

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

OF

CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT NO. 200002

APN 480-462-004

±2.84 ACRES OF LAND IN WINCHESTER

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SECTION 32, TOWNSHIP 6 SOUTH, RANGE 2 WEST, SBM

USGS BACHELOR MOUNTAIN, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Conditional Use Permit No. 200002 was requested by the project sponsor, Mr. Amir Aziz of Aziz, LLC. The subject property encompasses  $\pm 2.94$  acres of land located at the northwestern corner of Winchester Road and Jean Nichols Road, in Winchester, southwestern Riverside County. The proposed project is a gas station, food mart, carwash, and a drive-thru Starbucks. No changes to the existing zoning or land use designation are proposed.

The purpose of the Phase I 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 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. During the current cultural resources evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. Despite the fact that no cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of CUP 200002, the property is situated in an area considered to be archaeologically and historically sensitive. One of the largest known Luiseño villages in Riverside County, Adobe Springs, is located just over one mile from the property, and 29 other cultural resource properties of either prehistoric or historical origin are located within a one-mile radius of the property. In addition, the subject property was part of one of the original French Valley farmsteads that was occupied by Jean Nicolas for decades, beginning in 1890. Considering these facts, there is at least a possibility of a subsurface cultural deposit existing within the property boundaries. In addition, due to the abundance of debris that has been deposited across the property, there were several areas within the property that were not accessible for survey.

Therefore, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activities involving native soil (not import, fill, or stockpile) associated with development of CUP 200002 be actively monitored by a Riverside County-qualified archaeologist. Neither tribe responding to the project scoping letters recommended tribal monitoring, but considering the sensitivity of this part of Riverside County, it is likely that such a request will be made during the AB 52 consultation process. Should any cultural resources be discovered during monitoring, ground disturbing activities shall be diverted or halted until a determination of the resource's significance according to CEQA criteria can be made and the appropriate level of mitigation recommended.

## INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of Riverside 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 review of maps, site records, and reports 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 19 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in French Valley. A literature search of available publications and archival documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File searches. 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, currently entitled Conditional Use Permit No. 200002, is a commercial development comprised of a gas station, food mart, car wash, and a drive-thru Starbucks (Fig. 1). As shown on the USGS Bachelor Mountain, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property, which encompasses  $\pm 2.96$  acres of land, is located in Section 32, Township 6 south, Range 2 west, SBM (Fig. 2). Current land use is vacant; adjacent land uses are vacant to the north and east, single family residential to the west and south. Disturbances to the subject property are substantial and represent cumulative impacts resulting from off-site construction and earthmoving on adjacent properties, periodic vegetation clearance, discing, grading, and extensive dumping of debris across the entirety of the property. It is unlikely that any portion of the property has not been impacted, either indirectly or directly.

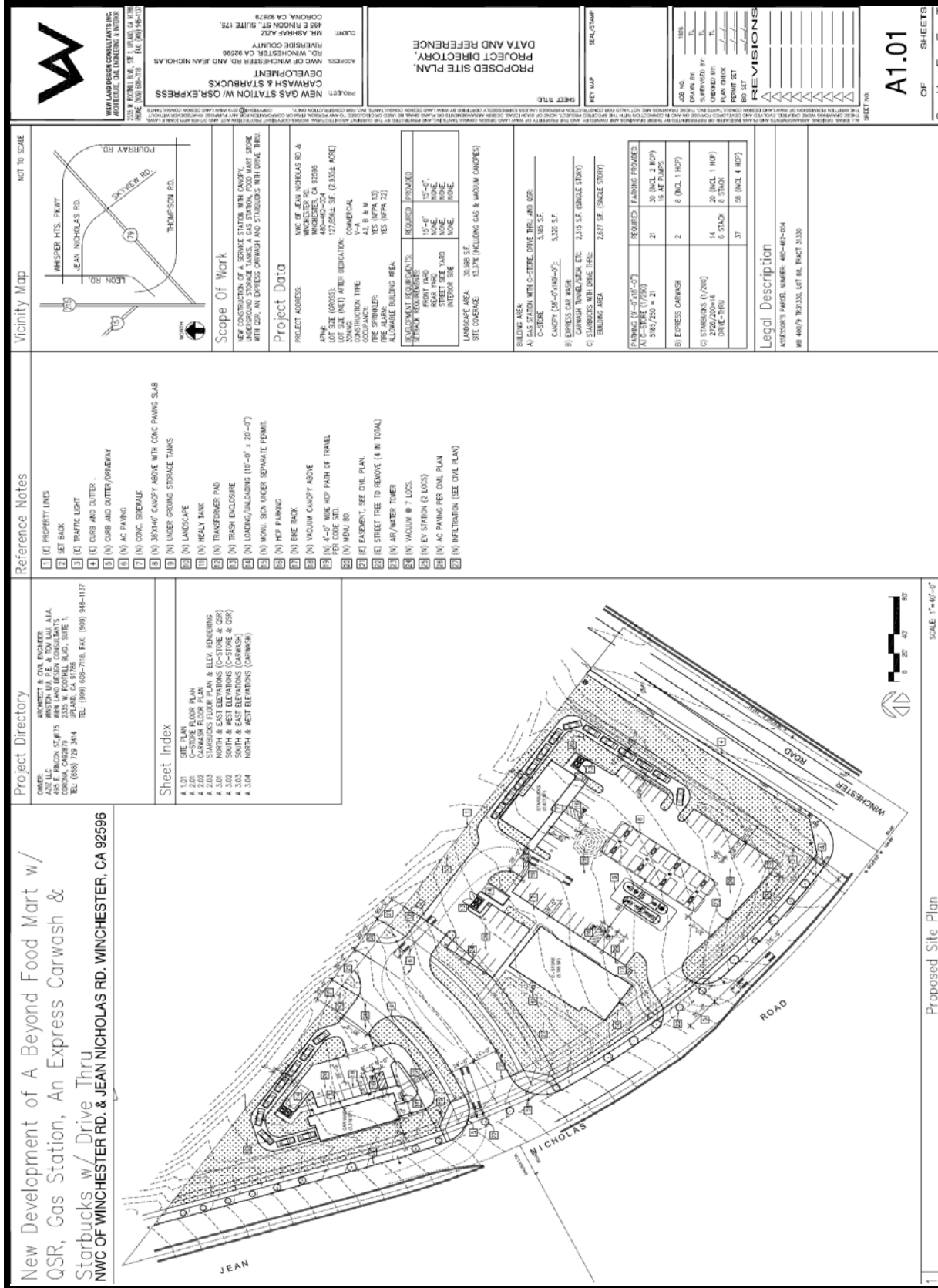


Figure 1: Conditional Use Permit No. 200002.





Figure 2: Location of Conditional Use Permit No. 200002 in Winchester, southwestern Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Bachelor Mountain, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series (1953, photorevised 1979).

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in the southern portion of French Valley, in southwestern Riverside County. It is situated in a topographically diverse region that is defined by Buck Mesa to the southeast, Domenigoni/Diamond Valley to the northeast, Santa Gertrudis Creek to the southwest, and Bell Mountain to the northwest (Fig. 3). The study area lies near the eastern margin of the Elsinore Mountains, a portion of the Northern Peninsular Ranges of Southern California. The inland escarpment of this mountain range comprises the Elsinore Fault zone and the general province is characterized by upland surfaces, prominent ridges and peaks, longitudinal valleys, basins, and steep-walled canyons.

Most of the drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically the drainage pattern has been in a southerly direction toward Tualota Creek. Watercourses in the region converge into Murrieta Creek, which drains into the Santa Margarita River south of Temecula, ultimately emptying into the Pacific Ocean. For the most part, drainage in this region is intermittent and occurs only as a result of seasonal precipitation.

Topographically, the subject property is comprised of a relatively flat alluvial plain that has been somewhat altered by various earthmoving activities (Fig. 4). Elevations range from a low of 1378.0 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the southwestern property corner to a high of 1407.0 feet AMSL at the northwestern property corner. A permanent source of water does not exist within the subject property boundaries.

Geological formations within the Northern Peninsular Range are 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 bedrock outcrops suitable for food processing, art, and shelter by indigenous peoples of the region are not present within the property boundaries. Loose lithic material, some of which would have been suitable for the production of ground stone tools by indigenous occupants of the area, is scattered throughout the property in moderate density. However, since it is intermixed with gravel, pieces of concrete, asphalt, and other types of debris, it is not known how much of this material is native to the property and how much was dumped on the property from elsewhere. Two displaced granitic boulders exist on the property but as with the loose lithic materials, it is not known whether they are native to the property or were brought to it from elsewhere.





Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to southwestern Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1959, photorevised 1979). Scale 1:250,000.





View from the northwestern property corner looking southeast.



View from near the southwestern property corner looking northeast.

Figure 4: Views of the subject property.



