

## **Appendix 4**

### **Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment**

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
OF  
PRE-APPLICATION REVIEW NO. 21-0065  
APN 380-290-002

4.35 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF WILDOMAR  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 3 WEST, SECTION 6, SBM  
USGS MURRIETA, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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June 2022

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Pre-Application Review No. 21-0065 (PAR 21-0065) was requested by the project sponsor, Mr. Mark Sater of Beyond Food Mart. The subject property encompasses  $\pm 4.35$  acres of land located south of Clinton Keith Road, east of Elizabeth Lane, west of Jana Lane, and north of Prielipp Road, in the City of Wildomar. The proposed project is the new construction of a 7460-square-foot Beyond Food Mart convenience store, a 1790-square-foot drive-thru carwash facility, a 10-pump service station with canopy, and an 11,500-square-foot office/warehouse building. It is anticipated that the project may require a Change of Zone, General Plan Amendment, Conditional Use Permit, and a Plot Plan.

The purpose of the cultural resources assessment was two-fold: 1) information was to be obtained pertaining to previous land uses of the subject property through research and a comprehensive field survey, and 2) a determination was to be made if, and to what extent, existing cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed project.

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of Pre-Application Review No. 21-0065. No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. Results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the subject property were positive, but this finding was in relation to the USGS topographic map and no further information specific to the subject property was provided. At this time, no responses to project scoping letters have been received from the ten Tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in the Wildomar area.

Pre-Application Review No. 21-0065 is located within an area of moderate sensitivity for cultural, archaeological, and historical resources, with nineteen cultural resources properties having been recorded within a one-mile radius of the subject property. Fourteen of these properties are of Native American origin, eight of which were isolates and five represented small temporary sites used for seasonal resource procurement and processing. One site located approximately three-quarters of a mile east of PAR 21-0065, which has been recorded as a village site with abundant and diverse cultural resources. The isolates and temporary use sites were undoubtedly associated with the village site, thereby expanding the impact of Native American occupation in this area. This village may be the reason for the positive findings of the Sacred Lands File research. The five cultural resource properties of historical-period origin include a ca. 1934 single-story vernacular stone residence (the Schwartz House), a modest barn with mortared stone walls and

corrugated metal roof, Oak Springs Ranch, a residential complex, and a debris scatter. None of the 19 recorded cultural resources properties are listed on either the California Register of Historic Resources or the National Register of Historical Places

The subject property was originally part of a 129.72-acre parcel that was first purchased in 1890 and maintained as a single entity until at least 1932, but probably, 1956. Historical-period buildings existed within this large acreage, but there is no evidence that they were located within the 4.35-acre project site. However, cartographic evidence does indicate that two buildings were constructed near the northwestern corner of PAR 21-0065 between 1951 and 1973. Aerial photographs indicate that these buildings no longer existed by at least as late as 1996. No extant features of the buildings were observed during the pedestrian field survey.

Despite the fact that no cultural resources were observed within the project boundaries during the current Phase I field survey, in consideration of the moderate cultural, archaeological, and historical sensitivity of the area in which the project is located, as well as the fact that two structures once existed within the property boundaries, and that the Sacred Lands File search findings were positive, it is recommended that monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed project be actively monitored by a Riverside County/City of Wildomar qualified archaeologist. Although no Tribe responded to the project scoping letters or requested monitoring, if such a request is made during the AB 52 process, it is recommended that Tribal monitoring be required in addition to archaeological monitoring.

Should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of ground-disturbing activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resource from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associated grave goods,

## INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City of Wildomar Planning Department requirements, the project sponsor contracted with Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant, to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the subject property. The purpose of the assessment was to identify, evaluate, and recommend mitigation measures for existing cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment commenced with a request for review of maps, site records, and reports to be conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission and project scoping letters sent to ten Tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development within the Wildomar area. Literature, archival, cartographic, and photographic research pertaining the subject property was conducted utilizing all available resources. Finally, a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property was conducted for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project, Pre-Application Review No. 21-0065, is the new construction of a 7460-square-foot Beyond Food Mart convenience store, a 1790-square-foot drive-thru carwash facility, a 10-pump service station with canopy, and an 11,500-square-foot office/warehouse building (Fig. 1). It is anticipated that the project may require a Change of Zone, General Plan Amendment, Conditional Use Permit, and a Plot Plan. As shown on the USGS Murrieta, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses a total of  $\pm 4.35$  acres of land, is located in Section 6, Township 7 south, Range 3 west, SBM (Fig. 2). Current land use is vacant. Adjacent land uses are Clinton Keith Road and residential to the north, Patriot Pipeline to the east, Big Easy RV and Boat Storage to the south, and Life Storage to the west. Literally every inch of the subject property has been disturbed, reflecting the cumulative impacts of such activities as residential construction and occupation, agricultural endeavors, grading, excavation, vegetation clearance, vehicle activity, and trash dumping.





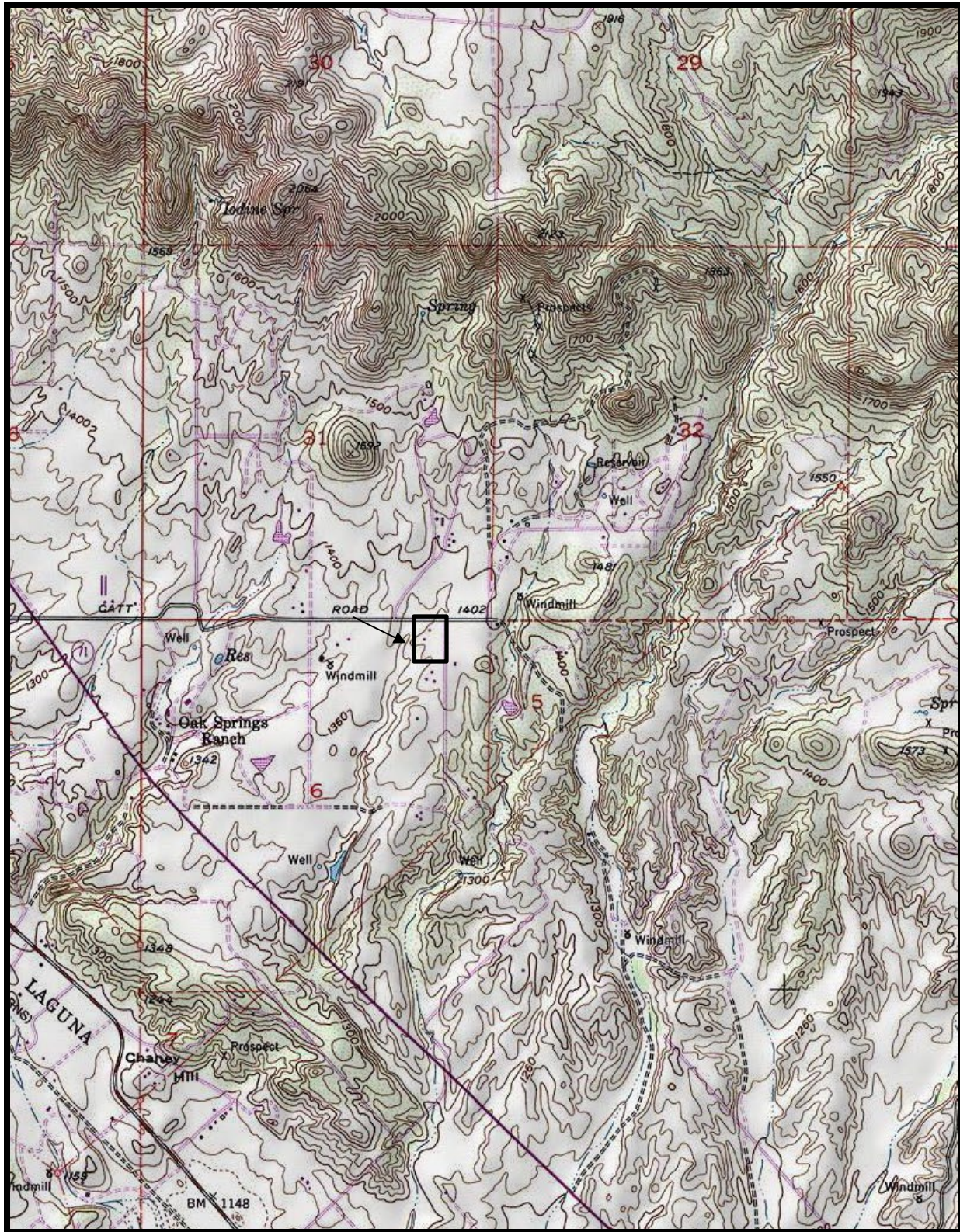


Figure 2: Location of Pre-Application Review No. 21-0065 in the City of Wildomar, southwestern Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' series (1953, photorevised 1979).



## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the City of Wildomar, southwestern Riverside County. It is situated in a topographically diverse region that is defined by Murrieta Valley to the south, Cottonwood Canyon to the north, Murrieta Creek to the west, and the Hogbacks to the east (Fig. 3). The study area lies near the eastern margin of the Elsinore Mountains, a portion of the Northern Peninsular Ranges of Southern California. Virtually all drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically the flow pattern was in a southwesterly direction from the upper elevations of unnamed hills to the north and east toward Murrieta Creek, which ultimately drains into the Santa Margarita River south of Temecula. For the most part, drainage in this region is intermittent, occurring only as the result of seasonal precipitation.

The subject property is generally flat-lying and featureless, with all natural topography having been altered by past ground-disturbing activities such as residential occupation, grading, vegetation removal via scraping/plowing/discing, and agricultural endeavors (Fig. 4 & 5). Current elevations reflect a downward slope in topography from 1392 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the northeastern property corner to 1370 feet AMSL at the southwestern corner. A permanent source of water does not exist within the property boundaries, but a narrow watercourse meanders through the property, entering at the northeastern property corner, moving to the eastern property boundary, then transecting the southwestern quadrant, exiting at the southwestern property corner. With the exception of an arroyo willow at the point of entry, no riparian vegetation was present that would indicate this watercourse contained measurable drainage on a regular basis. Lake Elsinore, which is a permanent source of water, is located approximately five miles to the northwest, and there are a number of USGS-designated blueline streams in the project vicinity that possibly represented relatively permanent sources of water.

