

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE MENIFEE RIVERWALK
PROJECT SITE AS SHOWN ON TPM 38219 LOCATED ADJACENT TO BRADLEY
ROAD AND SOUTH OF THE SALT CREEK CHANNEL
CITY OF MENIFEE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY**

Prepared by

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APNs 338-150-031-0 & 046-4

USGS topographic quadrangle: 7.5' Romoland
NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBBM

2nd Revision

December, 2021

KEYWORDS: Phase I Survey, Sun City, Menifee, Salt Creek Channel, Riverside County

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



.....
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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Menifee Riverwalk Project Site as Shown on TPM 38219 Located adjacent to Bradley Road and South of the Salt Creek Channel, City of Menifee, Riverside County

Prepared for: Mr. Al Womble
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USGS Quadrangle: Romoland 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (1953, photorevised 1979).

Study Area: 15± Acres, TPM 38219
APNs 338-150-031-0 & 046-4

NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBBM

Keywords: Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Sun City, Menifee, Salt Creek Channel, Riverside County

Negative Results

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Washington Murrieta 5, LLC, Archaeological Associates has revised a 2007 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the 15+acre Menifee Riverwalk project site as shown on TPM 38219. The property is located immediately southwest of the intersection of Bradley Road and the Salt Creek Channel in the community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County. Presently, it is desired construct single family homes within the study area.

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

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

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

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for Washington Murrieta 5 LLC by Archaeological Associates. It describes the results of a revised cultural resources assessment of 15± acres of vacant land as shown on TPM 38219 (APNs 338-150-031-0 & 046-4). The study area is located adjacent to the west side of Bradley Road, north of Newport Road and immediately south of the Salt Creek Channel in the community of Sun City, City of Menifee, Riverside County. Presently, project proponents desire to construct 199 residential units of single family housing within the project area.

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

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

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area lies at the north end of the Menifee Valley, west of Interstate 215 and north of Newport Road in Sun City (Menifee), unincorporated Riverside County (fig. 1). More specifically, it is situated immediately southwest of the point where Bradley Road crosses through the Salt Creek Channel. Legally, the subject property is situated in the Northeast ¼ of

the Southeast ¼ of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian as shown on a portion of the USGS *Romoland 7.5'* Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

The study area is somewhat rectangular in shape with the eastern property boundary delineated by Bradley Road and the western boundary by the Riverside County Flood Control and Wastewater Conservation District's (RCFCWCD) Bradley Road Channel (concrete, trapezoidal daylight channel). The northern boundary lies adjacent to the Salt Creek Channel (broad, earthen daylight channel). The southern boundary abuts the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS). Access to the project site is best achieved from Bradley Road (figs. 3 & 4).

B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in a region of Riverside County where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally wet winters. Topographically, the study area is flat and devoid of any significant relief. Elevations average 1417 feet above mean sea level throughout the property. As a result of discing for weed abatement, on-site vegetation generally consists of a sparse cover of non-native opportunistic grasses and exotic weeds. Some of the more readily identifiable plants observed included foxtail, short-pod mustard, sunflower *Datura*, and tumbleweed. Fauna encountered were limited to doves, crows, and few common lizards. Soils comprise clayey and sandy loam. No natural surface water or bedrock boulders or exposures were encountered anywhere within the subject property.

Disturbance within the study area is widespread but not unexpected due to close proximity to existing development. Aside from the aforementioned discing, the north-central portion of the property is covered with windrows and piles of rocky fill material. Additionally, several large tree stumps, some corrugated metal drain pipe, and greenwaste have been illicitly dumped on the parcel.

