of the introduction of stone mortars and pestles, implements which greatly facilitated the processing of acorns. The new era has been called the "Intermediate" (*ibid.*; Elsasser 1978) and is very poorly understood. What is certain is that the Intermediate peoples were replaced by Shoshoneans who moved in from the Great Basin for unknown reasons.

The exact time at which the Shoshonean "incursion" took place is uncertain but most authorities would place it sometime between A.D. 500 and 1000 (e.g. Kroeber 1925:578). The indigenous Intermediate populations were either absorbed or decimated as the Shoshonean-speakers settled the entire coast from about the latitude of the southern edge of the Santa Monica Mountains south to the area of the San Luis Rey River. Their new territory extended inland across Riverside County. It is not known whether the Shoshoneans arrived in a great wave over a relatively short period of time or whether they filtered in over hundreds of years. By the time the Spanish arrived, they had become subdivided into three groups: (1) the Gabrieliño who occupied Los Angeles and northern Orange Counties, (2) the Juaneño who resided around what became San Juan Capistrano, and (3) the Luiseño who lived in western Riverside and northern San Diego Counties. It is to be emphasized that the dialectical differences between the groups were minor, all being mutually intelligible. Thus, the differences between say, the Luiseño and Juaneño generally relate to territory and environment. Of course, certain mythological variation also developed over time. It should be noted that some Luiseño groups reject the notion of the Shoshonean "incursion". Based upon their oral tradition of creation stories and songs they maintain that they have always occupied their traditional territory from time immemorial and did not migrate to it (Dubois 1908, Masiel-Zamora 2013:2).

D. Cultural Overview of the Luiseño

1. Introduction

Our study area falls within the historically known territory of the Luiseño Indians. The Luiseño were the most southwesterly of all Takic speaking peoples and were among the most populous of the Native American groups early in this century (Strong 1929:274). They survived in much greater numbers than their Shoshonean neighbors to the west (the Gabrieliño and Juaneño) and consequently there is more ethnographic literature relating to the Luiseño. Early investigators included Sparkman (1908), DuBois (1908), Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), and Strong (1929). For an excellent source on Luiseño villages and settlement practices, the reader is referred to Oxendine's 1983 Ph.D. dissertation entitled "*The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era.*" Here we shall present only a brief overview of what is known about the Luiseño people.

2. Territory

The Luiseño were so-named after the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and appear never to have had a formal tribal name for themselves (Kroeber 1925:648). Their territory included only a very short section of the Pacific coast in the area of the mouths of the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita Rivers (Strong 1929:275, Map 7). From here their territory stretched east as far as present Lake Henshaw and north as far as Perris Reservoir and possibly the San Gorgonio Pass.

3. Society

The Luiseño appear to have had two fundamental social organizations, the clan and the party. The clan comprised a patrilineal family group called a *tunglam* or *kamalmum* (meaning "names" and "sons, children" respectively; Kroeber 1925:686). Kroeber notes that children did not marry into either their father's or mother's clan and he concludes that this indicates that the clans consisted of actual kinsmen. Kroeber goes on to say that:

On this basis the average "clan" would comprise only 25 or 30 souls, a number well within the limits of traceable blood. The total distinctness of the "clan" names in each district also argues for their being families of local origin (ibid.). Parties were made up of a clan with a hereditary chief to which other chieftainless clans

have attached themselves (Gifford 1918:206). Informants claim that originally there were no parties but rather that every clan had its chief (Strong 1929:286).

Execution of religious ceremonies seems to have been a most important function of both the clans and the parties. The chief both ordered and executed ceremonies and a family with a chief constituted “*ipso facto*” religious society (Kroeber 1925:687). However, a clan without a chief had no religious authority and this explains why chieftainless clans became the satellites of clans with chiefs. It seems likely that the chief may also have had great authority in other social areas but specific information regarding this is lacking.

As mentioned earlier, the position of chief was hereditary. Ordinarily, a chief was succeeded by his eldest son though this seems to have been subject to the approval of the clan members. If the members disapprove of the eldest son, a younger son or collateral relative was usually chosen. However, in rare instances a woman could become chief and Strong knew of several women who claimed this distinction (1929:292). Regarding the qualification of a chief, Strong says that he “...had to be generous and a good provider, know all the myths and rituals relating to clan ceremonies, and have in his possession by inheritance the *maswut* bundle containing the ceremonial impediments of the group” (ibid.).