The subject property is located within the Northern Peninsular Range on the southern sector of the structural unit known as the Perris Block, which is bounded on the northeast by the San Jacinto Fault Zone, on the southwest by the Elsinore Fault Zone, and on the north by the Cucamonga Fault Zone. The Northern Peninsular Range is generally comprised of the great mass of basement igneous rocks called the Southern California Batholith, with the primary rocks being granitic tonalite and diorite of Jurassic age. Exposed granitic bedrock outcrops or boulders suitable for use by indigenous peoples of the region for food preparation, rock art, or shelter are not present within the property boundaries. A number of small boulders appear to have been moved to the site, perhaps as a means of erosion control around the watercourse. Scattered



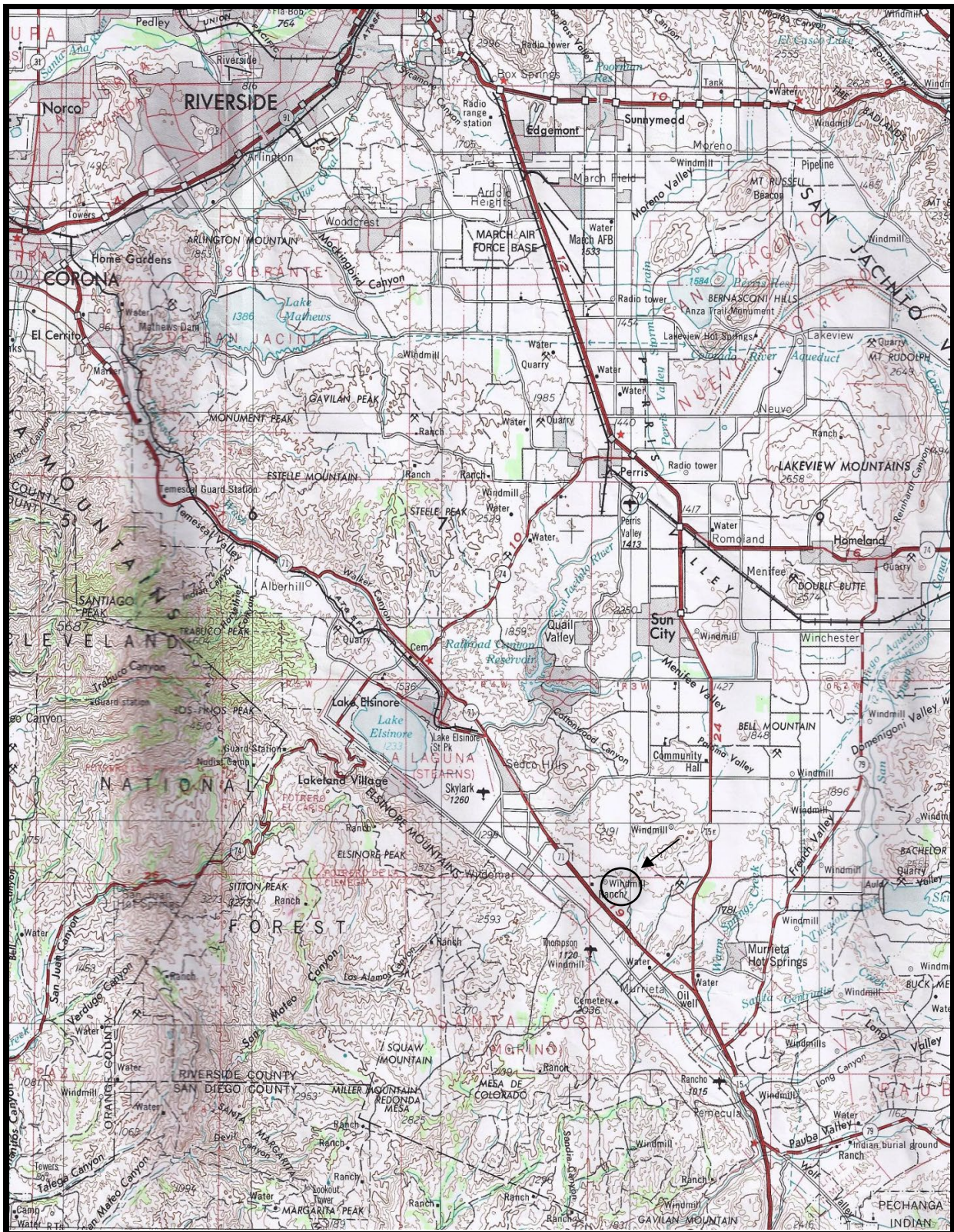


Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to western Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1979). Scale 1:250,000.





Figure 4: Aerial view of the subject property. (Google Earth, August 15, 2021)

loose lithic material, primarily granitics, quartzite, and quartz, was observed throughout the subject property, but little of that observed would have been suitable for production of flaked or ground stone tools by Native Americans of the region. Gravel, rocks, and chunks of concrete have been brought to the brought, intermixed with native lithic materials, so it was somewhat difficult to determine the extent of what was originally present.

### Biology

As a result of recent scraping as a means of vegetation clearance, there are large areas within the property that are bare ground with exposed soils and other areas covered with gravel, concrete





View from the northern property boundary looking south.



View from the southern property boundary looking north.

Figure 5: Views of the subject property.

chunks, and rocks. with no vegetation present. Intact native plant communities no longer exist, and non-native grassland is the predominant remnant vegetation throughout the property. Several non-native species are invasive and abundant, but there are other species that are less diverse and occur with minimal frequency. Non-native grassland species identified during the current field survey included, but are not limited to, slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), shortpod mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), brome grass (*Bromus diandrus*), and foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*). A non-native chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*) has been planted near the northern property boundary in the general location of a ca. 1976 house that once existed. Native plant species, while much less abundant, were present throughout the property, intermixed with non-native species or as separate occurrences. For example, the native toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) has been planted along the side of a building at the western boundary of the property, together with creeping fig (*Ficus pumila*), glory bower (*Volkameria inermis*), and bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*), all of which are non-native plants. Other native species observed within the property included California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), which predominated throughout the property, as well as arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), California primrose (*Eulobus californicus*), and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Native Americans of the region used most of the native plants for food, implement production, medicine, and construction.

During both the prehistoric and historical periods an abundance of faunal species undoubtedly inhabited the study area. However, due to regional urbanization, the current faunal community is generally restricted to those species that can exist in proximity to humans, such as valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), Audobon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and occasionally, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

### Climate

The climate of the study area is that typical of cismontane Southern California, which on the whole is warm, and rather dry. This climate is classified as Mediterranean or "summer-dry subtropical." Temperatures seldom fall below freezing or rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The rather limited precipitation received occurs primarily during the summer months.

### Discussion

Based on existing resources found on undeveloped land in the proximity of the subject property, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered opportunities to Native Americans for procuring food, as well as components for medicines, tools, and construction materials. Bedrock outcrops suitable for use in food processing, rock art, or shelter are not present within the project boundaries and loose lithic material has limited availability, with little

of that observed suitable for ground or flaked stone tool production. No permanent source of water is present within the property boundaries, although the narrow watercourse that meanders through the property probably carries ephemeral drainage. Lake Elsinore, which represents a permanent and (usually) abundant source of water, is located approximately five miles northwest of the subject property. It is probable that the subject property was viewed in a favorable light for seasonal resource exploitation, but due to the lack of preferred defensive locations, suitable bedrock and lithic material for food processing and tool production, as well as the distance to a permanent water source, it is unlikely that the subject property would have been considered desirable for permanent habitation.

Criteria for occupation during the historical era were generally somewhat different than for aboriginal occupation since later populations did not depend solely on natural resources for survival. During the historical era the subject property would probably have been considered very desirable due to tillable soil, relatively flat topography, and its proximity to an urban center and major transportation corridors.

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistory

On the basis of currently available archaeological research, occupation of Southern California by human populations is believed to have begun at least 10,000 years ago. Theories proposing much earlier occupation, specifically during the Pleistocene Age, exist but at this time archaeological evidence has not been fully substantiating. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, only human occupation within the past 10,000 years will be addressed. A time frame of occupation may be determined on the basis of characteristic cultural resources. These comprise what are known as cultural traditions or complexes. It is through the presence or absence of time-sensitive artifacts at a particular site that the apparent time of occupation may be suggested.

In general, the earliest established cultural tradition in Southern California is accepted to be the San Dieguito Tradition, first described by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920's. The San Dieguito people were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included large domed scrapers, leaf-shaped knives and projectile points, stemmed projectile points, chipped stone crescentics, and hammerstones (Rogers 1939; Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito Tradition was further divided into three phases: San Dieguito I is found only in the desert regions, while San Dieguito II and III occur on both sides of the Peninsular Ranges. Rogers felt that these phases formed a sequence in which increasing specialization and refinement of tool types were the key elements. Although absolute dates for the various phase changes have not been hypothesized or fully substantiated by a stratigraphic sequence, the San Dieguito Tradition as a whole is believed to have existed from approximately 7000 to 10,000 years ago (8000 to 5000 BCE).

Throughout southwestern California the La Jolla Complex followed the San Dieguito Tradition. The La Jolla Complex, as first described by Rogers (1939, 1945), then redefined by Harding (1951), is recognized primarily by the presence of millingstone assemblages within shell middens. Characteristic cultural resources of the La Jolla Complex include basined millingstones, unshaped manos, flaked stone tools, shell middens, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Flexed inhumations under stone cairns, with heads pointing north, are also present (Rogers 1939, 1945; Warren *et al* 1961).

The La Jolla Complex existed from 5500 to 1000 BCE. Although there are several hypotheses to account for the origins of this complex, it would appear that it was a cultural adaptation to climatic warming after c. 6000 BCE. This warming may have stimulated movements to the coast of desert peoples who then shared their millingstone technology with the older coastal groups (Moratto 1984). The La Jollan economy and tool assemblage seems to indicate such an infusion of coastal and desert traits instead of a total cultural displacement.



The Pauma Tradition, as first identified by D.L. True in 1958, may be an inland variant of the La Jolla Complex, exhibiting a shift to a hunting and gathering economy, rather than one based on shellfish gathering. Implications of this shift are an increase in number and variety of stone tools and a decrease in the amount of shell (Meighan 1954; True 1958; Warren 1968; True 1977). At this time, it is not known whether the Pauma Complex represents the seasonal occupation of inland sites by La Jollan groups or whether it represents a shift from a coastal to a non-coastal cultural adaptation by the same people.

The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, first identified by Meighan (1954) and later redefined by True *et al* (1974). Meighan divided this complex into two periods: San Luis Rey I (1400-1750 CE) and the San Luis Rey II (1750-1850 CE). The San Luis Rey I type component includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millingstones, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, bone awls, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, and quartz crystals. The San Luis Rey II assemblage is the same as San Luis Rey I, but with the addition of pottery vessels, cremation urns, tubular pipes, stone knives, steatite arrow straighteners, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954). Inferred San Luis Rey subsistence activities include hunting and gathering with an emphasis on acorn harvesting.

### Ethnography

According to available ethnographic research, the study area was included in the known territory of the Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of the Takic family (part of the Californian Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality because they did not consider themselves to “belong to” the Spanish occupiers. The Luiseño people refer to themselves as *‘Atáaxum*.

According to ethnographers and Luiseño oral tradition, the territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing much of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the west to the Southern Channel Islands, to the Santa Ana River and Box Springs Mountain on the north, as far northeast as Mt. San Jacinto, to Lake Henshaw on the southeast, and to Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest. Their habitat included every ecological zone from sea level to 6000 mean feet above sea level. Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig.6). With the exception of the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.