C. General Prehistory of southern California

1. Introduction

The Native Americans occupying most of Riverside, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties at the time of the Spanish arrival had not always held these territories. Their earliest well-documented predecessors, who are known only archaeologically, are collectively referred to as the "Millingstone" peoples. Millingstone groups are thought to have been scattered over much

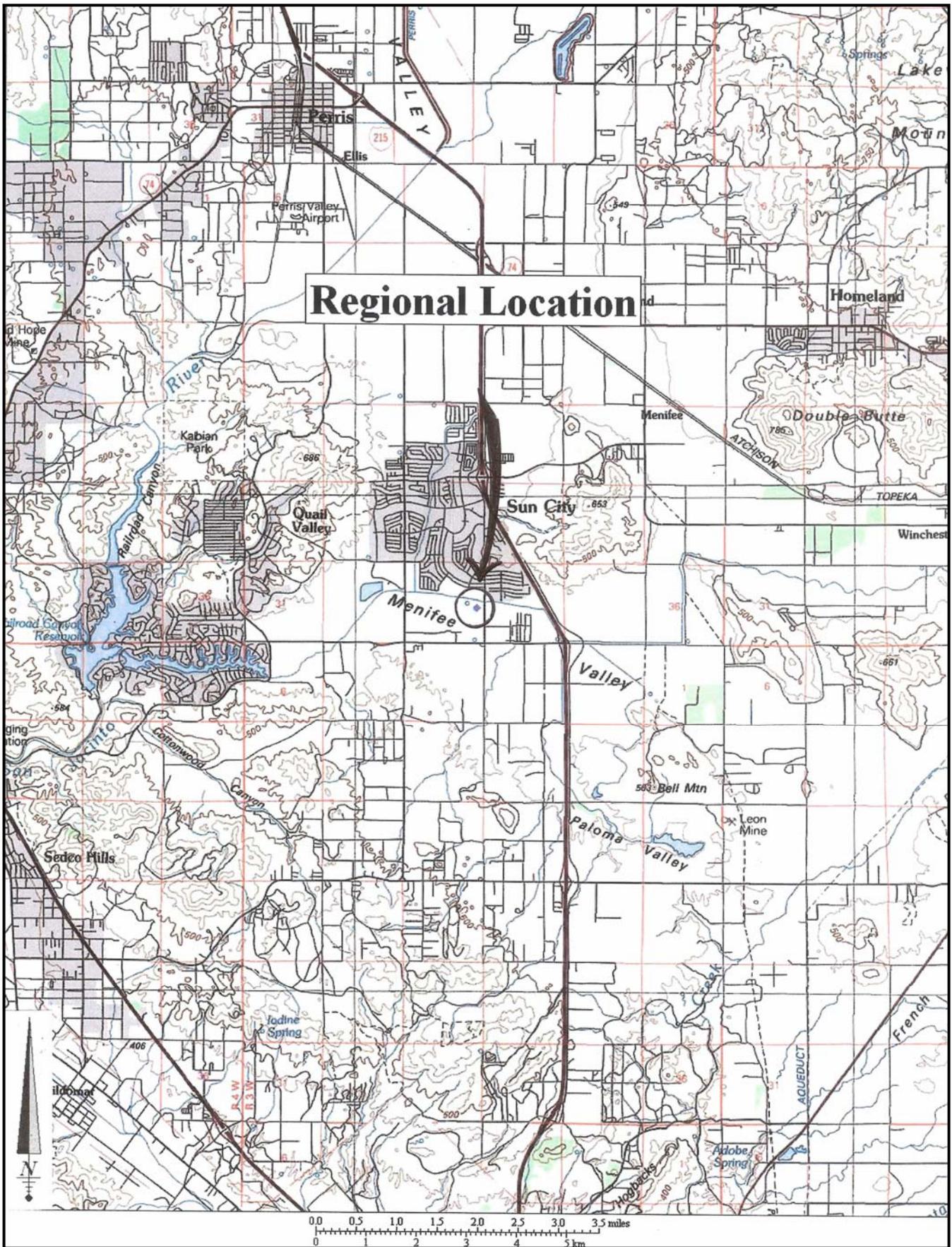


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the *Santa Ana* USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map sheet (1983).