4. Subsistence

The Luiseño were principally an acorn consuming people (Kroeber 1925:649). The acorns were harvested in the fall and stored through the winter. They were processed by drying the acorn meats, then grinding them in a mortar, and finally leaching the acorns in fresh water to remove the unpalatable tannic acid. The acorns of the live and black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*, *Quercus agrifolia*) were preferred to the dwarf oak (*Quercus dumosa*) though the latter species could be used when the acorn crop from the other trees failed.

Other native flora exploited by the Luiseño include various kinds of seeds which are followed in importance by foliage and shoots. Fruit and berries were third in importance followed by roots. Kroeber remarks that most of the seeds were gathered from plants of the *Compositae* (sunflower) and *Labiatae* (mint) families as opposed to cereal grasses (ibid.). Plants bearing edible stems and leaves are very numerous but the most important for the Luiseño were species in the clover family. *Yucca* (*Yucca whipplei*) was also used to provide the well-known baked “mescal”.

Kroeber comments that “pulpy fruits” are small and not especially abundant in Luiseño habitat (1925:649). Nonetheless, they were utilized and it is our contention that the fruit from plants of the *Rosaceae* (Rose) family may have been more important than Kroeber indicates. This may have been particularly true of the Hollyleaf Cherry (*Prunus icifolia*; cf. Wilke 1974. Bean 1972; Raven 1966 for description of plant).

Plants were used for a great variety of purposes other than consumption. These include pharmaceuticals, fabrication of houses, implements, clothing, baskets, and dyes. Many types of animals were hunted and it may be more useful to cite the animals not hunted than to list those that were. According to Kroeber, animals not eaten by the Luiseño include the dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (ibid.:652). Probably the most important game comprised deer, small rodents such as woodrats, and game birds such as quail and ducks. Grasshoppers were also consumed. The Luiseño who lived along the coast gathered molluscs and fished from canoes or balsas using nets and line made of yucca fiber.

5. Material Culture and Technology

Archaeological data regarding the Luiseño usually relate to the material culture and particularly to those items manufactured from non-perishable materials. Therefore, a brief description of the material culture is especially pertinent to an archeological investigation.

Luiseño houses were made by excavating a shallow hole and then constructing a frame over the hole. The frame was then covered with branches which in turn were covered with earth. “There was a smoke hole in the middle of the roof, but entrance was by a door, which sometimes had a short tunnel built before it” (ibid.). Simple shades were also used in fair weather.

The Luiseño also built sweathouses which were similar in construction to the houses except for being smaller and having the door in one of the long sides. Warmth in the sweathouse was produced by an open fire, never steam. The sweathouse was used by most of the California tribes west of the deserts:

The California sweathouse is an institution of daily, not occasional service. It serves a habit, not a medical treatment; it enters into ceremony and indirectly rather than as a means of purification. It is the assembly of the men, and often their sleeping quarters. It thus comes to fulfill many of the functions of a club; but is not to

be construed as such, since ownership or kinship or friendship, not membership, determines admission (Heizer and Whipple 1951:8).

Luisseño dress was simple: women wore a two piece apron while men went naked when weather permitted. Footgear was worn only when rough ground had to be traversed and consisted of sandals manufactured from agave fiber. Tattoos were common, particularly on the chins of women. These were made by using a cactus thorn to prick charcoal into the skin.

Many other Luisseño fabricated items were related to food collecting or processing. Most frequently encountered are the various forms of bedrock grinding equipment. These were normally made on granite outcroppings near or adjacent to creek beds and oak stands. The grinding features are of three usual types:

A. Mortars. These are natural or pecked concavities in the rock. They are normally circular in plan and vary from 5 to 10 cm. in depth. Bedrock mortars were used in conjunction with stone or wooden pestles for pulverizing food.

B. Ovals or Bedrock Metates. These are small shallow oval depressions in the bedrock. They usually vary between 15 and 30 cm. in either dimension but are almost always oval in plan. Normally ovals are less than 3 cm. deep. They were probably used in conjunction with manos (hand stones) for grinding food.

C. Slicks. These are amorphous smooth spots on the bedrock. Slicks may measure up to 150 x 150 cm. in their horizontal dimensions but are almost always totally lacking in depth. The smoothness is the result of a mano being rubbed across the natural contour of the stone.

Portable mortars were also manufactured by the Luisseño and they, along with manos, comprise the remainder of the usual groundstone complex (though other utilitarian and decorative groundstone objects occur occasionally).