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The settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily found in sheltered coves and canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, and a religious edifice. The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot excavation (Kroeber 654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance through a door. Cooking was done outside, when possible, on a central interior hearth when necessary. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had a door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 655).

Luiseño subsistence was based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. During the autumn of each year, however, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village. Hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. The Luiseño normally hunted antelope and jackrabbits in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters also used bow and arrow to hunt jackrabbits throughout the year. Many other animals were available to the Luiseño during various times of the year but were generally not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 62).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed on a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most important. Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of every year, although some were favored more than others. In order of preference, they were black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepsis*), Engelmann Oak (*Q. engelmannii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). The latter three were used only when others were not available. Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar and leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or dried to a flour-like material for future use.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns. Many plants produce edible seeds which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were

not limited to, the following: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. colombariae*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, cooked as mush, or used as flavoring in other foods.

Fruit, berries, corms, tubers, and fresh herbage were collected and often immediately consumed during the spring and summer months. Among those plants commonly used were basketweed (*Rhus trilobata*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Adans.*), miner's lettuce (*Montia Claytonia*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), and California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*). When an occasional large yield occurred, some berries, particularly juniper and manzanita, were dried and made into a mush at a later time.

Tools for food acquisition, preparation, and storage were made from widely available materials. Hunting was done with a bow and fire-hardened or stone-tipped arrows. Coiled and twined baskets were used in food gathering, preparation, serving, and storage. Seeds were ground with handstones on shallow granitic mutates, while stone mortars and pestles were used to pound acorns, nuts, and berries. Food was cooked in clay vessels over fireplaces or earthen ovens. The Luiseño employed a wide variety of other utensils produced from locally available geological, floral, and faunal resources in all phases of food acquisition and preparation.

The Luiseño subsistence system described above constitutes seasonal resource exploitation within their prescribed village-centered procurement territory. In essence, this cycle of seasonal exploitation was at the core of all Luiseño lifeways. During the spring collection of roots, tubers, and greens was emphasized, while seed collecting and processing during the summer months shifted this emphasis. The collection areas and personnel (primarily small groups of women) involved in these activities remained virtually unchanged. However, as the autumn acorn harvest approached, the settlement pattern of the Luiseño altered completely. Small groups joined to form the larger groups necessary for the harvest and village members left the villages for the mountain oak groves for several weeks. Upon completion of the annual harvest, village activities centered on the preparation of collected foods for use during the winter. Since few plant food resources were available for collection during the winter, this time was generally spent repairing and manufacturing tools and necessary implements in preparation for the coming resource procurement seasons.

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet – a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were both politically and economically autonomous from neighboring villages (Bean & Shippek 555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers.

A council comprised of ritual specialists and shamans, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

According to early ethnographers, the social structure of the villages was considered obscure, since the Luiseño apparently did not practice the organizational system of exogamous moieties used by many of the surrounding Native American groups. At birth, a baby was confirmed into the house-holding group and patrilineage. Girls and boys went through numerous puberty initiation rituals during which they learned about the supernatural beings governing them and punishing any infractions of the rules of behavior and ritual (Sparkman 221-225). The boys' ceremonies included the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girl's puberty rituals, which included "roasting" in warm sands and rock painting, were centered on how to be a contributing adult in their society and their responsibilities in the cycles of the world. Marriages did not take place immediately after puberty rituals were completed as the relationship between girls, puberty, and marriage was very complex. Children's future marriages were often arranged at birth, but as the parties became adults, relationships were reevaluated. The Luiseño were concerned that marriages not occur between individuals too closely related. Although cross-cousin marriages occurred on occasion, they were not commonly accepted. Instead, marriage was based more on clan relationships. Luiseño marriages created important economic and social alliances between lineages and were celebrated accordingly with elaborate ceremonies and a bride price. Residence was typically patrilineal. Men and women with large social responsibility often lived with multiple people and the relationships were of support for the community.

One of the most important elements in the Luiseño life cycle was death. At least a dozen successive mourning ceremonies were held following an individual's death, with feasting taking place and gifts being distributed to ceremony guests. Luiseño cosmology was based on a dying-god theme, the focus of which was *Wiyó-t'*, a creator-culture hero and teacher who was the son of earth-mother (Bean & Shipek 557). The order of the world was established by this entity, and he was one of the first "people" or creations. Upon the death of *Wiyó-t'* the nature of the universe changed, and the existing world of plants, animals, and humans was created. The original creations took on the various life forms now existing and worked out solutions for living. These solutions included a spatial organization of species for living space and a chain-of-being concept that placed each species into a mutually beneficial relationship with all others.

Based on Luiseño settlement and subsistence patterns, the type of archaeological sites associated with this culture may be expected to represent the various activities involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Temporary campsites usually evidenced by lithic debris and/or milling features, may be expected to occur relatively frequently. Food processing stations, often only single milling features, are perhaps the most abundant type of site found. Isolated artifacts

occur with approximately the same frequency as food processing stations. The most infrequently occurring archaeological site is the village site. Sites of this type are usually large (often spanning out five miles in all directions), in defensive locations amidst abundant natural resources, and usually surrounded by the types of sites previously discussed, which reflect the daily activity of the villagers. Little is known of ceremonial sites, although the ceremonies themselves are discussed frequently in the ethnographic literature. It may be assumed that such sites would be found in association with village sites, but with what frequency is not known.

### History

Four principal periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Protohistoric Period (1540-1768 CE), the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE), the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1860 CE), and the American Developmental Period (1860 CE-present).

In the general study area, the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE) first represents historical occupation. Although earlier European explorers had traveled throughout South California, it was not until the 1769 “Sacred Expedition” of Captain Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was actual contact with aboriginal inhabitants of the region. The intent of the expedition, which began in San Blas, Baja California, was to establish missions and presidios along the California coast, thereby serving the dual purpose of converting Indians to Christianity and expanding Spain’s military presence in the “New World.” In addition, each mission became a commercial enterprise utilizing Indian labor to produce commodities such as wheat, hides, and tallow that could be exported to Spain. Founded on July 16, 1769, the Mission San Diego de Alcalá was the first of the missions, while the Mission San Francisco Solana was the last mission, founded on July 4, 1823.

In 1798 the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals living within the mission’s realm of influence became known as the “Luiseño.” Within a 20-year period, under the guidance of Fr. Antonio Peyri, the mission prospered to a degree that it was often referred to as the “King of the Missions.” At its peak, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, which is located in what is now Oceanside, controlled six ranches and annually produced 27,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep, 1300 goats, 500 pigs, 1900 horses, and 67,000 bushels of grain. During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia claimed the entire region that is now western Riverside County and northern San Diego County as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show this region as part of their holdings.

By 1818 the greater Temecula Valley had become the Mission San Luis Rey’s principal producer of grain and was considered one of the mission’s most important holdings. It was at approximately this time that a granary, chapel, and majordomo’s home were built in Temecula. These were the first structures built by whites within the boundaries of Riverside County. The

buildings were constructed at the original Indian village of Temecula on a high bluff at the southern side of Temecula Creek where it joins Murrieta Creek to form the Santa Margarita River. This entire area continued to be an abundant producer of grain, as well as horses and cattle, for the thriving Mission San Luis Rey until the region became part of Mexico on April 11, 1822. Following this event, the Spanish missions and mission ranches began a slow decline.

Toward the end of this period, a federal law was passed that would have a substantial future impact on the study area in that it encouraged both increased settlement and land speculation. The Land Act of 1820, enacted April 24, 1820, ended the ability to purchase the United States' public domain lands on a credit or installment system over four years, as previously established. The new law became effective July 1, 1820 and required full payment at the time of purchase and registration. But to encourage more sales and make land more affordable, Congress also reduced both the minimum price from \$2.00 to \$1.25 per acre and the minimum size of a standard tract from 160 to 80 acres. The minimum full payment now amounted to \$100, rather than \$320. By lowering the price of land and the amount of land required for purchase, the law made it possible for settlers to move to the West, thus increasing the population and decreasing the need for illegal occupation. Although the Land Act of 1820 was good for the average American, it was also good for the wealthy land speculators who had sufficient money to buy the lower cost land, hoping to sell it later at a higher price. The Land Act helped create a new age of Western growth and influence, but it also increased the confiscation of land from Native Americans.

During the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1860 CE) the first of the Mexican ranchos were established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican government. Mexican governors were empowered to grant vacant land to “contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them” (Robinson 66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (*ibid*). The subject property was located in what was labelled “Worthless Land” one-quarter mile north of the Temecula Rancho and one mile east of the La Laguna Rancho.

The La Laguna Rancho, encompassing three square leagues, was granted to Julian Manriquez by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltorena on June 7, 1844. The land grant included all of the lake and shoreline but did not extend very far onto land around the lake in any direction. Manriquez died a few years after receiving the grant and the property passed to his widow, Trinidad, and their two sons. They sold the rancho to Abel Stearns in 1852 for \$4,125, but Stearns only held the rancho for six years, selling it to Augustin Machado for \$6000 (Gunther 281). Machado built an

adobe on the northwest corner of his property and with the advent of the Butterfield Stage Road, the house became a focal point and a stage stop for the mail stages (Lech 85). Augustin Machado died in 1865 and left the La Laguna Rancho to his wife, Ramona, and their twelve children. Ramona received an undivided one-half interest, while each child received an undivided twenty-sixth interest.

It was also during this historical period that the central event of California history -the Gold Rush - occurred. Although gold had been discovered as early as 1842 in the Sierra Pelona north of Los Angeles, it cost more to extract and process the gold than it was worth. The second discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill by James Marshall was serendipitously coincidental with California's change in ownership as the result of the Anglo-American victory in the Mexican War, occurring at a time when many adventurers had come to California in the vanguard of military conquest. If gold had not been discovered, California may have remained an essentially Hispanic territory of the United States. The discovery of gold and the riches it promised caused California to become a magnet that attracted Anglo-American exploration and colonization. It has been estimated that the Anglo-American population of California at the beginning of 1848 was 2000 and that by the end of 1849 it had exploded to over 53,000 (Farquhar 1965). In 1849 alone, more than 40,000 people traveled overland from the Eastern United States to California and by the end of the year, 697 ships had arrived in San Francisco, bringing another 41,000 individuals. In 1850, over 50,000 people came overland and 35,000 came by sea. Hence, despite the fact that thousands of disenchanted prospectors who left California (reportedly 31,000 in 1853 alone), California's population had grown to 380,000 by 1860 and to 560,000 by 1870, not including the Native Americans, whose populations were decimated by the Anglo-American invasion. Conversely, in 1846 the Native American population in California is estimated to have been at least 120,000 and by the 1860s, only 20,000-40,000 had survived. This period of history is often referred to as the "California Indian Holocaust".

During the years of the Gold Rush most mining occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a result, these areas were far more populated than most of southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a land commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California conducted by the General Land Office, began that year.