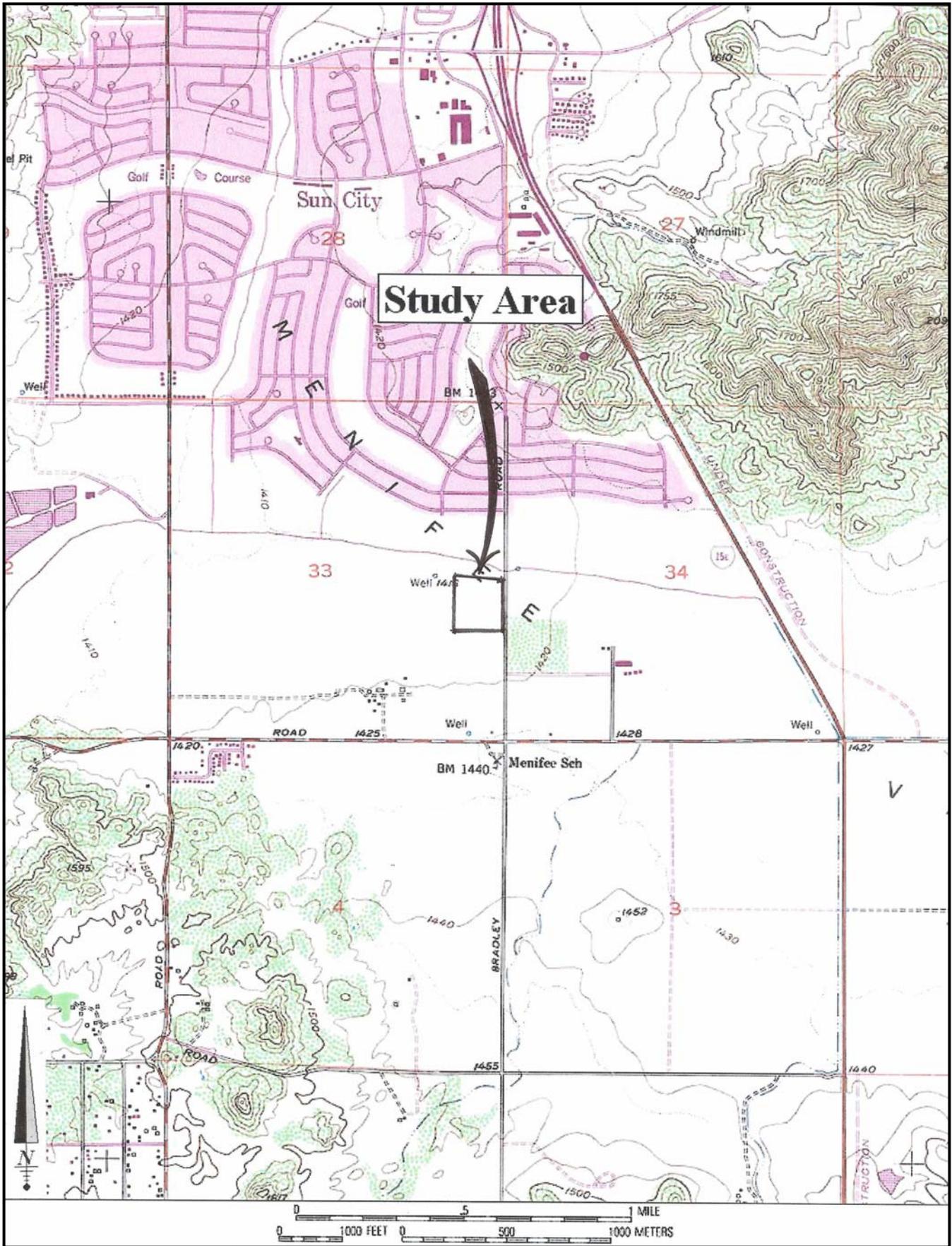


Figure 2. Study area plotted on a portion of the *Romoland 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle* (1953, photorevised 1979).

of southern California from as early as ca. 6000 B.C. (cf. Wallace 1955). The Millingstone people were principally seed and root gatherers who rarely seemed to have developed large settlements and who probably never occupied a single area on a year-round basis.