Most cutting and shaping chores were performed using chipped stone tools manufactured from metavolcanic rocks or cherts. The sharp edges of simple “flakes” struck from amorphous cores are the most common cutting tool. Planes and scraping tools for shaping and removing plant fibre were also manufactured from chipped stone as were projectile points (arrow or dart points). Luisseño projectile points are usually small, triangular specimens many of which bear a notch on either side.

The Luisseño also manufactured pottery using a stone and a wooden paddle (the so-called “paddle and anvil technique”). Usually the ceramics were fabricated from a reddish clay mixed with coarse sand. It was then coiled and finally was shaped by paddling against the surface using

the paddle as “backing” on the opposite surface. This family of pottery is characterized by a reddish brown hue and coarse gritty fabric is referred to as “Tizon Brown Ware.”

Other Luiseño utilitarian objects were manufactured from basketry. In addition to the usual utilitarian baskets, they also made basketry caps intended to protect the head from the straps on their carrying nets. The caps, which were “somewhat conical”, were also worn by women to prevent hair falling into the mortar when they were grinding food. Granaries were also manufactured from basketry.

Evidence for Luiseño ornamental objects is similar to that for their Kumeyaay neighbors to the south. May (1975) describes Kumeyaay ornaments as follows:

Most of the beads were made by breaking down the sides off an olivella shell and drilling holes in the center. The edges were then ground round. Some shells merely had their spires lopped off. Clay pendants are almost always old potsherds which have been ground oval and drilled at one end. (May 1975:19).

6. Religion

The Luiseño (and presumably their northern and western neighbors) practiced a religion which centered around the god *Chinigchinich* (Strong 1929:338). He was a living god who watched and punished and who ordained the sacred practices except for the mourning ceremonies (Kroeber 1925:656). Luiseño “monotheism” has struck many scholars as remarkable:

This idea of a present and tremendously powerful god, dictating not only ritual but the conduct of daily life--a truly universal deity and not merely one of a class of spirits or animals--is certainly a remarkable phenomenon to have appeared natively among any American group north of Mexico (ibid.).

It may be that the development of the god is actually a result of the influence of Christianity as spread by the missionaries. In any case, the origin of the *Chinigchinich* religion is traditionally ascribed to Santa Catalina Island. The belief in the god was built around rites entailing Jimsonweed (Toloache) drinking.

Luiseño ceremonies may be divided into two general categories: initiations and mourning rites. The most important of the initiation ceremonies was the Toloache initiation where boys

were given the Jimson weed potion and experienced a series of dreams which later became ant sacred to them as individuals. Another ceremony, possibly connected with the Toloache, was the ordeal:

The boys were lain on ant hills, or put into a hole containing ants. More of the insects were shaken over them from baskets in which they had been gathered. The sting or bite of the large ant smarts intensely, and the ordeal was a sever one, and rather doubtfully ameliorated when at the conclusion the ants were whipped from the body with nettles (Ibid.).

Girls were also initiated when they came of age. Their ceremony, called the *Wekenish* by the Luiseño, was practiced by all of the Shoshonean speaking peoples of southern California. The ceremony entailed placing the girls in a pit which contained a lining of heated rocks covered with grass or matting. The girls remained in the pit for several days. The heat was intended to promote fertility and good health during the girl's adulthood.

The Luiseño practiced cremation of their dead. There are at least half a dozen mourning ceremonies that took place after the cremation. These entailed such rites as washing the clothes of the deceased and burning images of him. Special ceremonies were held for important personages such as chiefs. The ritual killing of an eagle on the anniversary of a chief's death is an example of the latter (Kroeber 1925:676).

III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

It is often said that human occupation of southern California may go back as far as 10,000 years ago (Van Horn 1987:22). Evidence for these relatively early people is very sparse and presumption of a very low population density at that time seems entirely reasonable. The "original" people were soon to be supplanted or absorbed by a new population. Archaeologists generally agree that sometime around A.D. 500, coastal southern California, including the Inland Empire region, became home to migrant Shoshonean peoples moving in from the Great Basin.

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential significance situated within the study area. Our hypotheses were as follows:

(1) Prehistoric sites may be found almost anywhere but are generally located in areas that offered access to water and plant resources. In this particular area, grass lands and the occasional water course lined with oak trees would have been most attractive. Granitic boulders and outcrops were also commonly utilized as milling stations for vegetal foodstuffs and to a lesser extent rock shelters and rock art sites. Typically, prehistoric sites may comprise bedrock milling features, scatters of potsherds, fire-affected rock, chipped stone implements, and at times, human cremations. Pottery sherds, of Tizon Brown Ware and possibly Lower Colorado Buff Ware may also occur at late period sites in the area.