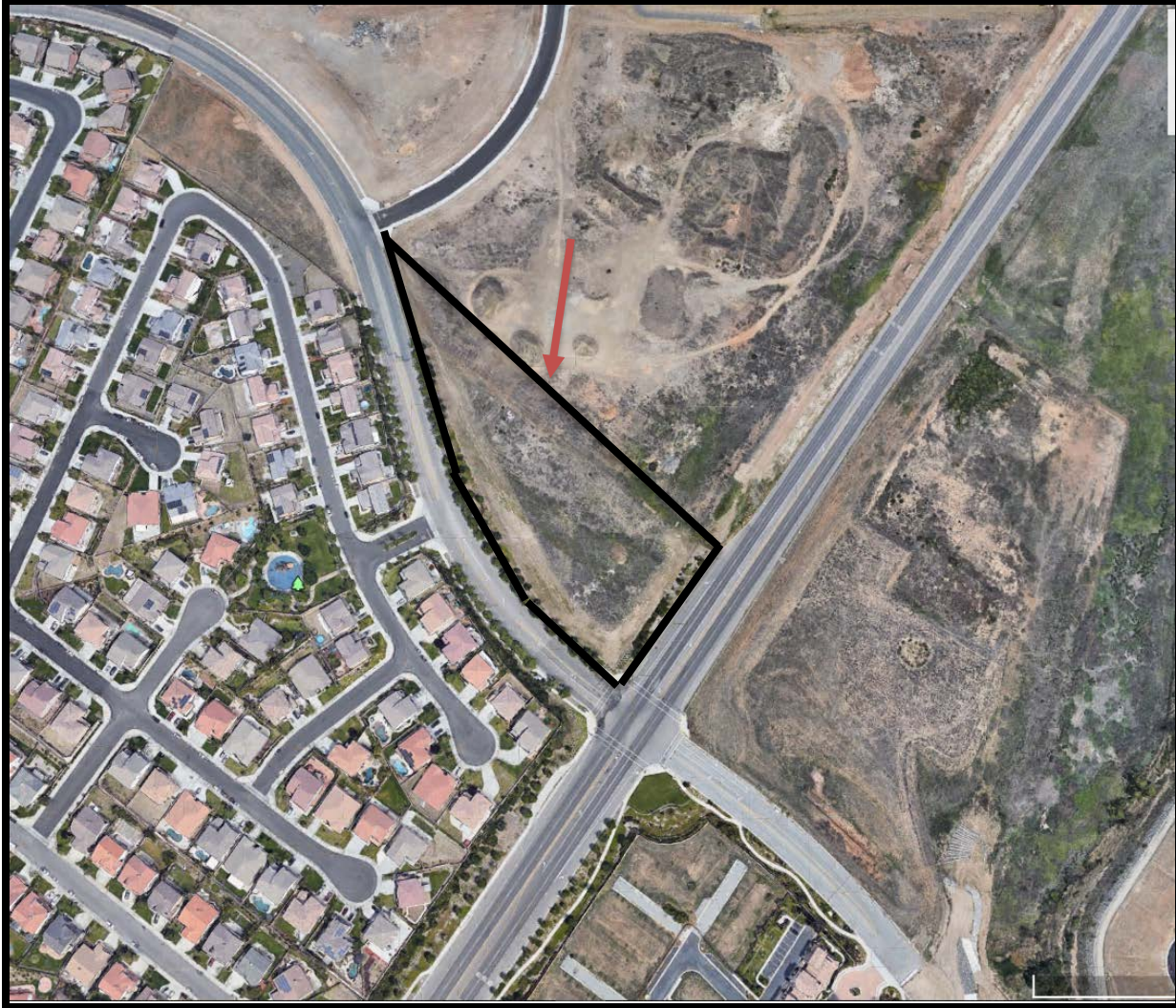


Figure 5: Aerial view of the subject property.

### Biology

As a result of past agricultural endeavors, vegetation clearing, and debris deposits, native vegetation within the property boundaries is limited to isolated stands of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Ornamental trees and shrubs have been planted along Winchester and Jean Nicholas roads and non-native weedy herb and grass plant species blanket the property. Prior to past agricultural endeavors and other disturbances, the subject property hosted plant species representative of the Riversidian Sage-Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in the region. Characteristic plant species of this native community include white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), and laurel sumac (*Rhus laurina*). Indigenous peoples of the region extensively utilized all native plants found within the subject property for food, medicines, construction materials, and implement production.

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 vicinity of CUP 200002, it is probable that floral and faunal resources would have offered opportunities to Native Americans for procuring food, as well as some 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, although they may have once existed. It is difficult to determine how much of the loose lithic material on the property is native, since it is intermixed with gravel, broken concrete, asphalt, and other debris. Some of that observed would have been suitable for ground stone tool production, but whether it was originally on the property or imported from elsewhere cannot be determined. A permanent source of water does not exist within the property boundaries. As far as can be determined, there is no permanent source of water that is easily accessible, although there are a number of USGS-designated blueline streams within one-half mile to the east and west of the subject property that could potentially provide water on an intermittent basis. Due to the lack of a permanent water source, suitable bedrock outcrops, and tool-quality lithic material, it is likely that the subject property would only have been utilized for seasonal resource exploitation and not for long-term occupation.

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, flat topography, relatively close sources of water, and its proximity to urban centers 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 Jolla 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 Jolla 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, millstones, 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 Shoshonean-speaking 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.

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.

The territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing over 1500 square miles of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the coast from Aliso Creek on the north to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south, then inland to Santiago Peak, across to the

eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, and finally, around the southern slope of the Valley of San Jose. 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

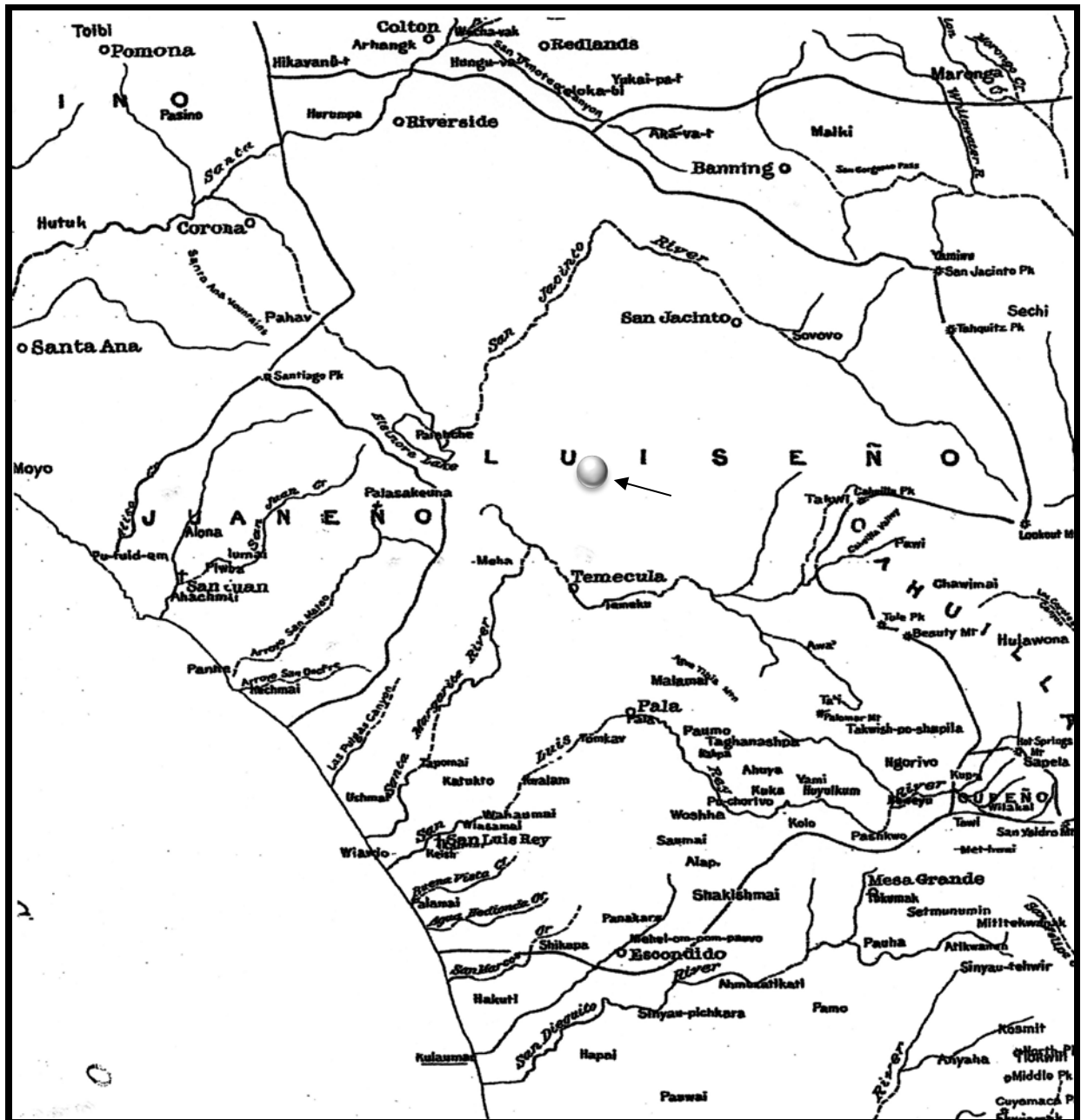


Figure 6: Ethnographic location of the study area. Adapted from Kroeber (1925).



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.

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 1925:654). 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 1925:655).

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 1925:62).

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 1908:208). 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 dracunculoides*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. columbariae*), 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 & Shipek 1978:555). 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 is 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 householding 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 1908:221-225). The boys' ceremonies including the drinking of toloache (*Datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girls' ceremonies included advice and instruction in the necessary knowledge for married life, "roasting" in warm sands, and rock painting. Shortly after the completion of the puberty initiation rituals, girls were married, typically to someone arranged for by the girl's parents. Although the Luiseño were concerned that marriages not occur between individuals too closely related, it has been suggested that cross-cousin marriages were the norm prior to Spanish Catholic influences beginning in 1769 (White 1963:169-170). 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 and polygyny, often sororal, was practiced especially by chiefs and shamans.

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 1978:557). 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, 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 principle periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Explorer Period (1540-1768 CE), the Colonial Spanish-Mission Period (1769-1830 CE), the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian Period (1830-1860 CE), and the American Developmental/Indian Reservation Period (1860-present CE).