Throughout the 1840s and 1850s thousands of settlers and prospectors traveled through the study area on the Emigrant Trail in route to various destinations in the West. The southern portion of the trail ran from the Colorado River to Warner's Ranch and then westward to Aguanga, where it split into two roads. The main road continued westward past Aguanga and



into the valley north of the Santa Ana Mountains. This road was alternately called the Colorado Road, Old Temescal Road, or Fort Yuma Road and what is now SR-79 generally follows its alignment. The second road, known as the San Bernardino Road, split off northward from Aguanga and ran along the base of the San Jacinto Mountains.

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

In the final period of historic occupation, the American Developmental Period (1860 CE - current) the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of the land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the GLO land survey, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. The state was eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was in the southern part of the state. Under the Homestead Act of 1862 160-acre homesteads were available to citizens of the United States (or those who had filed an intention to become one) who were either head-of-household or a single person over the age of 21 (including women). Once the homestead claim was filed, the applicant had six months to move onto the land and was required to maintain residency for five years as well as to build a dwelling and raise crops. Upon completion of these requirements, the homesteader was required to publish an intent to close on the property in order to allow others to dispute the claim; if no one did so, the homesteader was issued a patent to the property, thus conveying ownership. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time, that the region of southern California which came to be known as Riverside County saw an influx of settlers, as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining.

In June of 1873, Augustin Machado's wife and eleven of the children sold their rights to 12,832 acres of the La Laguna Rancho for \$29,000 to Charles Ammon Sumner (SDC Deed Bk. 21:453). The oldest of Machado's children, Juan Machado, retained his share, a pie-shaped piece 513 acres in size, whose point extended into the lake. Machado built an adobe to house his family

and continued to live there for many years. In 1875 Sumner mortgaged the La Laguna Rancho to the Temple and Workman Bank of Los Angeles for \$5000 with interest at 1 ¼% monthly. In 1876 the note was foreclosed on and sold at a sheriff's sale in 1877 for \$6714.49 to Milton S. Latham. Later the same year, Latham sold the rancho to Frederick M. Sumner, brother of Charles Ammon Sumner (Gunther 281). In 1881 Sumner transferred the land grant to Arthur Scrivener, Trustee for the London and San Francisco Bank, Ltd.

On March 17, 1882, the California Southern Railroad (San Bernardino and Temecula Line) was opened, extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino and the entire region anticipated a boom in industry and population. With the arrival of rail access, the La Laguna Rancho flourished, and within fifteen years no fewer than eight separate developments were founded on, or adjacent to, rancho lands (Lech 342). While many of these developments died in the bust of the 1880s, the town of Elsinore survived and became one of the foremost towns in western Riverside County. Unfortunately, rail access was short-lived. Flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon had plagued the California Southern Railroad from the beginning, railway service was disrupted for months at a time, and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed-out tracks. Finally, in 1891 the Santa Fe Railway constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railway's route through Temecula Canyon once again was washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

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

Franklin, Heald, and Collier dissolved their partnership in 1885, with Heald taking the portion of the rancho that lay northwesterly of Corydon Street. Unfortunately, he was unable to pay his mortgage and in 1892, lost approximately 10,000 acres to Security Loan and Trust Company. That company quickly sold to land to the South Riverside Land and Water Company for \$36,000 (Gunther 282). Collier and Graham took as their share the land that lay southeasterly of Corydon Street and decided to establish their settlement around what had been referred to as Car B

Station. Sales of the land had apparently begun even before their May 1885 advertisement of “cheap lands” at \$25 - \$30 per acre, compared to the \$50 to \$100 per acre of nearby Elsinore lands (Lech 351). Interestingly, this initial development not only didn’t have a name, but there was no a formal subdivision map. Collier and Graham’s hired P.W. Minthorn to survey and design a map for their subdivision, and in December 1885, christened their new town “Wildon,” using the first syllables of their respective names. In November of 1886, a second plat for the new town was recorded with the name “Wildomar.” This final name was comprised of letters of each partner’s first name, plus letters from the first name of Margaret Collier, who was Graham’s sister and Collier’s wife. The town was centered around Palomar Street and Grand Street, with thirty-four blocks of 50-foot-wide town lots making up the 120-acre townsite, bisected by a 100-foot-wide railroad right-of-way (Lech 352) (Fig. 7). By 1887, Wildomar had become so popular that three men by the names of Townsend, Frame, and Starbuck decoded to expand the town by adding another 50 lots to the original townsite (*ibid.*).

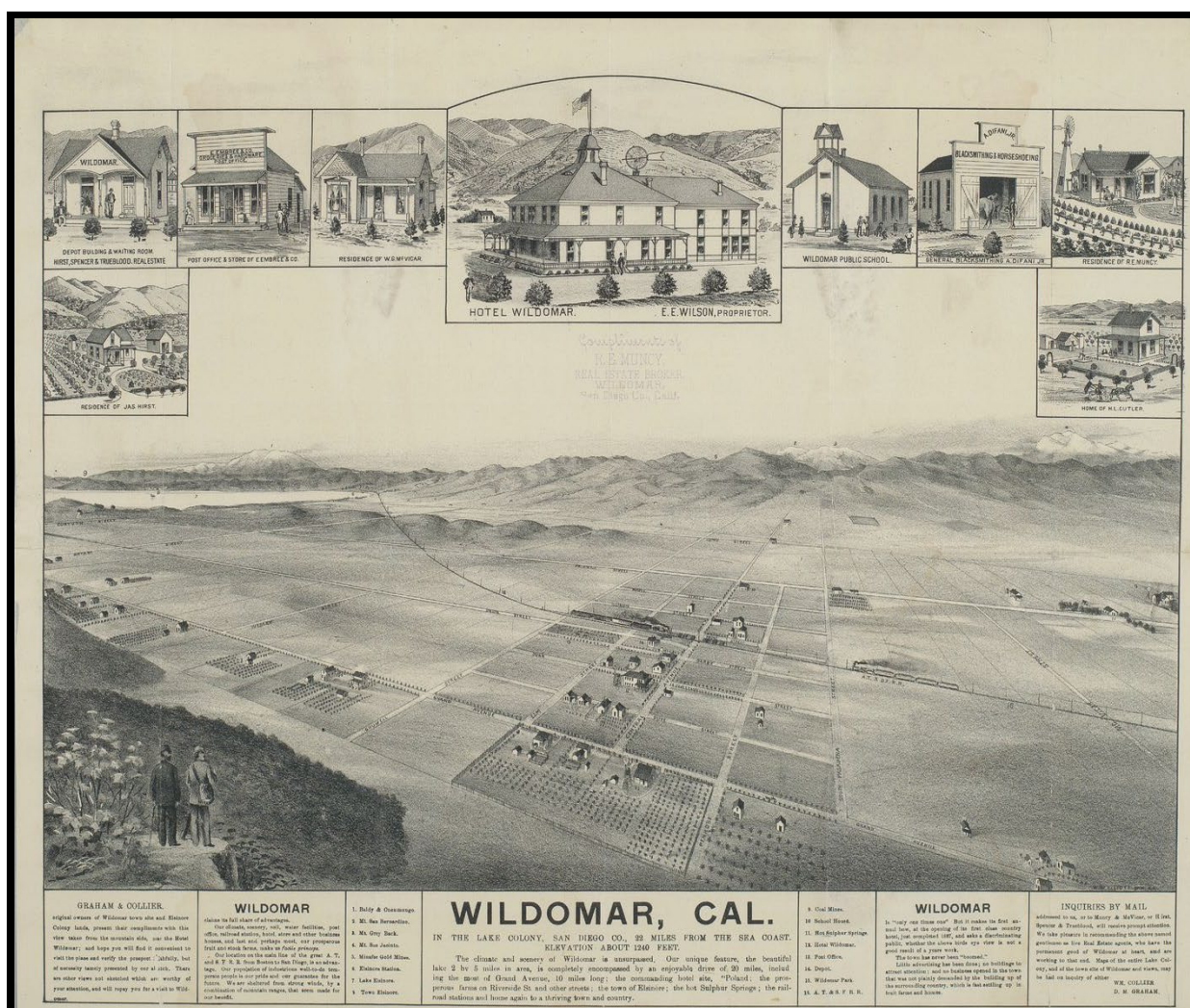


Figure 7: Birds-eye view of Wildomar, California (W.W. Elliot, 1890).

Collier and Graham were both Quakers who had come from Keokuk, Iowa, and as such, appealed to their friends and neighbors from back home to move to Wildomar. Since Graham had originally come to Southern California for his health, they used the arid climate and healthful living available in Wildomar as an effective marketing tool. This was an attractive concept to many in the Midwest and as a result of letters sent by Collier and Graham extolling the benefits of life in Wildomar, there was a steady influx of Quakers from Iowa and Wildomar became known as a Quaker colony (Lech 352).

The Wildomar post office was established on April 16, 1886, with Isaac C. Penrose as its first postmaster. By 1887, the town had grown to the point where it could support the Hotel Wildomar, a Friends Church, a lumber business, brick yard, hardware store, and a soon-to-be-completed library. By 1890, the population had grown enough to warrant building an addition to the schoolhouse, since there were 114 school-aged children ages 5 – 17; only five years earlier, there had been only 23 school-aged children in the entire Elsinore valley (Lech 353). The town itself had also grown to include not only a Friends Church, but a Presbyterian church, twice daily mail service, a blacksmith, wagonmaker, and three general merchandise stores. Unfortunately, although Wildomar had a great outlook for continued growth and prosperity, like many other small towns, it had suffered when the land boom ended in 1888. It had no other means to attract investors, so it remained primarily a small town utilized by farmers from the Elsinore and Murrieta areas until late in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## METHODS AND PROCEDURES

### Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a records search request was submitted to staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside on April 22, 2022, with the results received on May 25, 2022. The records search included a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports within a one-mile radius of the study area. The following documents were also reviewed: National Register of Historic Places, California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory. In addition to the records search, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on April 22, 2022, with the results received on May 24, 2022. On May 28, 2022, project scoping letters were sent to ten Tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in project development within the City of Wildomar.

Following the requests for records and Sacred Lands File searches, a literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories held in various repositories. Archival and cartographic research was conducted through the USGS Historical Map Collection, the General Land Office records currently maintained by the California Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and a plethora of archival materials held by Ancestry.com, the California Digital Newspaper Collection, and the California Internet Archives. Limited information regarding property ownership and valuation from 1892 to 1932 was available digitally from the Riverside County Archives; post-1932 records were not accessible due to current conservation efforts and scanning of the original materials. The following maps were consulted:

1885 General Land Office Plat of Township No. 7 South, Range No. 3 West, SBM  
1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map  
1942 Murrieta, California 15' USGS Topographic Map  
1953 Murrieta, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map  
1973 Murrieta, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1979 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map.  
1979 (photorevised) Murrieta, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

### Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Dr. Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property on May 31, 2022. The survey was accomplished by traversing the subject property, beginning at the southeastern property corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. Proceeding in a generally south-north, north-south direction, the survey followed existing land contours. All of the property was accessible for survey, with the exception of numerous scattered refuse deposits and piles of cleared vegetation. Due to recent vegetation abatement, ground surface visibility of accessible land ranged from 50% in areas with remaining ground cover, to 100% throughout most of the property, resulting in an overall average ground surface visibility of approximately 75%.