(2) Historic sites in the region would most likely be associated with early ranching activities. Lacking standing structures, remains of these homesteads and farmsteads typically comprises concrete, river cobble or adobe structure foundations, irrigation systems and trash scatters. However, not all debris scatters (e.g. tin can, glass, crockery) can be connected to a particular home or farmstead. In many instances, isolated scatters of dumped historic debris represent nothing more than illicitly discarded rubbish.

IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Search

An in-person records search of the study area was conducted by Robert S. White at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside on January 10, 2018. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

1. Previous Surveys

a. Inside Study Area

The results of the search indicated that the study area has been previously surveyed with negative results. In 2001, the study area was fully surveyed as part of a larger 720-acre project for the Jefferson Avenue Business Corridor (Love et al. 2001). No prehistoric or historic resources were discovered within the study area.

b. Outside Study Area

Outside the study area, numerous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius. These investigations cover nearly 100% of the surrounding land within the mile radius. They include survey reports for both small (less than 20 acres) and large (40 acres or more) scale projects. The largest of these studies was the aforementioned 720-acre assessment that included the study area (ibid).

2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

The results of the records search indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, historic structures, or isolates have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within a One-Mile Radius

Two archaeological sites have been documented within a one-mile radius of the study area. The first, CA-RIV-1730 was originally described in 1979 as a “large habitation site with many groundstone artifacts and other cultural debris” (Graham 1979). When revisited in 1981, fewer artifacts were noted, perhaps due to plowing and erosion (Apple 1981). RIV-1730 is located 1-mile southeast of the study area adjacent to Santa Gertrudis Creek.

The second site, CA-RIV-6466H (Primary #33-7455) comprises Temecula Hot Springs. The site consists of not only the historical hot springs site but monitoring of construction activities in 2004 and 2005 unearthed historic period architectural features and debris accompanied by a very disturbed scatter of groundstone and lithics (Warner 1983, Ballester & Moreno 2000, LSA 2006). The Temecula Hot Springs site lies to the north, 1-mile and beyond the study area.

4. Historic Buildings and Structures

Two historic buildings have been recorded within a 1-mile radius of the project site. The first is the Raleigh Brown Place (Primary # 33-7746) located at 25751 Jefferson Avenue. Constructed circa 1910-1912, it is described as a single story bungalow (residence) fashioned from stone. It is accompanied by a barn and windmill (Oxendine 1983). It lies 1-mile to the northwest of the study area.

The second historic period residence, (Primary # 16009) is located at 41223 Madison Avenue. It is described as a two-story, wood framed, Craftsman style residence constructed circa 1930 (Alter & Moomjian 2005). It is also located 1-mile to the northwest of the study area.

5. Heritage Properties

No listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), or California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI) properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project.

B. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, numerous historic GLO and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the east Temecula region were inspected. These maps are on file with one or more of the following entities: Bureau of Land Management, Map Room of the Science Library at UC Riverside, the USGS TopoView Historic Topographic Map Database, and the California Historic Topographic Map Collection housed in Special Collections at the Merriam Library at California State University, Chico. These included:

GLO Map of Township No. VII South Range No.III West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1854-1859, Examined and Approved February, 18, 1860

GLO Map of Township No. 7 South Range No.3 West San Bernardino Meridian
Surveyed 1854-1883, Examined and Approved November 30, 1883

Southern California Sheet No.1, 1:250,000, 1901 reprinted 1948
Surveyed 1893-1900.

1942 *Murrieta* 15' War Department Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army (USGS)
Topographic Quadrangle

1953 *Murrieta* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

1953 *Murrieta* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1973

1953 *Murrieta* 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle, Photorevised 1979

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. No man-made structures appear within the boundaries of the study area on any of the maps.

C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The subject parcel comprises an unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that a Serial Patent for 26,291.30 acres was issued to Luis Vignes (Temecula Rancho) on January 18, 1860 by authority of the March 3, 1851: Grant Spanish/Mexican (9 Stat.631). The land patent is recorded as Document Plc 491, Accession/BLM Serial # CACAAA 081281633 inclusive of the subject property. It does not appear that Vignes constructed a dwelling within the boundaries of the study area.

V. NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

A. Sacred Lands File Check

On September 3, 2017, a Sacred Lands File Check for the project area was requested by Robert S. White. The search was conducted on September 7, 2017 by Ms. Gayle Totton, Associate Government Program Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. A list of both individual and Native American groups was also provided for further correspondence (see Appendix C). The results of the search indicated that no sacred Native American sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

B. Native American Correspondence

In order to learn more about the potential archaeological sensitivity of the project area, on September 10, 2017, letters of inquiry were sent to Native American individuals and groups

included on the NAHC consultation list (Appendix D). To date, no responses have been received.

VI. FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted by Archaeological Associates on September 10 and December 14, 2017. Personnel included Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Susan R. Klein (surveyor). The intent of the survey was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Indian sites of all types. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field study are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The pedestrian survey began in the northwest corner of the study area and proceeded in an southerly direction. With the exception of the eastern property margin in and adjacent to Warm Springs Creek, surface visibility throughout the parcel was excellent, approaching 100%. Along the southern margin of the study area surface visibility ranged from 100% to virtually nil due to the thick undergrowth.

Where practical, the survey of the property was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 5-10 meter intervals. Where irregular terrain such as steep slopes precluded the use of parallel transects, meandering transects were utilized. All escarpments and cuts were also examined for any signs of buried, archaeological deposits. By employing these techniques, a thorough examination of the study area was accomplished

VII. REPORT OF FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center housed at UC Riverside failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field study were also negative. No prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

B. Historic Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center at UC Riverside indicated that no historic archaeological sites or historic buildings had been previously recorded within the project area. The results of the historic map research were also negative. No historic archaeological sites or historic period buildings were discovered during the course of the investigation.

VIII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

The records search and field survey failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the study area. Consequently, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended for the project. Additionally, monitoring of future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property is not warranted or recommended.

B. Human Remains

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the Riverside County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

REFERENCES CITED

APPLE, R.

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ALTER, R., K. CRAWFORD & S. MOOMJIAN

- 2005 Site record form for historic building site 33-16009 on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.

BALLESTER, DANIEL & ADRIAN MORENO

- 2000 Updated site record form for protohistoric site CA-RIV-6466H (33-7455) on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.

BEAN, L.J. and K.S. SAUBEL

- 1972 *Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian Knowledge and Useage of Plants*. Malki Museum Press. Banning.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

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DUBOIS, CONSTANCE GODDARD

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ELSASSER, ALBERT B.

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GIFFORD, E.W.

- 1918 Clans and Moieties in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 14, pp.155-219.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM

- 1979 Site record form for archaeological site CA-RIV-1730 on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.

HEIZER, ROBERT F. AND M.A. WHIPPLE

- 1951 *The California Indians: A Source Book*. University of California Press. Berkeley.

KROEBER, ALFRED A.

- 1925 *Handbook of Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin No. 78. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.

LOVE, BRUCE, TOM TANG, DANIEL BALLESTER & MELISSA HERNANDEZ

- 2001 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Jefferson Avenue Business Corridor, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Unpublished report on file with the file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside (RI-4664).

LSA ASSOCIATES

- 2006 Updated site record form for protohistoric site CA-RIV-6466H (33-7455) on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.

MASIEL-ZAMORA, MYRA RUTH

- 2013 *Analysis of 'Éxva Teméeku, a Luiseño Indian Village Site Named Temeku,*. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

MAY, RONALD V.

- 1975 A Brief Survey of Kumeyaay Ethnography: Correlations Between Environmental Land-Use Patterns, Material Culture, and Social Organization. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Vol. 11, No. 4., pp. 1-25.

OXENDINE, JOAN

- 1983a *The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era*. Ph.D. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

- 1983b Site record form for historic building site 33-7446 on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.

RAVEN, P.H.

- 1966 *Native Shrubs of Southern California*. California Natural History Guides:15. Berkeley.

SPARKMAN, PHILIP STEDMAN

- 1908 The Culture of the Luiseño Indians. *University of California Publication in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 8, No. 4. Berkeley.

STRONG, WILLIAM DUNCAN

- 1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 48, No. 2. Berkeley.

VAN HORN, DAVID

1987 *Excavations at the Del Rey Site (LAN-63) and the Bluff Site (LAN-64) in the City of Los Angeles*. Unpublished report on file with Archaeological Associates. Sun City.

WARNER, JIM

1983 Site record form for protohistoric site CA-RIV-6466H (33-7455) on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.

WALLACE, WILLIAM J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwest Journal of Anthropology*, Vol. 11, No. 3:214ff.

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1974 Settlement and Subsistence at Perris Reservoir: A Summary of Archaeological Investigations. IN: *Perris Reservoir Archaeology, Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California*. S.F. O'Connell et al., eds. *Archaeological Report 14*. Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation.