In the general study area, the Colonial 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.

Although the Portola and Serra expedition apparently bypassed the study area, there is a possibility that Pedro Fages, a lieutenant in Portola's Catalan Volunteers, may have stopped in the area while looking for deserters from San Diego in 1772 (Hicks and Hudson 1970:10; Hudson 1981:14). In addition, historian Phillip Rush credits Captain Juan Pablo Grijalva and his party with the first white discovery of the region in 1795 (1965:29). The first white men of record to enter the region were Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and Captain Pedro Lisalde. In 1797 their expedition party, comprised of seven soldiers and five Indians (probably Juaneños from the Mission San Juan Capistrano) stopped briefly near Temecula on their journey to find another mission site. Upon leaving the valley Fr. Santiago remarked in his journal that the expedition had encountered an Indian village called "Temecula: (Hudson 1981:13-14).

In 1798 on the site Santiago had selected, 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 principle 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 (Hudson 1981:19). 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.

During the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian 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 1948:66). 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 not located within any of the Spanish or Mexican land grants.

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 the Anglo-American population of California at the beginning of 1848 was 2000 and that by the a magnet that attracted Anglo-American exploration and colonization. It has been estimated that

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 1840's and 1850's 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 stage coach 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 (Hicks 1970:27). 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 postmaster in inland Southern California (Hudson 1969:8). 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 historical occupation, the American Developmental/Landless Indian Reservation Period (A.D. 1860-present), the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the General Land Office surveys, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. California 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 located in the southern portion 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 the 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 had to publish 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 became Riverside County saw an influx of settlers as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining. As Anglo-Americans came to this region in increasing numbers, the continued existence of Native Americans in the area was threatened as their traditional lands were taken from them.

On March 17, 1882. the California Southern Railroad commenced service, extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down the Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino. Under the supervision of chief engineer Frederick Thomas Perris, the railway had been completed through the Perris Valley early in 1882 and settlers rushed to the region to homestead and buy railroad land. The original rail station in this area was the town of Pinacate, located approximately two miles south of the present city of Perris. Unfortunately, from the time the first train came through Temecula on its way to from National City to San Bernardino, the California Southern Railroad had been plagued by flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon. 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 Railroad 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 washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Around the time that the California Southern Railroad commenced service, Mr. L. Menifee Wilson, a 20-year-old from Kentucky, moved to the area and located what appears to have been the first gold quartz mine in Southern California. The mine was located approximately eight miles



south of Perris and was named the Menifee Quartz Lode. As news of his find spread, miners flocked to the region to try their luck. Hundreds of gold mining claims were subsequently filed in the region around Menifee's mine and this area became known as Menifee and the Menifee Valley (Gunther 1984:319-320). Gold quartz discoveries in the Winchester, Perris, Murrieta, and Wildomar areas further fueled the belief that the entire region was one of unsurpassed mineral wealth, ripe for the taking. Wilson was one of the major proponents of this belief and in addition to his original mine, claimed several others in the general area.

From the time of L. Menifee Wilson's first gold discovery in the early 1880's, gold production through hard rock mining in western Riverside County increased considerably, reaching its peak in 1895. At that time the value of gold produced was reported in the *Mining and Scientific Press* (Vol. 85) as being \$285,106. Although the gold value was still relatively high in 1896 (\$262,800), from that point on production decreased substantially every year until in 1917 the value of gold was reported as being zero.

Based on numerous reports found in local newspapers such as the *Winchester Record*, *Perris New Era*, and *Riverside's Press and Horticulturist*, the gold boom in western Riverside County was rather short-lived, occurring primarily between late 1893 and mid-1895. During this period, there were almost daily articles enthusiastically touting the number of new mining claims being recorded, yields from the various operations, and the resultant population boom as news of the region's mineral wealth spread. Several of the new mining claims were in the same general region where the subject property is located. By early 1896 the mining related articles were less frequent and often lamented the closing of mines, which was generally due to the lack of water necessary for processing gold-bearing ore. By this time, a far greater emphasis began to be placed on the agricultural potential of the area. Replacing daily reports on gold yields from the mines were crop yields and bushel reports from the growing number of farms in western Riverside County. Although settlers continued to move into this region and a number of small towns developed, the migration was less dynamic than it had been during the early years of the gold rush and the region retained a fairly rural flavor until the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

French Valley, in which the subject property is located, was named after the numerous natives of France and of the French-speaking part of Switzerland who settled there between from late 1860s through the 1890s. The valley's name was a local designation until it was formalized on the 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic map.

## METHODS AND PROCEDURES

### Research

Prior to the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a records search was conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside. The records search research included a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports relevant to the study area. The following documents were also reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places, the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission and project scoping letters were sent to 19 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the French Valley area.

Following the 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 at the Riverside Public Library Local History Collection and Ancestry.com. Cartographic research was conducted using the online USGS Historical Map Collection. Archival research relating to the original ownership of the subject property was conducted using the General Land Office records currently maintained by the California Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and through Ancestry.com. The following maps were consulted:

1860-1880 General Land Office Plat, Township 6 south, Range 2 west, San Bernardino Meridian  
1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map  
1942 Murrieta, California 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map  
1953 Bachelor Mountain, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map  
1973 (photorevised) Bachelor Mountain, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map  
1979 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map  
1978 (photoinspected) Bachelor Mountain, California 7.5' USGS Map

### Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property on February 14, 2020. The survey was accomplished by traversing the subject property, beginning at the northwestern property corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. The survey proceeded in a generally north-south, south-north direction following the existing land contours. All of the property was

accessible for survey with the exception of those areas covered by refuse piles and scattered debris. Ground surface visibility of accessible land ranged from 25-100%, with an average of approximately 60%. In areas where vegetation was particularly dense, periodic manual clearing was done to facilitate improved visibility.

## RESULTS

### Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center indicated that the subject property had been included in one previous cultural resources study. This study, conducted in 1987 by Adella Schroth of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, is entitled “Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 22306 Locate in French Valley in Southern Riverside County” (RI-2158). The archaeological assessment included 150 acres of land located between Leon Road and Winchester Road. During the course of the field survey, Schroth recorded two isolated artifacts, but neither was located on the subject property,

The subject property is located within a very well-studied area with 61 cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 29 cultural resources properties have been recorded. Three cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-quarter mile radius of the subject property, nine are within a one-quarter to one-half mile radius, another nine are located within one-half to three-quarters of a mile from CUP 200002, and nine are within a three-quarters to one mile radius of the subject property. As can be seen on the following table, of the 29 recorded cultural resources properties, 12 are of historical origin and 16 are of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) origin; one site was erroneously recorded and does not represent human occupation. The recorded prehistoric sites are isolated artifact scatters and/or milling features, and are considered to have been associated with the Adobe Springs village. Unfortunately, many of the recorded sites have apparently been destroyed either by the widening of Winchester Road or by other development activities. It is uncertain precisely which historical period is represented by the recorded properties, since most of the site records do not specify a particular time from. Those properties to which a date has been assigned range from the 1890s to 1940s.

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

| Primary Number<br>(Trinomial) | Description of Recorded Resources   | Distance<br>from CUP<br>200002<br>(in miles) |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 33-001270<br>(CA-RIV-1270)    | Erroneously recorded as an archaeological site in 1990, no features that indicate use by prehistoric or protohistoric humans. (Testing conducted in 1999) | 0.75 – 1.0                                   |

|                             |  |             |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|
| 33-003840<br>(CA-RIV-3840)  | 2 slicks on previously (erroneously) recorded "possible bell stone" in 1990  | 0.75 – 1.0  |
| 33-003841<br>(CA-RIV-3841)  | 4 mano fragments, 1 hammerstone, 1 spent core, numerous basalt debitage  | 0.25 – 0.50 |
| 33-003842<br>(CA-RIV-3842)  | 2 manos, 2 mano fragments, 5 metate fragments, 6 pieces of debitage  | 0.0 – 0.25  |
| 33-003843<br>(CA-RIV-3843)  | Recorded in 1990 as 11 slicks, 3 mortars, 1 rock face with cupules, 7 metate fragments, 1 biface, 2 scraper planes, quartz and basalt debitage, 2 pestles, 1 pestle fragment<br><i>(could not be relocated in 2011)</i>    | 0.25 – 0.50 |
| 33-003844<br>(CA-RIV-3844H) | 1890-era dwelling with upgrades thru 1940s; 3 generation farmstead with foundations, wells, household goods, farm equipment.   | 0.75 – 1.0  |
| 33-005133<br>(CA-RIV-5133H) | Historic farmstead; foundations of house, well, pond, etc.,<br><i>(not significant and ineligible for listing)</i>   | 0.75 – 1.0  |
| 33-006334                   | Vernacular wood frame house (35320 Pourroy Road)   | 0.25 – 0.50 |
| 33-007797                   | Vernacular wood frame house (35321 Pourroy Road)   | 0.25 – 0.50 |
| 33-008932<br>(CA-RIV-6339)  | 1 slick  | 0.50 – 0.75 |
| 33-008933<br>(CA-RIV-6340)  | 3 slicks on 3 outcrops   | 0.50 – 0.75 |
| 33-009478<br>(CA-RIV-6378H) | Historic stacked cobble-size fieldstone foundation, adobe remnants with associated well, remnants of windmill, and refuse scatter<br><i>(testing revealed midden to depth of 60 cm, construction and household refuse)</i> | 0.50 – 0.75 |
| 33-009760                   | Remnants of historic homestead dating to 1920s or 1930s; foundations, earthen dam, etc.  | 0.50 – 0.75 |
| 33-011224                   | 2 slicks and 1 mortar on 3 separate rocks  |             |
| 33-011225                   | 1 slick<br><i>(could not be relocated in 2011)</i>   | 0.25 – 0.50 |
| 33-011229                   | 1 complete basin metate  | 0.75 – 1.0  |
| 33-011230                   | 1 metate fragment and 1 hammerstone<br><i>(Could not be relocated in 2011)</i>   | 0.75 – 1.0  |
| 33-011231                   | 1 metate fragment<br><i>(could not be relocated in 2011)</i>   | 0.50 – 0.75 |
| 33-011232                   | 1 mano fragment and 1 hammerstone<br><i>(could not be relocated in 2011)</i>   | 0.25 – 0.50 |
| 33-011233                   | Isolated cobblestone retention wall<br><i>(destroyed during road widening)</i>   | 0.25 – 0.50 |
| 33-011234                   | Water tanks of indeterminate age<br><i>(could not be relocated in 2011, probably destroyed during widening of Winchester Road)</i>   | 0.50 – 0.75 |
| 33-012550                   | 1 metate fragment  | 0.50 – 0.75 |
| 33-012551                   | Base fragment of granitic bowl/mortar  | 0.50 – 0.75 |