## RESULTS

### Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center revealed that the subject property had been involved in three previous cultural resources studies, albeit only tangentially as each study only included property boundaries. The first cultural resources study, entitled “Phase I Archaeological Assessment Assessor’s Parcel No. 380-290-003, 36215 Jana Lane, Wildomar, California” (RI-7600), was conducted in 2008 by CRM TECH. The study encompassed the 4.5-acre parcel of land immediately south of PAR 21-0065. It did not involve any part of the subject property with the exception of the shared boundary. No cultural resources were observed within the surveyed acreage. The second cultural resources study, conducted by CRM TECH in 2016, was an “Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Assessor’s Parcel No. 380-290-003” (RI-9883). A proposed commercial/industrial development (Big Easy RV and Boat Storage) in 2016 necessitated the updated study since eight years had elapsed since the earlier study. Again, this study only involved the southern boundary of PAR 21-0065 and no cultural resources were observed. The third cultural resources study that marginally involved the subject property was also conducted in 2016 by CRM TECH. “Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Big Easy RV and Boat Storage Facility Project (Conditional Use Permit 16-0095)” (RI-9884) was a survey of an approximately 1,500-foot-long segment of the Jana Lane right-of-way and an approximately 700-foot-long segment of Clinton Keith Road right-of-way. The only portions of PAR 21-0065 that were involved in this survey were the road rights-of-way and no cultural resources were observed.

The subject property is located within a very well-studied area with 70 cultural resources studies having been recorded within a one-mile radius. Many of these studies involved large acreages, resulting in almost all land within one mile of PAR 21-0065 having been included in one or more cultural resource study. During the course of field surveys for these studies, nineteen cultural resource properties have been recorded. Table 1 lists the assigned primary numbers and trinomials for each cultural resource property, the recorded cultural resources for each, and the distance from the PAR 21-0065.

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* for the subject property was submitted on April 22, 2022, by the Native American Heritage Commission, with results received on May 24, 2022. Based on the provided USGS quadrangle information, the search had positive results. No further information specific to the subject property was provided by the NAHC. It was recommended that the Pechanga Band of Indians be contacted, as well as other tribes listed as being interested in the

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

Primary No. (Trinomial)	Description	Distance from Property (in miles)
P-33-003405 (CA-RIV-3405)	Bedrock milling feature with 1 grinding slick	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-007804	The Schwartz House, a single-story vernacular stone residence, ca. 1932	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-007812	A modest barn with mortared stone walls and corrugated metal roof, ca. 1934	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-008652 (CA-RIV-6168)	Sparse surface scatter of flaked, faunal, and groundstone artifacts including 46 pieces of debitage, 2 flaked lithic artifacts, 3 manos, and 1 fragmented animal bone.	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-008653 (CA-RIV-6169)	Sparse surface scatter of 2 fine-grained volcanic & 2 quartz flakes	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-008654 (CA-RIV-6170)	Surface scatter of historical-period artifacts, including amethyst glass, a horseshoe fragment, fragments of a canning jar, and an angle bracket, all from the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	0.00 – 0.25
P-33-008948	1 quartz interior flake	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-008949 (CA-RIV-6350)	Traces of previously recorded prehistoric site (CA-RIV-6350) located 100 meters from the site, including a muller, 2 metates, and 100-200 pieces of lithic debitage	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-011434 (CA-RIV-6821)	A lithic scatter with 6 manos fragments, 2 possible flakes, 2 possible fragments of fire-cracked rock	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-011435	1 quartz hammerstone	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-011436	1 half of a granite metate	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-013913 (CA-RIV-7612)	Village site with 7 bedrock mortars, 7 slicks, flakes, cores, projectile points, midden, shell beads, clay figurine (female), obsidian, bone awls, core tools, manos & metates, mortars & pestles, steatite, charcoal, bone, shell	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-015304	1 quartzite flake	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-015305	1 andesite flake with cortex	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-016988 (CA-RIV-8848)	Residential complex, ca. 1914-1945 and post-1945	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-017366 (CA-RIV-9024)	1 mano, 4 flakes	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-020991	Oak Springs Ranch, ca. pre-1953	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-024798	1 metavolcanic core reduction flake	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-024819 (CA-RIV-012308)	<i>Surface:</i> 4 debitage, 1 adze, 1 flake tool, 1 angular hammer, 6 manos, 1 metate fragment	0.25 – 0.50



	<i>Subsurface:</i> 5 manos, 1debitage, 1 groundstone fragment, 1 hammerstone fragment	
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Wildomar area. At this time, no responses to the ten project scoping letters sent to tribes interested in the Wildomar have been received.

The literature search offered no information specific to the subject property, although archival research provided some limited information. According to General Land Office records maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, the first non-Native owner of the subject property was Martha A. Wilkes. On May 13, 1890, a Serial Patent (BLM Accession No. CACAAA 082477) for 129.72 acres of land was granted to Wilkes, issued by authority of the Land Act of 1820 (Fig. 8). As previously discussed in the History section of this report, a cash-sale patent permitted purchase of as few as 80 acres of land for as little as \$1.25 per acre. These purchases did not require residence, domicile construction, or agriculture as did the Homestead Act of 1862. Wilkes' purchase included Lots 1, 7, 8, and 9 of Section 6, Township 7 south, Range 3 west, which represented the NENE, SNE, and a portion of the NESE quarters of the section; the subject property was included in the northeast quarter of Lot 1. Based on cartographic, census, and voter registration research, it appears that Martha A. Wilkes never actually lived on the subject property, or on any of her other holdings for that matter.

Wilkes' purchase of the 129.72 acres of land in Section 6 was apparently part of a family venture, probably for investment purposes. On August 15, 1889, Martha's older sister, Margaret L. Wilkes, received a cash-sale patent for the 112.02 acres of Lots 5, 12, and 13 of Section 6 (CACAAA\_082475) and on March 7, 1890, her other sister, Rachel E. Wilkes, received a cash-sale patent for the 118.24 acres of Lots 10, 11, 14, and 15 (CACAA 082476) (Fig. 9).

Martha A. Wilkes was born in 1853 in Missouri; Margaret was born in 1845 and Rachel in 1851. There are no available records of their early lives, including the period of time during which the serial patents were issued except that in 1889 and 1890 they were living in San Diego. Interestingly, this information comes only from the serial patents, as none of the sisters are found in any census records prior to 1910. Since women were not given the right to vote in California until 1911, their names do not appear in the Great Register of San Diego County at the time they purchased property and by 1910, they were already living in another county. The first information about the lives of the Wilkes sisters is found in the *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 – Population*. At this time, they were living together in Malibu, California and owned a restaurant – Margaret was 65, Rachel 59, and Martha was 57 years of age. By 1920, Margaret and Martha had moved to Redondo Beach, where, they lived with their younger sister, Ellen, and younger brother, William. Margaret's occupation was that of a storekeeper and Martha had no

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## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

CERTIFICATE )

No. 2717 )

Whereas Martha A. Wilkes of San Diego County California

has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Los Angeles California whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Martha A. Wilkes

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," and the acts supplemental thereto, for the Lots numbered one, seven, eight and nine of Section six in Township seven South of Range three West of San Bernardino Meridian in California containing one hundred and twenty nine acres and seventy two hundredths of an acre

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said Tract has been purchased by the said Martha A. Wilkes

Now know ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Martha A. Wilkes

and to her heirs, the said Tract above described: To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Martha A. Wilkes

and to her heirs and assigns forever: subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof I, Benjamin Harrison

President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth

L. S.

By the President: Benjamin Harrison

J. M. Townsend, Recorder of the General Land Office. M. McLean, Secretary.

Figure 8: Serial patent issued to Martha A. Wilkes on May 13, 1890, for 129.72 acres of land, under authority of the Land Act of 1820.

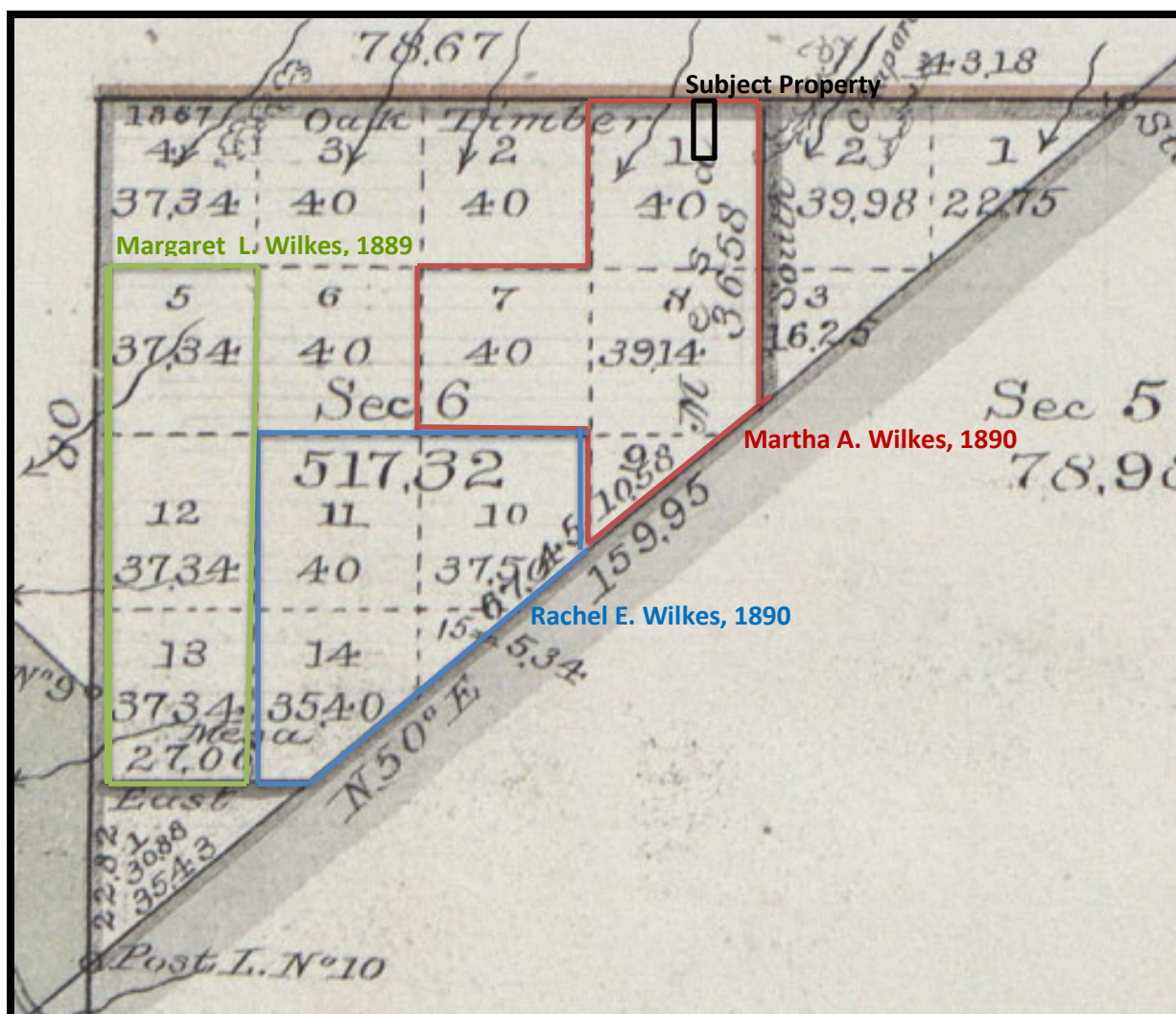


Figure 9: Location of the subject property in relation to ownership of Section 6 by the Wilkes Sisters, 1889-1890.

occupation (*Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920 – Population*). Following Margaret's death in 1929, Martha lived with Rachel in Redondo Beach, with both listed as having no occupations (*Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930 – Population*). Martha died in 1931, followed by Rachel's death in 1933.