Plate I. Top: Looking east along the southern boundary from the southwest property corner.
Bottom: Looking west across the northern margin of the property from midway along the northern boundary.



Plate II. Top: Looking southeast across study area from the northwest property corner.
Bottom: Looking south across eastern margin of property from the northern boundary.

APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications

RÉSUMÉ OF
ROBERT S. WHITE
Principal, Archaeological Associates

Mr. White has been affiliated with Archaeological Associates since 1983. Starting in 1991 he became the firm's Director and in 2013, Principal. Mr. White has extensive experience in many aspects of cultural resource management, including but not limited to, project administration, field survey, excavation, lab analysis, land survey and cartography, archival research, budgeting, planning, and report writing/production. In those jurisdictions requiring professional certification, Mr. White is certified by the Counties of Riverside, Orange, and Ventura to conduct all phases of archaeological investigation.

Since 1983, Mr. White has conducted well over 500 prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, San Diego, Imperial, Sonoma, and Inyo Counties. Additionally, in concert with colleague Dr. David Van Horn, they have pioneered innovative techniques that revolutionized data recovery programs on large, low-density archaeological sites.

EDUCATION

B.A., Liberal Studies (emphasis in Anthropology), California State University Long Beach, 1987

A.A., Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College, 1977

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Joined Archaeological Associates in 1983
1991 to 2013, Director of Archaeological Associates
2013 to Present, Principal of Archaeological Associates
Riverside County Approved Archaeologist #164
Orange County Approved Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Collections (ACPAC)
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Van Horn, David, Laura S. White, and Robert S. White

2005 The Prehistory of Gretna Green, a Site in Northern San Diego County, pp. 145-168
IN: Onward and Upward! Papers in honor of Clement W. Meighan (Keith L. Johnson, editor). Stansbury Publishing, Chico.

White, R.S.

1991 Prehistoric Fire-Making Techniques of California and Western Nevada. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 27-38.

Van Horn, D.M. and R.S. White

1986 Some Techniques for Mechanical Excavation in Salvage Archaeology.
Journal of Field Archaeology, 13:239-244.

TRAINING

Tortoise Awareness Training. Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (September, 2008).

SB 18 Consultation Seminar. Riverside (December, 2005). Offered through the Governor's Office of Planning and research et. al.

- * 1987 B.A. in Liberal Studies with emphasis in Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
 - * 1977 A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College.
 - * Riverside County Certified Archaeologist #164
 - * Orange County Certified Archaeologist
 - * Over 30 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.
-

APPENDIX B: Records Search Results

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

An in-person, cultural resources records search was conducted by Robert S. White, at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California, Riverside (UCR) on January 10, 2018. Consequently, there is no official letters from the Information Center to attach here. The in-person searches included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Copies of site record forms were obtained for those resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project. Pertinent archaeological reports were also reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.

APPENDIX C: NAHC Sacred Lands File Check

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

September 3, 2017

Ms. Gayle Totton
Associate Government Program Analyst
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Sacred Lands File Check for the 5±acre Madison Avenue Commercial Project located immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle (26501 Madison Ave.) in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County.

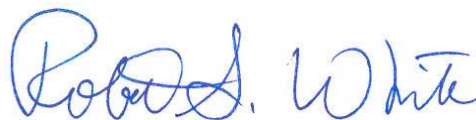
Dear Ms. Totton:

I am writing to you to request a Sacred Lands File Check for the above-referenced project in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County. Briefly, at the request of the City of Murrieta Planning Department, Archaeological Associates has been asked to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed residential subdivision. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 5±acre property comprises somewhat disturbed land situated immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle (in this area northwest is considered north). The project site is bounded by vacant land on the north and east. Commercial development adjoins the project on the west, an unnamed tributary to Murrieta Creek on the south. Legally, the subject property lies in an unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Murrieta 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (attached).