|                              |   |             |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 33-013871<br>(CA-RIV-011964) | Segment of Old Winchester Road (120' x 30' patch of asphalt)  | 0.0 – 0.25  |
| 33-015047<br>(CA-RIV-8008)   | Incipient mortar and slick on 1 outcrop ( <i>could not be relocated in 2011, indications that they were destroyed by bulldozing activity</i> )                      | 0.0 – 0.25  |
| 33-015153                    | 3 horseshoes, several glass fragments, a few metal objects  | 0.25 – 0.50 |
| 33-017628                    | 2 groundstone fragments from same metate  | 0.75 – 1.0  |
| 33-020732<br>(CA-RIV-10654)  | Segment of Leon Road  | 0.75 – 1.0  |
| 33-028182                    | Burn pit containing post-historic debris and trash pit containing a mixture of historic and post-historic materials (bottles, ceramics, metal, leather, newspapers) | 0.75 – 1.0  |

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the CUP 200002 area of potential effect (APE), with negative results. At this time, responses to the 19 project scoping letters sent to tribal representatives interested in French Valley development has only been received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and the Pala Band of Mission Indians. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians stated that they have no additional comments to provide at this time, but may provide information to the Lead Agency during the AB 52 consultation process. The Pala Band of Mission Indians consulted their maps and determined that the project is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation and is also beyond the boundaries of the territory the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, they have no objection to the continuation of project activities currently planned and defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project.

The literature search offered no information specific to the subject property. Archival sources indicate that the first non-Native owner of the subject property was Juan Nicolas. According to General Land Office records on file with the California office of the Bureau of Land Management, on October 30, 1890, a State Volume Patent for 160.0 acres of land was issued to Juan Nicolas under authority of the Land Act of 1820 (3 Stat. 566), enacted April 24, 1820 (Fig. 7). The Land Act was a federal law that 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 them 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. At the time, these lands were located on the frontier within the Congress Lands of Ohio and elsewhere in the Northwest Territory and Missouri Territory, but later encompassed other lands in the West. Unlike the Homestead Act of 1862, land purchased under the Land Act of 1820 did not require

either residence or farming on the property, which is one reason such purchases were popular with land speculators.

Archival research also determined that Juan Nicolas' actual name was Jean Nicolas and it is unclear how the patent came to carry the name "Juan," although there is some precedent for his name being spelled differently (including the road named after him). Jean Nicolas was born on November 4, 1856 in France. He immigrated to the United States in 1876 and made his first home in Temecula. Apparently, his three brothers – Joseph, Maurius, and August – also immigrated and all four lived together and worked as shepherders. Interestingly, the 1880 United States Federal Census lists his name as John Nickolas. In December of 1888, Jean Nicolas became a naturalized citizen at the Los Angeles Superior Court and first registered to vote in 1890 (1860-1898 Great Register). As discussed previously, he was issued a patent for the 160 acres shown in Figure 8 on October 30, 1890. According to the 1900 thru 1940 United States Federal Censuses, he lived in the Auld District, which included Township 7 south Range 2 west and Township 6 south Range 2w; his property is in Section 32 of Township 6 south, Range 2 west and it is probable that the structures shown in Figure 8 represent his residence. Mr. Nicolas worked as a farmer, as well as renting out his land to others. He never married, but generally had a housekeeper and/or hired hands living with him. He died on September 11, 1942 and was buried in the Temecula Cemetery.

Cartographic research indicates that no structures appear within the property boundaries between 1852 and 1973 (dates of survey and/or aerial photographs used to compile the 1852 T.6s, R.2w plat and 1973 photorevised topographic map), indicating that the property was vacant during this period. As illustrated in Figure 8, it appears that Juan Nicolas never lived on the subject property, but instead, built structures and roads on the portion of his land south of the subject property.



# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

CERTIFICATE  
No. 3458

Whereas *Juan Nicolas 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 *Juan Nicolas*

according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 25th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," and the acts supplemental thereto, for the north west quarter of the north East quarter, the East half of the north West quarter and the north East quarter of the South West quarter of Section thirty-two in Township Six South of Range Two West of San Bernardino Meridian in California containing one hundred and sixty acres

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 *Juan Nicolas*

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 *Juan Nicolas*

and to his 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, thereto belonging, unto the said *Juan Nicolas*

and to his 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 proprietors 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 *J. 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 thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

L.S.

By the President: *Benjamin Harrison*  
By *Ellen MacFarland* Secretary  
*L.R. Conwell* Recorder of the General Land Office  
*ad interim*

Figure 7: Patent for 160.0 acres issued to Juan Nicolas on October 30, 1890.

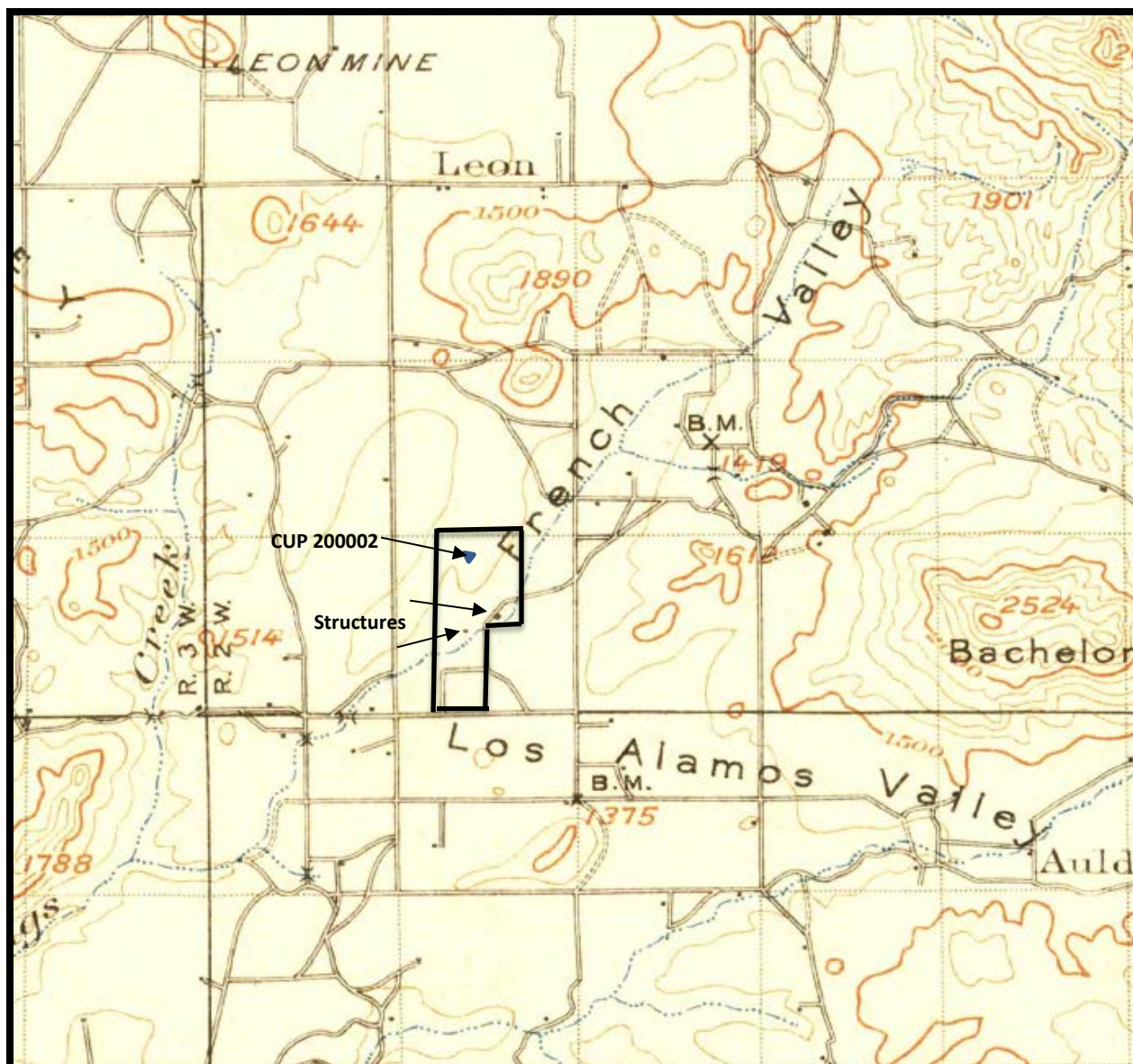


Figure 8: Location of CUP 200002 and structures within the Jean Nicolas property. Adapted from the 1901 USGS Elsinore Topographic Map (surveyed 1897-1898).

### Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric (i.e. Native American) or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of the subject property during the field survey. There are several large mounds of dirt mixed with rocks, old tires, metal, and miscellaneous materials deposited throughout the property. In addition, there is an abundance of imported rock, concrete, asphalt, and other debris that blankets much of the land. It is clear that the property has been used as a dumping ground for many years and has been repeatedly graded and disced. It does not appear that any portion of the property remains in a native state except what is beneath the debris.

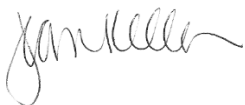
## RECOMMENDATIONS

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. During the current archaeological evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices. Despite the fact that no cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of Conditional Use Permit No. 200002, the property is situated in an area considered to be archaeologically and historically sensitive. One of the largest known Luiseño villages in Riverside County, Adobe Springs, is located just over one mile from of the property, and 29 other cultural resource properties of either prehistoric or historical origin are located within a one-mile radius of the property. In addition, the subject property was part of one of the original French Valley farmsteads that was occupied by Jean Nicolas for decades, beginning in 1890. Considering these facts, there is at least a possibility of a subsurface cultural deposit existing within the property boundaries. In addition, due to the abundance of debris that has been deposited across the property, there were several areas within the property that were not accessible for survey.

Therefore, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activities involving native soil (not import, fill, or stockpiled soil) associated with development of the Conditional Use Permit No. 200002 project be actively monitored by a Riverside County-qualified archaeologist. Neither tribe responding to the project scoping letters recommended tribal monitoring, but considering the sensitivity of this part of Riverside County, it is likely that such a request will be made during the AB 52 consultation process. Should any cultural resources be discovered during monitoring, ground disturbing activities shall be diverted or halted until a determination of the resource's significance according to CEQA criteria can be made and the appropriate level of mitigation recommended.

## 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.

Riverside County Certificate No. 232

March 27, 2020

Date



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- 1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898
- 1953 Map: Bachelor Mountain, 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: Bachelor Mountain, Calif. (7.5', 24,000); 1953 edition photorevised from aerial photos taken in 1972
- 1978 Map: Bachelor Mountain, Calif. (7.5', 24,000); 1973 photorevised edition photoinspected in 1978)

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## APPENDIX

Sacred Lands File Search Results  
Responses to Project Scoping Letter  
Records Search Results

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 25, 2020

Jean Keller  
Cultural Resources Consultant

Via Email to: [4jakeller@gmail.com](mailto:4jakeller@gmail.com)

### Re: Conditional Use Permit No. 200002 Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Keller:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
Wintun

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

COMMISSIONER  
**Joseph Myers**  
Pomo

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
2/25/2020**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla  
and Cupeño Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189  
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711  
Fax: (760) 782-0712  
Cahuilla

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla  
Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources  
Manager  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla  
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 846  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722  
Fax: (760) 369-7161  
hhaines@augustinetribe.com  
Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission  
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA, 92220  
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807  
Fax: (951) 922-8146  
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla  
Serrano

**Cabazon Band of Mission  
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA, 92203  
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593  
Fax: (760) 347-7880  
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov  
Cahuilla

**Pala Band of Mission Indians**

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

**Cahuilla Band of Indians**

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson  
52701 U.S. Highway 371  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549  
Fax: (951) 763-2808  
Chairman@cahuilla.net  
Cahuilla

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians**

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

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno  
Indians**

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

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 Conditional Use Permit No. 200002 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
2/25/2020**

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

John Gomez, Environmental  
Coordinator  
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

***Pechanga Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

***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

***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@quechantribe.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

***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

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

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

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

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

***Ramona Band of Cahuilla***

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105  
Fax: (951) 763-4325  
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

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

Steven Estrada, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Conditional Use Permit No. 200002 Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Riverside County  
2/25/2020**

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

Mercedes Estrada,  
P. O. Box 391820                      Cahuilla  
Anza, CA, 92539  
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700  
Fax: (951) 659-2228  
mercedes.estrada@santarosacah  
uilla-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

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

***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

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla  
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural  
Resource Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160                              Cahuilla  
Thermal, CA, 92274  
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022  
Fax: (760) 397-8146  
mmirelez@tmdci.org

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 Conditional Use Permit No. 200002 Project, Riverside County.

# Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

## CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

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



March 13, 2020

**Sent via email: 4jakeller@gmail.com**

Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.  
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244  
Encinitas, CA 92024

**Re: APN 480-462-004; CUP 200002**

Dear Dr. Keller,

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

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon's history, culture and identity. We have knowledge of a Luiseño place name, *tóipa*, within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band.

The Band thanks you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at [cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov](mailto:cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov).

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

Sincerely,



Cheryl Madrigal  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Cultural Resources Manager



March 20, 2020

Jean A. Keller  
Cultural Resources Consultant  
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244  
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Planning Application No. 2018-80

Dear Ms. Keller:

The Pala Band of Mission Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has received your notification of the project referenced above. This letter constitutes our response on behalf of Robert Smith, Tribal Chairman.

We have consulted our maps and determined that the project as described is not within the boundaries of the recognized Pala Indian Reservation. The project is also beyond the boundaries of the territory that the tribe considers its Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we have no objection to the continuation of project activities as currently planned and we defer to the wishes of Tribes in closer proximity to the project area.

We appreciate involvement with your initiative and look forward to working with you on future efforts. If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact Alexis Wallick by telephone at 760-891-3537 or by e-mail at [awallick@palatribe.com](mailto:awallick@palatribe.com).

Sincerely,



Shasta C. Gaughen, PhD  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Pala Band of Mission Indians

**ATTENTION: THE PALA TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL REQUESTS FOR CONSULTATION. PLEASE ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO SHASTA C. GAUGHEN AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ALSO SEND NOTICES TO PALA TRIBAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT SMITH.**

## **EASTERN INFORMATION CENTER**

California Historical Resources Information System  
Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418  
(951) 827-5745 - eickw@ucr.edu  
Inyo, Mono, and Riverside Counties

March 12, 2020

CHRIS Access and Use Agreement No.: #120  
ST-RIV-5568

Jean A. Keller  
Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant  
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244  
Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search for the Conditional Use Permit No. 200002 Project

Dear Jean Keller:

We received your request on February 13, 2020, for a cultural resources records search for the Conditional Use Permit No. 200002 project located in Section 32, T.6S, R. 2W, SBBM, in the French Valley area. We have reviewed our site records, maps, and manuscripts against the location map you provided.

Our records indicate that sixty-one cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of your project area. One of these studies involved the project area. A PDF copy of this report is included for your reference. Ten additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general project vicinity. All of these reports are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Report Listing" and "Eastern Information Center Report Detail" and are available upon request at 15¢/page plus \$40/hour for hard copies.

Our records indicate that twenty-nine cultural resources properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of your project area. One of these properties involved the project area. PDF copies of the records are included for your reference. All of these resources are listed on the attachment entitled "Eastern Information Center Resource Listing".

The above information is reflected on the enclosed maps. Areas that have been surveyed are highlighted in yellow. Numbers marked in blue ink refer to the report number (RI #). Cultural resources properties are marked in red; numbers in black refer to Trinomial designations, those in green to Primary Number designations. National Register properties are indicated in light blue.

Additional sources of information consulted are identified below.

National Register of Historic Places: no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.



Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD): no listed properties are located within the boundaries of the project area.

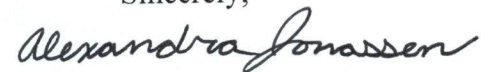
*Note: not all properties in the California Historical Resources Information System are listed in the OHP ADOE and BERD; the ADOE and BERD comprise lists of properties submitted to the OHP for review.*

As the Information Center for Riverside County, it is necessary that we receive a copy of all cultural resources reports and site information pertaining to this county in order to maintain our map and manuscript files. Confidential information provided with this records search regarding the location of cultural resources outside the boundaries of your project area should not be included in reports addressing the project area.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by the IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

Sincerely,



Alexandra Jonassen  
Information Officer

Enclosures

## Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs   | Year | Author(s)                                     | Title  | Affiliation  | Resources   |
|------------|---|------|---|--|--|---|
| RI-00002   | NADB-R - 1080003;<br>Voided - MF-0003                           | 1953 | Malcolm J. Rogers                             | Miscellaneous Field Notes - Riverside County. San Diego Museum of Man  | San Diego Museum of Man                                  |   |
| RI-00004   | NADB-R - 1080005;<br>Voided - MF-0005                           | 1948 | B.E. McGown                                   | Report of Archaeological Survey: Temecula Flood Control Basin, Temecula, California  | Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California | 33-000270, 33-000365, 33-000523, 33-001333  |
| RI-00018   | NADB-R - 1080043;<br>Voided - MF-0024                           | 1948 | B.E. McCown                                   | Report Of Archaeological Survey, Pauba Flood Control Basin, Temecula,, California  | Archaeological Survey Association                        |   |
| RI-00026   | NADB-R - 1080025;<br>Voided - MF-0032                           | 1971 | Margie Akin                                   | A Survey of the Archaeological Resources of the Santa Ana and San Jacinto River Basins   | Department of Anthropology, U.C. Riverside               |   |
| RI-00313   | NADB-R - 1080372;<br>Voided - MF-0287                           | 1978 | Stephen Bouscaren                             | Enviromental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of a Portion of the Winchester Area, Riverside County, California  | Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside             |   |
| RI-00450   | NADB-R - 1080493;<br>Voided - MF-0393                           | 1974 | T. Suss and M. Cole                           | Archaeological Impact Report - Parcel Map 6026   | San Bernardino County Museum Association                 |   |
| RI-00754   | NADB-R - 1084771;<br>Submitter - RCT-401-1;<br>Voided - MF-0674 | 1994 | Deborah McLean                                | Negative Archaeological Survey Report:Replacement of Exising Timber-Stringer Bridge at Washington Street and French Valley Stream Crossing                                       | LSA Associates   |   |
| RI-01955   | NADB-R - 1082349;<br>Voided - MF-2124                           | 1977 | HELLER, ROD, TIM<br>TETHEROW, and C.<br>WHITE | AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUNDESERT NUCLEAR PROJECT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION   | WIRTH ASSOCIATES   |   |
| RI-02059   | NADB-R - 1082494;<br>Voided - MF-2258                           | 1983 | Joan Oxendine                                 | The Luiseno Village During the Late Prehistoric Era: A Dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Anthropology | University of California, Riverside                      |   |
| RI-02200   | NADB-R - 1082629;<br>Voided - MF-2384;<br>Voided - RI-08168     | 1987 | Christopher E. Drover                         | A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT - SABA I COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT   | AUTHOR(S)  |   |
| RI-02344   | NADB-R - 1082807;<br>Voided - MF-2549                           | 1988 | Christopher E. Drover<br>and Daniel McCarthy  | Rancho California Masterplan: A Cultural Resources Overview- Rancho California Development Company, The Bedford Group  | AUTHORS  |   |
| RI-02580   | NADB-R - 1083063;<br>Voided - MF-2800                           | 1990 | DROVER,<br>CHRISTOPHER E.                     | A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, DUTCH VILLAGE PROJECT, FRENCH VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.  | AUTHOR(S)  | 33-001105, 33-001270, 33-002257, 33-003839, 33-003840, 33-003841, 33-003842, 33-003843, 33-003844, 33-003845, 33-003846 |