Despite extensive research, no additional information could be found regarding the first non-Native owner of the subject property, Martha A. Wilkes. What is particularly interesting about the information that was discovered, however, is that three single women were able to purchase a large expanse of land in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, presumably as an investment, since there is no evidence that any of the sisters ever actually lived on the land they owned, and all sold their holdings a short time after issuance of their cash-sale patents. Even with the potential for single

women to own land under both the Land Act of 1820 and the Homestead Act of 1862, this was still a remarkable – and rare – feat.

Between 1880 and 1892, the subject property was located in San Diego County and currently, property ownership information for 1880-1891 period is not available. Wilke's 1890 purchase of the 129.72 acres that included the subject property has been confirmed, but it is not known for how long she maintained ownership after issuance of the cash-sale patent on May 13, 1890. Rachel and Margaret sold the entirety of their combined acreage to William C. Wentworth, who developed the property as the Wentworth Subdivision in 1892. Property ownership records for the subject property beginning in 1892 and continuing until 1932 are available from the Riverside County Archives, but later records are currently being scanned and/or conserved so were not available for research. While these records do not give a comprehensive history of the property, they do offer interesting insight into its early years. Table 2 provides an historical summary of ownership and the value of land, buildings, and agriculture (trees and vines).

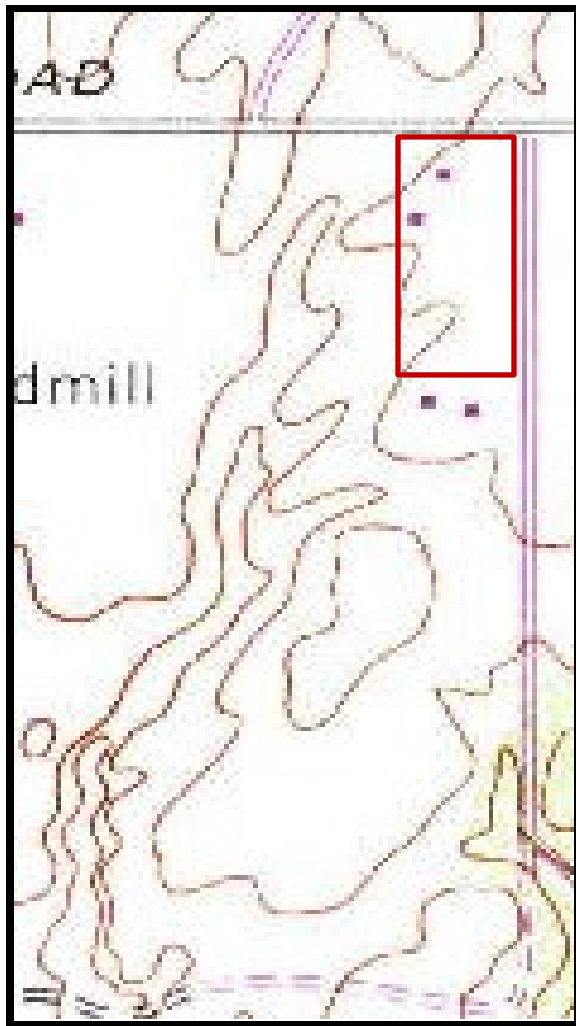
Table 2  
Historical Property Ownership and Value Summary of the 129.72 Acres of Land (Lots 1, 7, 8, 9 of Section 6) containing the Subject Property (PAR 21-0065)

YEAR	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING TYPE/VALUE	TREE VALUE	VINE VALUE
1890	Martha A. Wilkes	\$162 (purchase)	-	-	-
1891	?	?	?	?	?
1892	John McFadden	\$324	-	-	-
1893	"	\$389	-	-	-
1894	"	"	-	-	-
1895	"	\$390	-	-	-
1896	"	"	-	-	-
1897	"	"	-	-	-
1898	"	\$350	-	-	-
1899	"	\$315	-	-	-
1900	S.E. Manatt	"	-	-	-
1901	"	"	-	-	-
1902	"	"	-	-	-
1903	"	"	-	-	-
1904	"	"	-	-	-
1905	"	"	-	-	-
1906	"	"	-	-	-
1907	"	"	-	-	-
1908	John McFadden	\$375	-	-	-

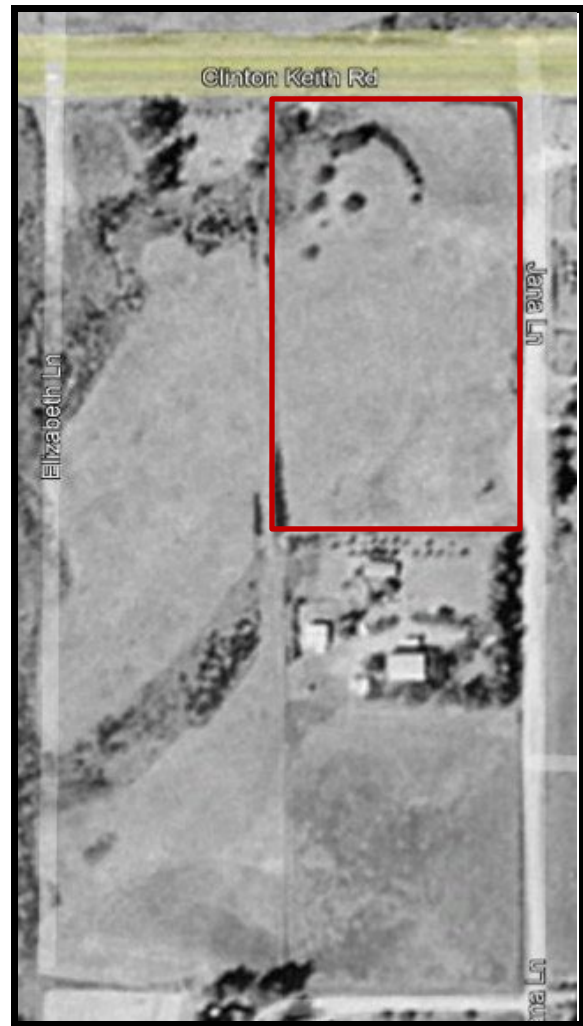
1909	"	"	-	-	-
1910	"	\$550	-	-	-
1911	William R. Stokes	"	-	-	-
1912	"	"	-	-	-
1913	"	\$865	-	-	-
1914	"	"	-	-	-
1915	"	\$1100	-	-	-
1916	"	"	-	-	-
1917	"	"	\$350	-	-
1918	"	"	"	-	-
1919	"	"	"	-	-
1920	"	"	-	-	-
1921	"	"	-	-	-
1922	"	"	-	-	-
1923	"	"	-	-	-
1924	"	"	-	-	-
1925	"	"	\$630	-	-
1926	"	"	\$630	-	-
1927	"	"	"	-	-
1928	"	"	"	-	-
1929	"	"	"	-	-
1930	"	\$1300	"	-	-
1931	"	"	-	-	-
1932	"	"	-	-	-

Cartographic research shows no structures or other development within the property boundaries between 1854 (date of first GLO survey) and 1951 (date of aerial photographs taken for the 1953 USGS Murrieta quadrangle), indicating that the property was vacant during this period. Between 1951 and 1973 (date of aerial photography for the 1973 photorevised USGS Murrieta quadrangle), two structures appear near the northwestern corner of the subject property, but by at least as late as 1996, aerial photographs show that the structures no longer existed (Fig. 10). No more precise information about the date of construction or occupants could be located, but it is probable that they were built after 1956, when Lots 1, 8, and 9 of Section 6 were divided into seven parcels, with PAR 21-0065 located in Parcel 2 (Record of Survey 25/62). Until this time, Lots 1, 7, 8, and 9, comprising the 129.72 acres purchased by Martha A. Wilkes, remained as a single undeveloped entity.





USGS Murrieta (1979, aerial photos 1976)



Google Earth (Sept. 29, 1996)

Figure 10: Development history of the subject property. Post-1951 to 1996.

### Fieldwork

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources of prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of Pre-Application Review No. 21-0065. No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project area. Results of the Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the subject property were positive, but this finding was in relation to the USGS topographic map and no further information specific to the subject property was provided. At this time, no responses to project scoping letters have been received from the ten Tribal representatives listed by the NAHC as being interested in the Wildomar area.

Pre-Application Review No. 21-0065 is located within an area of moderate sensitivity for cultural, archaeological, and historical resources, with nineteen cultural resource properties having been recorded within a one-mile radius of the subject property. Fourteen of these properties are of Native American origin, eight of which were isolates and five represented small temporary sites used for seasonal resource procurement and processing. There is one site, located approximately three-quarters of a mile east of PAR 21-0065, which has been recorded as a village site with abundant and diverse cultural resources. The isolates and temporary use sites were undoubtedly associated with the village site, thereby expanding the impact of Native American occupation in this area. This village may be the reason for the positive findings of the Sacred Lands File research. The five cultural resource properties of historical-period origin include a ca. 1934 single-story vernacular stone residence (the Schwartz House), a modest barn with mortared stone walls and corrugated metal roof, Oak Springs Ranch, a residential complex, and a debris scatter. None of the nineteen recorded cultural resource properties are listed on either the California Register of Historic Resources or the National Register of Historical Places


The subject property was originally part of a 129.72-acre parcel that was first purchased in 1890 and maintained as a single entirety at least until 1932, but probably, 1956. Although Riverside County property ownership records indicate that buildings existed within this large acreage during the historical period, there is no evidence that they were located within the 4.35 acres of the subject property. However, cartographic evidence does indicate that two buildings were constructed near the northwestern corner of PAR 21-0065 between 1951 and 1973. Aerial photographs indicate that these buildings no longer existed by at least as late as 1996. No extant features of the buildings were observed during the pedestrian field survey.