We look forward to hearing from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

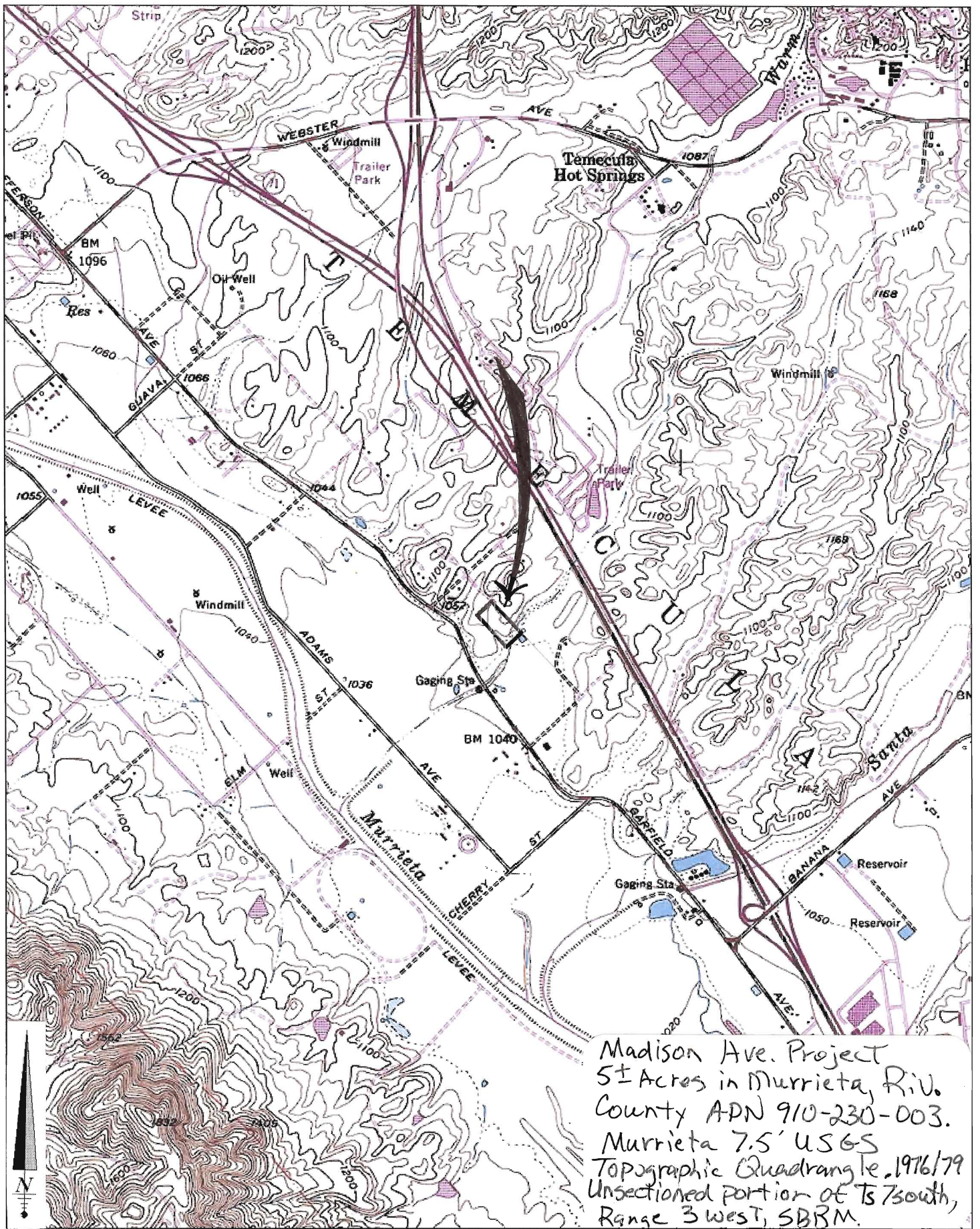
Very truly yours,



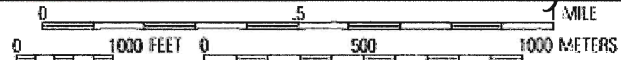
Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;nahc.com
by email

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084
archaeological_associates@hotmail.com



Madison Ave. Project
 5± Acres in Murrieta, Riv.
 County APN 910-230-003.
 Murrieta 7.5' USGS
 Topographic Quadrangle, 1976/79
 Unsectioned portion of T5 South,
 Range 3 West, SBRM.



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



September 7, 2017

Robert S. White
Archaeological Associates

Sent by E-mail: archaeological_associates@hotmail.com

RE: Proposed Madison Avenue Commercial Project, City of Murrieta; Murrieta USGS
Quadrangle, Riverside County, California

Dear Mr. White:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gayle Totton".