## Report List

| Report No. | Other IDs                             | Year | Author(s)                                | Title  | Affiliation                                | Resources  |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------|--|--|--|--|
| RI-02581   | NADB-R - 1083717;<br>Voided - MF-2800 | 1991 | KELLER, JEAN A.                          | SITE EVALUATION OF CA-RIV-3840,<br>RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  | AUTHOR(S)                                  | 33-003840  |
| RI-02582   | NADB-R - 1084764;<br>Voided - MF-2800 | 1990 | DROVER, C. E.                            | A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT:<br>WINCHESTER 1800, FRENCH VALLEY,<br>RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA   | AUTHOR                                     | 33-001105, 33-001270, 33-003840,<br>33-003842, 33-003843, 33-003844,<br>33-003845, 33-003846   |
| RI-03490   | NADB-R - 1084161;<br>Voided - MF-3748 | 1991 | MCINTOSH, BEVERLY<br>CHILDS              | The Juan Bautista De Anza Trail Past,<br>Present and Future, Baja to Riverside,<br>California  | n/a  |  |
| RI-03604   | NADB-R - 1084327;<br>Voided - MF-3878 | 1992 | Carleton S. Jones                        | The Development of Cultural Complexity<br>Among the Luiseno: A Thesis Presented to<br>the Department of Anthropology, California<br>State University, Long Beach in Partial<br>Fulfillment of the Requirements for the<br>Degree, Master of Arts | California State University,<br>Long Beach |  |
| RI-03623   | NADB-R - 1084361;<br>Voided - MF-3910 | 1993 | KELLER, JEAN A.                          | A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL<br>ASSESSMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE<br>GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT 370: 42.22<br>ACRES OF LAND NEAR TEMECULA,<br>RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA.  | AUTHOR                                     |  |
| RI-03719   | NADB-R - 1084520;<br>Voided - MF-4040 | 1993 | SCHAEFER, JERRY                          | THE THOMPSON-CUMMINS FARMSTEAD:<br>ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL<br>INVESTIGATIONS OF AN EARLY 20TH<br>CENTURY FARM IN FRENCH VALLEY,<br>RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  | BRIAN F. MOONEY<br>ASSOCIATES              | 33-005133  |
| RI-04150   | NADB-R - 1085613                      | 2000 | SMITH, BRIAN F. and<br>JOHNNA L. BUYSSSE | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL<br>STUDY FOR THE FRENCH VALLEY<br>SPECIFIC PLAN/EIR, FRENCH VALLEY,<br>COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, SPECIFIC PLAN<br>NO. 312/EIR NO. 411, GENERAL PLAN<br>AMENDMENT NO. 472   | BRIAN F. SMITH AND<br>ASSOCIATES           | 33-009759, 33-009760, 33-009777,<br>33-009778, 33-009779   |
| RI-04404   | NADB-R - 1085736;<br>Voided - MF-4913 | 2000 | JONES AND STOKES<br>ASSOCIATES, INC.     | FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES<br>INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE WILLIAMS<br>COMMUNICATIONS, INC., FIBER OPTIC<br>CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT,<br>RIVERSIDE TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA<br>VOL I-IV.  | JONES AND STOKES<br>ASSOCIATES, INC.       | 33-000816, 33-000817, 33-000862,<br>33-001845, 33-002970, 33-003081,<br>33-003839, 33-004202, 33-004624,<br>33-004744, 33-004768, 33-007587,<br>33-007601, 33-008105, 33-008172,<br>33-009772, 33-009773, 33-009774,<br>33-009775, 33-009776 |
| RI-04463   | NADB-R - 1085806                      | 1989 | MACKO, MICHAEL E.                        | ARCHAEOLOGICAL SRUVEY REPORT OF<br>AMCOR PROPERTIES, INC. 600-ACRE<br>FRENCH VALLEY SPECIFIC LAND USE<br>PLAN, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  | MACKO<br>ARCHAEOLOGICAL<br>CONSULTING      | 33-009777  |

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| Report No. | Other IDs                            | Year | Author(s)                                 | Title   | Affiliation  | Resources                                  |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------|---|---|--|--|
| RI-04497   | NADB-R - 1085858                     | 1999 | SMITH, BRIAN F. and LARRY J. PIERSON      | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL STUDY FOR THE LUSHING PROJECT: FRENCH VALLEY, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE (TM-29017)   | BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES                                | 33-001105, 33-001270, 33-003844, 33-003845 |
| RI-04498   | NADB-R - 1085859                     | 2001 | KELLER, JEAN A.                           | A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 29202, 30.0 ACRES OF LAND NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA                                    | AUTHOR   |  |
| RI-04593   | NADB-R - 1085953                     | 1999 | SMITH, BRIAN F. and LARRY J. PIERSON      | AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL STUDY FOR THE BROOKFIELD PROJECT, FRENCH VALLEY, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE   | BRIAN F. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES                                | 33-006334, 33-007797                       |
| RI-04594   | NADB-R - 1085954                     | 2002 | DEMACK, CAROL R. and MILOS VELECHOVSKY    | REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR 43-ACRE PROJECT AREA IN FRENCH VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA   | ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION               |  |
| RI-04634   | NADB-R - 1085993                     | 2002 | KELLER, JEAN A.                           | A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF QUINTA DO LAGO, TENTATIVE TRACT MAPS 28297 AND 28298, 63.0 ACRES OF LAND NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA             | Cultural Resources Consultant, Encinitas, CA                 | 33-003841                                  |
| RI-04709   | NADB-R - 1086076; Submitter - BEH432 | 2004 | DUKE, CURT and NAT LAWSON                 | CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, FRENCH VALLEY ASSEMBLAGE, NEAR MENIFEE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  | LSA ASSOCIATES, INC., RIVERSIDE                              |  |
| RI-04762   | NADB-R - 1083854; Voided - MF-3495   | 1990 | BARKER, LEO R. and ANN E. HUSTON, EDITORS | DEATH VALLEY TO DEADWOOD; KENNECOTT TO CRIPPLE CREEK. PROCEEDINGS OF THE HISTORIC MINING CONFERENCE, JANUARY 23-27, 1989, DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT                                | Division of National Register Programs National Park Service |  |
| RI-04789   | NADB-R - 1086151                     | 2004 | GUST, SHERRI                              | PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 32171, 9.04 ACRES OF LAND NEAR THE CITY OF MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | ULTRASYSTEMS ENVIRONMENTAL                                   |  |

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| Report No. | Other IDs                                    | Year | Author(s)   | Title   | Affiliation                       | Resources |
|------------|--|------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| RI-04790   | NADB-R - 1086152                             | 2003 | TABARES, NATASHA, SHERRI GUST, and MARY PAT HICKSON               | ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT AND MITIGATION PLAN FOR THE SKYVIEW PROJECT, WINCHESTER, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  | COGSTONE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INC. |           |
| RI-04935   | NADB-R - 1086297; Submitter - 02-03-03-721   | 2003 | MCKENNA ET AL.  | A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVY OF ASSESSOR PARCEL 467-240-035 AND 467-240-036, COMPRISING 20 ACRES IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  | MCKENNA ET AL.                    |           |
| RI-04936   | NADB-R - 1086298; Submitter - 08-03-09-799   | 2003 | MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.  | A PHASE I CULTRAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF ASSESSOR PARCELS 467-160-047 AND 467-160-012, COMPRISING 20 ACRES IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA   | MCKENNA ET AL.                    |           |
| RI-05457   | NADB-R - 1086820; Submitter - RYH432         | 2005 | GOODWIN, RIORDAN and ROBERT REYNOLDS                              | ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM, QUINTA DE LAGO, FRENCH VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA  | LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.              | 33-003841 |
| RI-06046   | NADB-R - 1087409; Submitter - 7979-109       | 2004 | TENNYSON, MATTHEW   | CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE VEREECKEN PROPERTY, WINCHESTER HILLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA   | SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS    |           |
| RI-06047   | NADB-R - 1087410                             | 2005 | TETRA TECH, INC.  | A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 29 ACRES FOR THE PROPOSED FRENCH VALLEY TOWN CENTER TO BE LOCATED ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WINCHESTER ROAD AND THOMPSON ROAD IN AN UNINCORPORATED AREA OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA | TETRA TECH, INC.                  |           |
| RI-06368   | NADB-R - 1087731; Submitter - CONTRACT #1661 | 2005 | TANG, BAI, MICHAEL HOGAN, MATTHEW WETHERBEE, and DANIEL BALLESTER | HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB PROJECT, TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP NO. 32914, FRENCH VALLEY AREA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  | CRM TECH                          |           |
| RI-06775   | Other - 00054.07                             | 2007 | Jordan, Stacey C.   | Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company DSP-Appaloosa 12KV O/O Auld Substation Project, Riverside County, California, (WO#6077-5388, AI#5-5335)   | Jones & Stokes                    | 33-009760 |