Despite the fact that no cultural resources were observed within the project boundaries during the current Phase I field survey, in consideration of the moderate cultural, archaeological, and historical sensitivity of the area in which the project is located, as well as the fact that two structures once existed within the property boundaries, and that the Sacred Lands File search had positive findings, it is recommended that monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the proposed project be actively monitored by a Riverside County/City of Wildomar qualified archaeologist. Although no Tribe responded to the project scoping letters or requested monitoring, if such a request is made during the AB 52 process, it is recommended that Tribal monitoring be required in addition to archaeological monitoring.

Should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of ground-disturbing activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resource from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbances shall proceed until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD may, with the permission of the landowner, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating, with appropriate dignity, the human and any associated grave goods,

#### CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment described herein.



Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.

June 14, 2022

Date

Riverside County Certificate No. 232

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- 2016b Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Big Easy RV and Boat Storage Facility Project (Conditional Use Permit 16-0095) (RI-9884). Unpublished manuscript on file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

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1892 - 1895: Index Map

Assessor Map T7S R3W Sec 6

Property Ownership Resister T7S R3W Sec 6

1896 - 1899: Index Map

Assessor Map T7S R3W Sec 6

Property Ownership Register T7S R3W Sec 6

1899 - 1907: Index Map

Assessor Map T7S R3W Sec 6

Property Ownership Register T7S R3W Sec6

1907 - 1913: Index Map

Assessor Map T7S R3W Sec 6

Property Ownership Register T7S R3W Sec6

1913 - 1919: Index Map

Assessor Map T7S R3W Sec 6

Property Ownership Register T7S R3W Sec 6

1920 - 1926: Index Map

Assessor Map T7S R3W Sec 6

Property Ownership Register T7S R3W Sec6

## 1926 – 1932: Index Map

Assessor Map T7S R3W Sec 6

Property Ownership Register T7S R3W Sec6

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1942 Map: Lake Elsinore, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photos taken in 1939

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- 1953 Map: Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken in 1951
- 1959 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); aerial photos taken in 1955
- 1973 Map: (photorevised) Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photos taken 1973
- 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised 1979
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## APPENDIX

Records Search Results  
Sacred Lands File Search Results



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00509	NADB-R - 1080548; Other - UCRARU #337; Voided - MF-0441	1978	Stan Wilmoth	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 12198, Murrieta Area of Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00701	NADB-R - 1080752; Voided - MF-0624	1979	Roger J. Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report on Farm Lot 24, in Block "B" of the Murrieta Eucalyptus Company's Tract, As Shown by Map in the File in Book 6, Page 73 of Maps, Riverside County Records, State of California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	
RI-00702	NADB-R - 1080753; Voided - MF-0625	1979	Roger J. Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report on a Portion of Farm Lot 27, in Block "B" of the Murrieta Eucalyptus Company's Tract, As Shown By Map in the File in Book 6, Page 73 of Maps, Riverside County Records, State of California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	
RI-00703	NADB-R - 1080754; Voided - MF-0626	1979	Roger J. Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report on Lot 25 in Block "B" of Murrieta Eucalyptus Company's Tract as Shown by Map on File in Book 6, Page 73 of Maps, Riverside County Records, in Temecula Rancho	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	
RI-00829	NADB-R - 1080882; Other - UCRARU #600; Voided - MF-0750	1980	Alan Davis	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 16945, Northwest of Murrieta in Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-01246	NADB-R - 1081408; Other - UCRARU #628; Voided - MF-1241	1981	Alan Davis	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel 17625, Northwest of Murrieta in Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-01327	NADB-R - 1081500; Voided - MF-1327	1981	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	Cultural Resources Report on the "California Oaks" Property Located in the Murrieta Area of the County of Riverside	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	33-000722, 33-002228, 33-002229, 33-013913, 33-013914, 33-013915, 33-013916
RI-02020	NADB-R - 1082444; Voided - MF-2210	1985	KELLER, JEAN SALPAS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TRACT 20311, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02114	NADB-R - 1082543; Voided - MF-2304	1987	KELLER, JEAN SALPAS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TT MAP 22346, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02215	NADB-R - 1082646; Submitter - UCRARU #939; Voided - MF-2402	1988	GOODMAN, JOHN D.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL 23087, LOCATED NORTH OF MURRIETA IN SOUTHWESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02219	NADB-R - 1082650; Voided - MF-2406	1988	KELLER, JEAN SALPAS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 22776, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02221	NADB-R - 1082652; Voided - MF-2408	1988	KELLER, JEAN SALPAS	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 23051, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02283	NADB-R - 1082720; Voided - MF-2476	1988	DROVER, C.E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE FARM-SECONDARY HIGHWAY ACCESS STUDY	AUTHOR(S)	33-003413
RI-02333	NADB-R - 1082791; Voided - MF-2535	1987	WHITNEY-DESAUTELS, NANCY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FORM: WINKER ACRES (TRACT 22948)	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	33-003405
RI-02382	NADB-R - 1082880; Submitter - UCRARU #986; Voided - MF-2622	1989	PARR, ROBERT E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF T.P. 23508 LOCATED NORTH OF MURRIETA IN SOUTHWESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UNIVERSITY OF CALIF, RIVERSIDE	
RI-02510	NADB-R - 1082996; Voided - MF-2735	1989	KELLER, JEAN S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 23435, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02610	NADB-R - 1083087; Voided - MF-2823	1989	KELLER, JEAN S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 25362, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-02684	NADB-R - 1083154; Submitter - #914; Voided - MF-2886	1989	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 3+ ACRE PORTION OF TPM 25065 ADJACENT TO INLAND VALLEY REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	SRS, INC.	
RI-02848	NADB-R - 1083451; Voided - MF-3045	1990	KATHLEEN C. DEL CHARIO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 24274 CALIFORNIA OAKS AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION, Fullerton, CA	
RI-03912	NADB-R - 1084715; Voided - MF-4275	1994	DEMCAK, CAROL R.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CALIFORNIA OAKS SITES (RIV -722, - 2228, AND -2229), NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (VOL I & II)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORP.	33-000722, 33-002228, 33-002229

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04065	NADB-R - 1085212; Voided - MF-4513	1997	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE SITE 11.23 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA USGS MURRIETA, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES	AUTHOR	
RI-04070	NADB-R - 1085219; Submitter - 306; Voided - MF-4519	1998	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI "TOM" TANG	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT WATER AND SEWER PIPELINE RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES IN COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT NO. 97-1, NEAR WILDOMAR ELSINORE VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	CRM TECH	
RI-04297	NADB-R - 1085559; Other - HR 98006; Voided - MF-4780	1998	WADE, SUE A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS FOR THE CLINTON KEITH ROAD AND RESIDENTIAL PROJECT (TRACT MAP 29039 AND PARCEL MAP 29040), COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	HERITAGE RESOURCES	33-008652, 33-008654
RI-04350	NADB-R - 1085648; Submitter - 99-1471; Voided - MF-4846	1999	BROWN, JOAN C.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE MACARTHUR PROPERTIES, LOCATED IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	RMW PALEO	33-008949
RI-04390	NADB-R - 1085717; Voided - MF-4892	2000	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT 540/CHANGE OF ZONE 6536 LOCATED NEAR MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA	JEAN A. KELLER	33-001257, 33-003405, 33-003956, 33-008173, 33-008652, 33-008949
RI-04470	NADB-R - 1085831; Submitter - 02-1	2002	ROBINSON, MARK C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 10.73 ACRES: OAK CREEK APARTMENT COMPLEX PROJECT, ELIZABETH LANE AND PRIELIPP ROAD, WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	GREAT LAKES RESEARCH	33-011434, 33-011435, 33-011436
RI-04507	NADB-R - 1085868	2001	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A PORTION OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 29476, 8.82 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04641	NADB-R - 1086000	2001	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF CHANGE OF ZONE 6618, 29.10 ACRES OF LAND LOCATED NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-04698	NADB-R - 1086060	2003	TETRA TECH, INC.	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF APPROX. 3.5-ACRES FOR THE STONEBRIDGE MEDICAL OFFICE BUILDING, WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COOUNTY, CALIFORNIA	TETRA TECH, INC.	
RI-04885	NADB-R - 1086247; Submitter - GD-03-R209	2003	IRISH, LESLIE NAY, ANNA M. HOOVER, and KRISTIE R. BELVINS	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY REPORT FOR TT#31009, APN 362-150-023, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	
RI-04937	NADB-R - 1086299; Submitter - 04-03-06-748	2003	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL REOURCES SURVEY OF THE DEPASQUALE FAMILY PARTNERSHIP PROPOERTY (TRACT 30155) IN THE OAK SPRINGS AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-05009	NADB-R - 1086371; Submitter - 06-01-06-576	2001	MCKENNA ET AL.	A PALEONTOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF THE USA PETROLEUM CORP. PROJECT SITE LOCATED IN THE WILDOMAR AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
RI-05181	NADB-R - 1086544; Submitter - LSA Project No. PCY 232	2002	GOODWIN, RIORDAN and ROBERT E. REYNOLDS	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, WINDSOR PACIFIC CENTURY HOMES TENTATIVE TRACT 29402, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LSA ASSOCIATES, INC., Riverside, CA	33-008948, 33-008949
RI-05216	NADB-R - 1086579	2002	ROBINSON, MARK C.	PHASE II TESTING AND EVALUATION OF 33-11434 (CA-RIV-6821)	GREAT LAKES RESEARCH	33-011434
RI-05366	NADB-R - 1086729	2003	KELLER, JEAN	A OHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 02-401	JEAN KELLER	
RI-05536	NADB-R - 1086899	2005	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESORUCES ASSESSMENT OF HIDDEN SPRINGS RANCH APN 380-290-029, +/-9.5 ACRES OF LAND NEAR WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	JENA KELLER	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-05611	NADB-R - 1086974	2000	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CLYATON RANCH, APN'S 369-260-003/ 369-260-005, NEAR WILDOMAR, CLINTON KEITH ROAD, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHRISTOPHER DROVER	
RI-05920	NADB-R - 1087283; Submitter - 896	2002	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, TERESA WOODARD, MARIAM DAHDUL, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 30656, APNS 362-180-029 TO -032, WILDOMAR AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-05921	NADB-R - 1087284; Submitter - 893	2002	LOVE, BRUCE, BAI TANG, TERESA WOODARD, MARIAM DAHDUL, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 30734, CLINTON KEITH ROAD AND SMITH RANCH ROAD, WILDOMAR AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	33-007804, 33-007812
RI-05970	NADB-R - 1087333; Submitter - 1061	2003	TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, CASEY TIBBET, and DANIEL BALLESTER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 31479, NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CRM TECH	
RI-06033	NADB-R - 1087396	2004	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF VESTING TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 32166, +/-20.20 ACRES OF LAND IN WILDOMAR, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	JEAN A. KELLER	
RI-06035	NADB-R - 1087398	2004	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PLOT PLAN 19064, +/-10 ACRES OF LAND NEAR MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	JEAN A. KELLER	
RI-06245	NADB-R - 1087608; Submitter - CRM TECH CONTRACT #1258	2004	TANG, BAI "TOM"	THE SCHWARTZ-SMITH HOUSE, 25025 CLINTON KEITH ROAD (FORMERLY CATT ROAD), WILDOMAR, CA 92395	CRM TECH	33-007804, 33-007812
RI-06827		2006	Williams, Audry	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, Wildomar Service Center Project	Southern California Edison Company, Natural and Cultural Resources Group	33-015304, 33-015305
RI-06830		2006	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Inventory of 3 Acres, A.P.N. 380-240-001, -001, and -003, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-06905	Other - Contract No. 06715.06, 06788.06	2006	Jordan, Stacey C.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company, DSP-DOROF 12Kv Circuit Project, Riverside County, California (WO# 6077-5395; AI# 6-5301 and 6-5302)	Mooney Jones & Stokes, San Diego, CA	
RI-06909	Other - Contract # 06327.06	2006	Jordan, Stacey C. and Joshua D. Patterson	Archaeological Survey Report for the So CA Edison Company, Syborne, Dominic C&D Land Co, Hemet Nazaren, Sunset Vista Homes, and Iodine Springs Projects, Riverside County, CA, (WO#6279-2326, 6377-1377, 6677-7101, 6577-1957, 6277-7164, AI# 6-2063, -1259 etc	Mooney, Jones & Stokes	
RI-07227	Submitter - Jones & Stokes Contract No. 00514.07	2007	Moreno, Adrian Sanchez	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company clinton Keith Reconductor Project Overhead Section Riverisde County, California	Jones & Stokes	
RI-07228	Submitter - Jones & Stokes Contract No. 00514.07	2007	Moreno, Adrian Sanchez	Archeaological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company: Clinton Keith Reconductor Project Underground Section in Riverside County, California	Jones & Stokes	
RI-07408		2006	Keller, Jean A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of PAR #788 Crossroads Apartments, +- 23.19 Acres of Land in Wildomar, Riverside County, California, USGS Murrieta, California Quadrangle, 7.5' Series	Author	
RI-07593	Other - Contract No. 00104.08	2008	Tsunoda, Koji and Joshua D. Patterson	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M -- Wildomar Service Center Fiber Optic Cables Project, on the Nutmeg 12 kV Circuit Riverside County, California	Jones and Stokes	
RI-07600	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract No. 2202	2008	Bai "Tom" Tang, Clarence Bodmer, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Assessor's Parcel No. 380-290-003, 36125 Jana Lane, Wildomar Area, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-07677	Other - Contract No.: #01128.07; Other - SCE 2007 CWA 93	2008	Tsunoda, Koji	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY O&M-NEXUS RESIDENTIAL PROJECT ON THE NUTMEG 12kV CIRCUIT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (WO#6277-6784, AI#K-6757)	Jones & Stokes, San Diego, CA	33-016988