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/7/2017**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Campo Band of Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Kumeyaay
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126

Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Kumeyaay
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Kumeyaay
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

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

**Juaneno Band of Mission
Indians Acjachemen Nation -
Belardes**

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

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

**La Posta Band of Mission
Indians**

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

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

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/7/2017**

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P. O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957
nickmepa@yahoo.com

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians - Pauma & Yuima Reservation

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

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

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

John Flores, Environmental Coordinator
P. O. Box 365 Kumeyaay
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Kumeyaay
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
9/7/2017**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Robert Welch, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians***

Julie Hagen,
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources
Manager
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation***

Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources
Manager
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 312 - 1935
lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

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

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

APPENDIX D: Native American Correspondence

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

September 10, 2018

Mr. Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Native American Scoping for the 7±acre Madison Avenue Commercial Project located immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

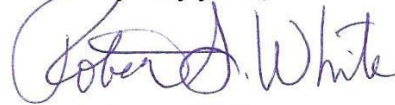
Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey of the above-referenced project site. Briefly, the City of Murrieta Planning Department has requested that we provide information with regard to prehistoric resources in the vicinity of the project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 7±acre property comprises somewhat disturbed land situated immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle. The project site is bounded by vacant land on the north and west. Commercial development adjoins the project on the south, Warms Springs Creek on the east. Legally, the subject property lies in an unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Murrieta 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (attached).

The records conducted at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside indicated that no prehistoric resources have previously been recorded on the property. A field survey of the parcel will be conducted. A sacred lands file check has also been obtained from the NAHC.

We are seeking input from the tribe with regards to places of importance that may or may not have been previously identified. In particular, if the tribe is aware of the presence of prehistoric resources within or adjacent to the project area, we would very much like to hear from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;clendenenmadisonavemurrieta
enclosure

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

September 10, 2018

Shasta C. Gaughen, Ph.D.
Historic Preservation Office
Pala Band of Mission Indians
35008 Pala Temecula Road, PMB 50
Pala, CA 92059

RE: Native American Scoping for the 7±acre Madison Avenue Commercial Project located immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County.

Dear Dr. Gaughen:

Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey of the above-referenced project site. Briefly, the City of Murrieta Planning Department has requested that we provide information with regard to prehistoric resources in the vicinity of the project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 7±acre property comprises somewhat disturbed land situated immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle. The project site is bounded by vacant land on the north and west. Commercial development adjoins the project on the south, Warms Springs Creek on the east. Legally, the subject property lies in an unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Murrieta 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (attached).

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Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file:clendenenmadisonavemurrieta
enclosure

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

September 10, 2018

Mr. Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
Pauma & Yuima Reservation
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Native American Scoping for the 7±acre Madison Avenue Commercial Project located immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

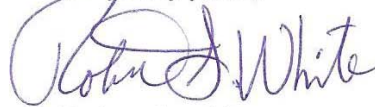
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The 7±acre property comprises somewhat disturbed land situated immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle. The project site is bounded by vacant land on the north and west. Commercial development adjoins the project on the south, Warms Springs Creek on the east. Legally, the subject property lies in an unsectioned portion of Township 7 South, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Murrieta 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (attached).

The records conducted at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside indicated that no prehistoric resources have previously been recorded on the property. A field survey of the parcel will be conducted. A sacred lands file check has also been obtained from the NAHC.

We are seeking input from the tribe with regards to places of importance that may or may not have been previously identified. In particular, if the tribe is aware of the presence of prehistoric resources within or adjacent to the project area, we would very much like to hear from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;clendenenmadisonavemurrieta
enclosure

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

September 10, 2017

Mr. Mark Macarro, Chairperson
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

RE: Native American Scoping for the 7+acre Madison Avenue Commercial Project located immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Macarro:

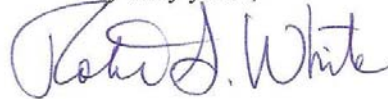
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Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;clendenenmadisonavemurrieta
enclosure

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

September 10, 2017

Mr. Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
Rincon Band of Mission Indians
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA 92082

RE: Native American Scoping for the 7+acre Madison Avenue Commercial Project located immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Mazzetti:

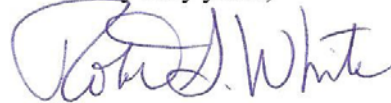
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Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;clendenenmadisonavemurrieta
enclosure

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

September 10, 2017

Mr. Joseph Ontiveros
Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581

RE: Native American Scoping for the 7+acre Madison Avenue Commercial Project located immediately south of the intersection of Madison Avenue and Golden Gate Circle in the City of Murrieta, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Ontiveros:

Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment survey of the above-referenced project site. Briefly, the City of Murrieta Planning Department has requested that we provide information with regard to prehistoric resources in the vicinity of the project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

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Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;clendenenmadisonavemurrieta
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084