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| Report No. | Other IDs   | Year | Author(s)   | Title   | Affiliation                                       | Resources            |
|------------|---|------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| RI-06902   | Submitter - Job No. 1156  | 2006 | McKenna, Jeanette A.  | Results of a Grading Monitoring Program for Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring) at Tract 3118, French Valley, Riverside County, California                     | McKenna et al.                                    |                      |
| RI-06903   |   | 1994 | McLean, Deborah   | Negative HSPR Report: Bridge Replacement on Washington Street over French Valley Stream, Riverside County   | LSA Associates, Inc.                              |                      |
| RI-07270   |   | 2007 | Robert S. White and Laura S. White                                | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Approximately 26 Acres Parcel as Shown on TTM 33751 Located Adjacent to Leon and Winchester Roads in French Valley, Unincorporated Riverside County, | Archaeological Associates                         |                      |
| RI-07390   |   | 2006 | Lord, Kenneth J.  | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Kona Road III Project, A 4.65-Acre Property, (APN 467-160-017), In French Valley Area of Unincorporated Riverside County, California.                      | MBA   |                      |
| RI-07436   |   | 2007 | Barros de Philip  | Phase I Archaeological Assessment of a 20-Acre Parcel in French Valley at the Corner of Thompson and Pourroy Roads in Riverside County, California  | Professional Archaeological Services              |                      |
| RI-07438   |   | 2007 | Aislin-Kay, Marnie and Lord, Kenneth                              | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Granite Homes Project Tract 35664 French Valley, County of Riverside, California  | Michael Brandman Associates                       |                      |
| RI-07477   | Submitter - SWCA Project No. 10283-111, SWCA Cultural Resources Report No. 2007-221 | 2007 | Tuma, Michael W. and Joan Brown                                   | Archaeological Monitoring for the Spencer's Crossing Phase I Project, Near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California   | SWCA Environmental Consultants, Mission Viejo, CA | 33-005133, 33-009760 |
| RI-07588   |   | 2006 | Collins, Nora and Brian F. Smith                                  | An Archaeological Survey for the Lake Skinner MWD Electrical Line Corridor Project  | Brian F. Smith and Associates                     |                      |
| RI-07838   | Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2244B   | 2008 | Bodmer, Clarence, Thomas Melzer, and Laura Shaker                 | Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Winchester 20 Project, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 480-170-002, 963-100-001, 963-10-002, near the City of Murietta, Riverside County, California                | CRM TECH  |                      |
| RI-07867   | Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2244  | 2008 | Tang, Bai "Tom", Clarence Bodmer, Thomas Melzer, and Laura Shaker | Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Assessor's Parcel Nos. 963-060-019, -020, and -021, near the City of Murietta, Riverside County, California  | CRM TECH  | 33-002257            |



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| Report No. | Other IDs  | Year | Author(s)  | Title  | Affiliation  | Resources   |
|------------|--|------|--|--|--|---|
| RI-08014   |  | 2004 | Sherri Gust  | Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Survey And Assessment Of Tentative Tract Map No. 32171  | Principle Invesitgator, Archaeology and Paleontology |   |
| RI-08037   |  | 2004 | Kim Scott and Sherri Gust                          | Phase I Archaeological & Paleontological Resources Survey & Assessment of Assessors Parcel Number 467-160-016  | UltraSystems Environmental, Irvine, California       |   |
| RI-08156   | Submitter - 2292   | 2008 | Bai Tang and Michael Hogan                         | Phase I Archaeological Assessment Tentative Parcel Map No. 36161 Winchester Plaza Project French Valley Area, Riverside County, California             | CRM Tech, Colton, California                         |   |
| RI-08456   | Caltrans - District 8-RIV-79-KP R13.5/R25.6 (PM R8.4/R15.8) EA 08-464600; Caltrans - District 8-RIV-79-KP R13.5/R25.6 (PM R8.4/R15.8) EA 08-464600 | 2008 | Richard Starzak, Noelle Storey, and Mark Robinson  | Historic Property Survey Report: State Route (SR) 79 Widening between Thompson Road and Domenigoni Parkway in the Coutry of Riverside, California      | ICF Jones & Stokes                                   | 33-001418   |
| RI-08602   | Caltrans - EA 08-464600; Other - EA 08-464600  | 2010 | Mark Robinson                                      | Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report State Route 79 Widening Report Between Thompson Road and Domenigoni Parkway Riverside County, California     | ICF Jones & Stoke                                    |   |
| RI-08715   |  | 2011 | Joan George  | Letter Report: Cultural Resources Monitoring for Eastern Municipal Water District's Leon Road Recycled Water Booster Station Project                   | Applied EarthWorks                                   |   |
| RI-08808   |  | 2011 | Wayne H. Bonner and Sarah A. Williams              | Letter Report: Cultural Reources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA IE24280-A  | Michael Brandman Associates                          |   |
| RI-08955   | Submitter - Project No. 60247921.300   | 2015 | Stacie Wilson, Jill Gibson, and Theodore G. Cooley | Cultural Resources Survey Report For The Proposed Southern California Edison Valley South 115 KV Subtransmission Project, Riverside County, California | AECOM  | 33-001074, 33-001175, 33-004008, 33-004012, 33-011250, 33-011254, 33-011449, 33-012439, 33-012443, 33-012444, 33-013299, 33-013871, 33-014370, 33-014389, 33-015313, 33-015314, 33-015743, 33-016709, 33-016975, 33-021021, 33-021022, 33-021023, 33-021024, 33-021025, 33-021026, 33-021027, 33-021028, 33-021029, 33-021030, 33-021031, 33-021032 |

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| Report No. | Other IDs                                   | Year | Author(s)                                    | Title   | Affiliation                         | Resources   |
|------------|---|------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| RI-09070   |   | 2013 | Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith          | PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE YATES ROAD PROJECT (TTM 36437) COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE APNs 467-390-001 through -016  | Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. |   |
| RI-09417   |   | 2015 | Brian F. Smith                               | Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Blessed Teresa of Calcutta Catholic Parish Project, PP24903, Winchester, Riverside County, California  | Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. |   |
| RI-09802   |   | 2015 | Brian F. Smith                               | Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Spencer's Crossing Housing Subdivision Project (Tracts 32289 and 36418), Northwest of French Valley in Unincorporated Riverside County, California               | Brian F. Smith & Associates         |   |
| RI-09854   |   | 2009 | Sherri Gust and Amy Glover                   | Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the Blessed Teresa of Calcutta Catholic Church Project in Riverside County, California   | Cogstone                            | 33-011224   |
| RI-09950   |   | 2017 | Brian F. Smith                               | Cultural Resources Monitoring Project for Spenerts Crossing Project   | Brian F. Smith and Associates       |   |
| RI-10035   | Other - Project No. 08-0000-0742 (EA 46460) | 2017 | Joan George and Vanessa Mirro                | Archaeological Monitoring Report. State Route 79 Widening Project 08-RIV-79-KP R13.5/R25.6 (PM R8.4/R15.8) Riverside County, California   | Applied Earth Works, Inc.           |   |
| RI-10244   | Submitter - Helix Proj. No.: KAB-239        | 2018 | Mary Robbins-Wade and Dominique Diaz de Leon | Letter Report: Turtle Ranch Project, Cultural Resources Monitoring Report   | HELIX Environmental Planning        | 33-028182   |
| RI-10274   |   | 2017 | Brian F. Smith                               | Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for TR 37053-1, the Spencer's Crossing Project (French Valley Specific Plan-SP00312A2), Northwest of French Valley in Unincorporated Riverside County, California        | Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. |   |
| RI-10323   |   | 2018 | Michael Hogan                                | Memorandum on Archaeological Resources and Sensitivity Streamlined Oversight Process Projects EA 0K400 and EA 0L190 In and near the City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California CRM TECH Contract No. 3314 | CRM TECH                            |   |
| RI-10351   |   | 2016 | JOHN J. EDDY                                 | ATTACHMENT B HISTORIC PROPERTIES TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE CLINTON KEITH ROAD EXTENSION PROJECT NEAR MURRIETA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  | APPLIED EARTHWORKS, INC.            | 33-011739, 33-016989, 33-023478, 33-023479, 33-023480, 33-023481, 33-023482 |