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07797	Submitter - Contract No. 01128.07	2008	Tsunoda, Koji	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company O&M-Nexus Residential Project: Additional Survey for the Replacement of One Pole (#2228150E) on the Nutmeg 12 kV Circuit Riverside County, California (WO# 6377-6753, AI# X-6731)	ICF Jones & Stokes	
RI-08056	Submitter - LA3421A	2008	Wayne Bonner	Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications California, LLC	Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, California	
RI-08172		2003	Riordan Goodwin	Letter Report: Results of the Cultural Resource Management Compliance Review and Paleontological Resources Assessment for the Oak Creek Apartments Parcel Riverside County, California	LSA Associates	33-011434, 33-011435, 33-011436
RI-08726		2011	Robert J Wlodarski	proposedAT&TWireless Telecommunications Site RS0275 (Wildomar)located at 25125 Clinton Keith Road, Wildomar, California 92595	Cellular, Archaeological, Resource Evaluations	
RI-08770		2011	Jay K. Sanders	Archaeological Survey Report for SCE's Idle Facilities Removal Project	TD# 525428	
RI-08859	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract No. 2627A	2012	Bai "Tom" Tang, Michael Hogan, Daniel Ballester, Terri Jacquemain, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Assessor's Parcel No. 380-350-022, City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	33-003405, 33-007804, 33-007812, 33-008173, 33-008652, 33-008653, 33-008654, 33-008948, 33-008949, 33-011434, 33-011435, 33-011436, 33-013913, 33-015304, 33-015305, 33-016988, 33-017366
RI-08935	Submitter - Contract No. 2716	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang	Update to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey, Assessor's Parcel No. 380-290-029(Siena Apartments Project), City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09066		2012	Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE WILDOMAR 23 PROJECT CITY OF WILDOMAR, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 380-280-004, and 380-280-008 through -012	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	
RI-09295		2014	David Brunzell	Letter Report: Native American Consultation Correspondence for the Catt Cellular Communications New Tower Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1402)	BCR Consulting	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09427		2015	Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith	A Class III Archaeological Study for the Parkside Project for Section 106 Compliance, Riverside County, California (APNs 380-280-004 and 380-280-009 through -012	Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.	
RI-09443		2012	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment Clinton Keith/Prielipp Property, Wildomar, Riverside County, California	BCR Consulting	
RI-09458		2015	Phil Fulton	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory Verizon Wireless Services Nutmeg Facility City of Murrieta, County of Riverside, California	LSA	
RI-09798	Other - TR 36497	2016	Brian F. Smith and Jennifer R. Kraft	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Briarwood Project, TR 36497, Wildomar, California	Brian F. Smith & Associates	
RI-09883		2016	Bai "Tom" Tang	Update to Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Assessor's Parcel No. 380-290-003 City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract 3104	CRM TECH	
RI-09884	Other - CRM TECH Contract 3104B	2016	Bai "Tom" Tang	Addendum to Historical/ Archeological Resources Survey Big East RV and Boat Storage Facility Project (Conditional Use Permit 16-0095)	CRM TECH	
RI-10230	Other - NEXTEL COLO-CLINTON KEITH SITE; Other - SB-172-01	2002	DON LEWIS	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT PREPARED FOR: COLLEEN DOOLEY CINGULAR WIRELESS SB-172-01, NEXTEL COLO-CLINTON KEITH ROAD, 25125 CLINTON KEITH ROAD WILDOMAR, CA 92595	THE ALARIS GROUP, LLC	
RI-10566	Other - STR1202	2015	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment Clinton Keith Property (Grove Park Project) Wildomar, Riverside County, California	BCRConsulting LLC	

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-003405	CA-RIV-003405	Other - SRS-800-IF-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1987 (M. Horne, SRS, Huntington Beach, CA.)	RI-02333, RI-04390, RI-08859
P-33-007804		Other - Schwartz House; Other - Ser. No. 33-2395-6; Other - CRM TECH 893-1H	Building	Historic	HP02	1982 (Marna O'Brien, Riverside County Historical Comm.); 2002 (Teresa Woodard, CRM TECH)	RI-05921, RI-06245, RI-08859
P-33-007812		Other - Ser. No. 33-2395-1	Building	Historic	HP06	1982 (Marna O'Brien, Riverside County Historical Comm.)	RI-05921, RI-06245, RI-08859
P-33-008652	CA-RIV-006168	Other - CK-1/CK-2	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1999 (Sue Wade, Heritage Resources, Ramona, CA)	RI-04297, RI-04390, RI-08859
P-33-008653	CA-RIV-006169	Other - CK-A	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1999 (Sue Wade, Heritage Resources, Ramona, CA)	RI-08859
P-33-008654		Other - CK-3	Site	Historic	AH04	1999 (Sue Wade, Heritage Resources, Ramona, CA)	RI-04297, RI-08859
P-33-008948		Other - Mac-11	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1999 (Joan Brown, Dave Stevens, and David Ferraro, RMW Paleo Associates)	RI-05181, RI-08859
P-33-008949	CA-RIV-006350	Other - Mac-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP08	1999 (Joan Brown, Dave Stevens, and David Ferraro, RMW Paleo Associates Incorporated)	RI-04350, RI-04390, RI-05181, RI-08859
P-33-011434	CA-RIV-006821	Other - GLR 02-1-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP11	2002 (Mark C. Robinson, Great Lakes Research)	RI-04470, RI-05216, RI-08172, RI-08859
P-33-011435		Other - GLR-ISO-2002-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2002 (Mark C. Robinson, Great Lakes Research)	RI-04470, RI-08172, RI-08859
P-33-011436		Other - GLR-ISO-2002-2	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2002 (Mark C. Robinson, Great Lakes Research)	RI-04470, RI-08172, RI-08859
P-33-013913	CA-RIV-007612	Other - SBCM 575; RIV-722A	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP03; AP04; AP15; AP16	1963 (Tarwater of Murrieta, n/a); 1992 (Carol R. Demcak, Carleton S. Jones, Archaeological Resource Management)	RI-01327, RI-08859
P-33-015304		Other - Isolate-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2006 (Lapin, Philippe and Adam Sriro, Southern California Edison)	RI-06827, RI-08859
P-33-015305		Other - Isolate-2	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2006 (Lapin, Philippe and Adam Sriro, Southern California Edison)	RI-06827, RI-08859
P-33-016988	CA-RIV-008848	Other - 2007CWA93-01		Historic		2008 (Tsunoda, Koji, Jones & Stokes)	RI-07677, RI-08859
P-33-017366	CA-RIV-009024	Other - APN's 380-250-011; Other - Temp 1 20370013	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2008 (Dice, Michael, Michael Brandman Associates)	RI-08859

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-020991		Other - Oak Springs Ranch	Building, Structure	Historic	HP33	2012 (Casey Tibbet, Riordan Goodwin, LSA Associates, Inc)	
P-33-024798		Other - STR1202-I-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2012 (David Brunzell and Jon Spenard, BCR Consulting)	
P-33-024819	CA-RIV-012308	Other - Temp-1	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	2015 (David Grabski, Jennifer Kraft, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.)	

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 23, 2022

Jean A. Keller  
Cultural Resources Consultant

Via Email to: [4jakeller@gmail.com](mailto:4jakeller@gmail.com)**Re: PAR No. 21-0065 (APN 380-290-002) Project, Riverside County**

Dear Dr. Keller:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Pechanga Band of Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

SECRETARY  
**Sara Deutschke**  
Miwok

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C. Hitchcock**  
Miwok/Nisenan

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



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
5/23/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians**

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

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

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

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

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

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

**Pechanga Band of 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

**Pechanga Band of Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed PAR No. 21-0065 (APN 380-290-002) Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
5/23/2022**

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

***Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians***

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

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla  
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair  
P.O. Box 391820                      Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487                      Cahuilla  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581                      Luiseno  
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

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