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| Report No. | Other IDs | Year | Author(s)                                       | Title  | Affiliation                         | Resources  |
|------------|-----------|------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| RI-10363   |           | 2018 | Sarah A. Williams                               | Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate CSL01957/14296243 (Murrieta Marketplace), NW intersection of Winchester Road and Max Gilliss Boulevard, Murrieta, Riverside County, California (EBI Project #6118001344) | Helix Environmental Planning        |  |
| RI-10431   |           | 2017 | Brian F. Smith and Elena C. Goralogia           | A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the French Valley Specific Plan Project (GPA01163; SP00312A2; TF37053; Environmental Assessment No. 42868), French Valley, Riverside County   | Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. | 33-009777, 33-009778, 33-009779, 33-011257, 33-011259  |
| RI-10737   |           | 2019 | M. Colleen Hamilton, Ken Moslak, and Evam Mills | Archaeological Construction Monitoring Report for the Clinton Keith Road Extension Project Near Murrieta, Riverside County, California   | Applied EarthWorks                  | 33-023479, 33-023480, 33-023481, 33-023482, 33-023483, 33-023904, 33-023906                                  |
| RI-10781   |           | 2019 | Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith           | A CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR TRACTS 37053 AND 37053-2 OF THE SPENCERS'S CROSSING PROJECT SP00312A2; BGR1200011; BGR1800052; BGR1800239 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA   | Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. | 33-009777, 33-009778, 33-009779, 33-011259   |
| RI-10816   |           | 2016 | John J. Eddy                                    | Discovery and Monitoring Plan for the Clinton Keith Road Extension Project Near Murrieta, Riverside County, California   | Applied EarthWorks Inc.             | 33-016689, 33-016990, 33-023478, 33-023479, 33-023480, 33-023481, 33-023482, 33-023483, 33-023904, 33-023906 |

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| Primary No. | Trinomial      | Other IDs   | Type                | Age         | Attribute codes                 | Recorded by   | Reports  |
|-------------|----------------|---|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| P-33-001270 | CA-RIV-001270  | Other - The Lushing Project                               |                     | Prehistoric |                                 | 1978 (S. Bouscaren);<br>1980 (Scroth, Archaeological Resource Management Corp.);<br>1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover 13522 Malena Dr. Tustin Ca 92680);<br>1999 (Larry J. Pierson, Brian F. Smith and Associates) | RI-00752, RI-02580,<br>RI-02582, RI-04497,<br>RI-09736           |
| P-33-003840 | CA-RIV-003840  | Other - DV 2  | Site                | Prehistoric |                                 | 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Tustin, CA.);<br>1991 (J. Keller, Jean A. Keller, Temecula, CA.)  | RI-02580, RI-02581,<br>RI-02582, RI-05085,<br>RI-05109, RI-08751 |
| P-33-003841 | CA-RIV-003841  | Other - DV 3  | Site                | Prehistoric | AP16; AP16; AP16;<br>AP16       | 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Tustin, CA.)  | RI-02580, RI-04634,<br>RI-05457, RI-08751                        |
| P-33-003842 | CA-RIV-003842  | Other - DV 4  | Site                | Prehistoric | AP16; AP16; AP16;<br>AP16       | 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Tustin, CA.)  | RI-02580, RI-02582   |
| P-33-003843 | CA-RIV-003843  | Other - SRI-9981;<br>Other - DV 5                         | Site                | Prehistoric |                                 | 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Tustin, CA.);<br>2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI)  | RI-02580, RI-02582,<br>RI-07875                                  |
| P-33-003844 | CA-RIV-003844  | National Register - 7;<br>Other - DV 6                    | Site                | Historic    | AH02; AH03; AH04;<br>AH05; AH16 | 1990 (C.E. Drover and D.M. Smith, Christopher Drover, Tustin, CA.);<br>1999 (Larry J. Pierson, Brian F. Smith & Associates, San Diego, CA.)   | RI-02580, RI-02582,<br>RI-04497, RI-09736                        |
| P-33-005133 | CA-RIV-005133  | Other - Thompson-Cummins Farmstead;<br>Voided - 33-009759 | Building, Structure | Historic    | AH02; AH05; HP33                | 1993 (Jerry Schaefer, Drew Palette, Pam Palette, Russ Collett, Collin O'Neil, Brian F. Mooney Associates);<br>2000 (J. Buysse, Brian F. Smith & Associates)   | RI-03719, RI-07477,<br>RI-08751                                  |
| P-33-006334 |                |   | Building            | Historic    | HP02                            | 1983 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)   | RI-04593   |
| P-33-007797 |                |   | Building            | Historic    | HP02                            | 1983 (J. Warner, Riverside County Historical Comm.)   | RI-04593   |
| P-33-008932 | CA-RIV-006339  | Other - Winchester 52-1                                   | Site                | Prehistoric | AP04                            | 1999 (Jean Keller, Cultural Resources Consultant)   |  |
| P-33-008933 | CA-RIV-006340  | Other - Winchester 52-2                                   | Site                | Prehistoric | AP04                            | 1999 (Jean A. Keller, Cultural Resources Consultant)  |  |
| P-33-009478 | CA-RIV-006378H | Other - DV-6  | Site                | Historic    | AH02; AH04; AH05                | 1999 (Kevin P. Hunt, BFSA)  | RI-07875, RI-09736   |

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| Primary No. | Trinomial | Other IDs                                  | Type                 | Age         | Attribute codes  | Recorded by  | Reports                         |
|-------------|-----------|--|----------------------|-------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| P-33-009760 |           | Other - MAC-6                              | Structure,<br>Object | Historic    | AH02; HP21; HP33 | 2000;<br>2007 (Brown, Joan);<br>2007 (Tsunoda, Koji, Jones &<br>Stokes)  | RI-04150, RI-06775,<br>RI-07477 |
| P-33-011224 |           |  | Site                 | Prehistoric | AP04             | 2001 (William Sawyer, Caroline<br>Braker, LSA Associates, Inc.)  | RI-09736, RI-09854              |
| P-33-011225 |           | Other - SRI-9982;<br>Other - CETAP 4-s-2   | Other                | Prehistoric | AP16             | 2001 (William Sawyer, Caroline<br>Braker, LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI)  | RI-09736                        |
| P-33-011229 |           | Other - CETAP 4-s-2                        | Other                | Prehistoric | AP16             | 2001 (William Sawyer, Caroline<br>Braker, LSA Associates, Inc.)  | RI-09736                        |
| P-33-011230 |           | Other - SRI-355;<br>Other - CETAP 4-l-2    | Other                | Prehistoric | AP16             | 2001 (William Sawyer and Caroline<br>Braker, LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI)   | RI-09736                        |
| P-33-011231 |           | Other - SRI-9979;<br>Other - CETAP 4-l-3   | Other                | Prehistoric | AP16             | 2001 (William Sawyer, Caroline<br>Braker, LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI)  | RI-09736                        |
| P-33-011232 |           | Other - SRI-9978;<br>Other - CETAP 4-l-4   | Other                | Prehistoric | AP16             | 2001 (William Sawyer, Caroline<br>Braker, LSA Associates, Inc.)  | RI-09736                        |
| P-33-011233 |           | Other - CETAP 4-l-5 H;<br>Other - SRI-9983 | Other                | Historic    | AH11             | 2001 (W. Sawyer/C. Braker, LSA<br>Associates);<br>2005 (M. Robinson, Jones &<br>Stokes);<br>2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI)                        |                                 |
| P-33-011234 |           | Other - CETAP 4-l-6                        | Other                | Historic    | AH05             | 2001 (W. Sawyer/C. Braker, LSA<br>Associates);<br>2005 (M. Robinson, Jones &<br>Stokes);<br>2012 (Stacie Wilson and Stephanie<br>Klock, SRI) |                                 |
| P-33-012550 |           | Other - 2                                  | Other                | Prehistoric |                  | 1987 (Schroth, Everson,<br>Archaeological Research Unit)   | RI-02158, RI-08751              |
| P-33-012551 |           | Other - SRI-9985                           |                      | Prehistoric |                  | 1987 (Schroth and Everson,<br>Archeological Research Unit, UCR)  | RI-02158, RI-08751              |

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| Primary No. | Trinomial     | Other IDs   | Type  | Age         | Attribute codes | Recorded by   | Reports  |
|-------------|---------------|---|-------|-------------|-----------------|---|--|
| P-33-013871 | CA-RIV-011964 | National Register - 6Z;<br>Other - segment of Winchester Road/SR79;<br>Other - LSA-RLM330-R-1 | Site  | Historic    | AH07; HP37      | 2002 (Goodwin, Riordan, LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2003 (Goodwin, R., LSA Associates, Inc.);<br>2008 (Andrew Bursan, ICF Jones and Stokes);<br>2012 (Wilson, Stacie and Jill Gibson, AECOM);<br>2012 (Wilson, Stacie and Jill Gibson, AECOM);<br>2012 (n/a, AECOM);<br>2013 (Josh Smallwood, Applied Earthworks Inc) | RI-06674, RI-07692,<br>RI-08751, RI-08785,<br>RI-08955, RI-08996,<br>RI-09024, RI-09113,<br>RI-09736 |
| P-33-015047 | CA-RIV-008008 | Other - SRI-9984;<br>Other - Su 1   | Site  | Prehistoric | AP04            | 2006 (Keller, Jean A., Author);<br>2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI);<br>2012 (Stacie Wilson and Stephanie Klock, AECOM)  |  |
| P-33-015153 |               | Other - SRI-9986;<br>Other - Skyview Trash Pit  | Site  | Historic    | AH01; HP01      | 2006 (Degelmann, Erica, Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.);<br>2011 (Scott Kremkau, SRI)   | RI-08751   |
| P-33-017628 |               | Other - CRM TECH 2292-Iso-1   | Other | Prehistoric | AP16            | 2008 (Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)   |  |
| P-33-020732 | CA-RIV-010654 | Other - SRI-11112   | Site  | Historic    | AH07; HP37      | 2011 (S. Kremkau, Statistical Research, Inc.)   |  |
| P-33-028182 |               | Resource Name - Turtle Ranch  | Site  | Historic    | AH04            | 2017 (Mary Villalobos and Chris Yearyen, HELIX Environmental Planning)  | RI-10244   |