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

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

D. Cultural Overview of the Luiseño

1. Introduction

Our study area falls within the historically known territory of the Luiseño Indians. The Luiseño were the most southwesterly of all Takiic speaking peoples and were among the most populous of the Native American groups early in this century (Strong 1929:274). They survived

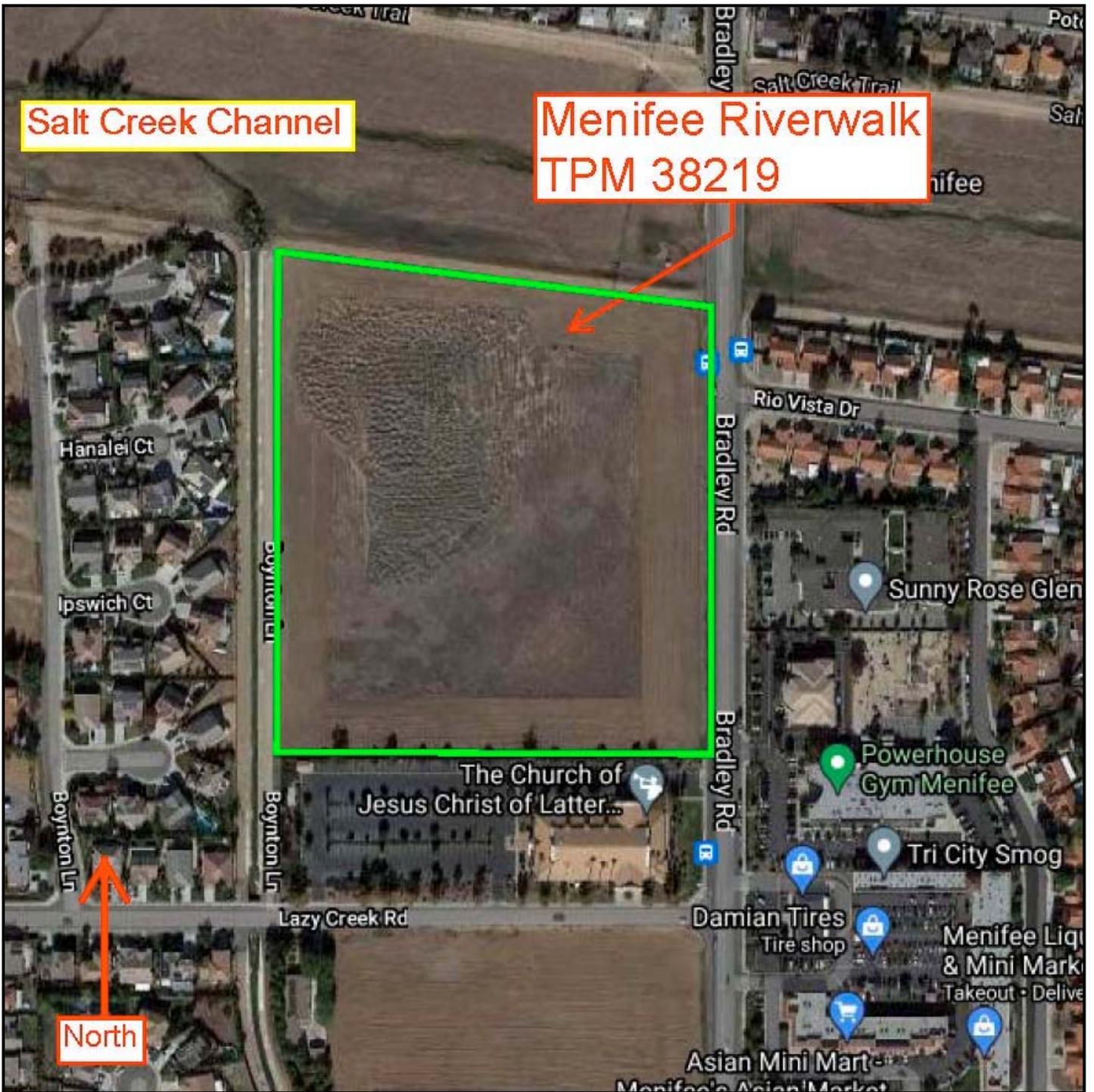


Figure 3. Study area as shown on aerial photograph.

CONCEPTUAL GRADING, DRAINAGE & UTILITY PLAN FOR TPM NO. 38219, PLN 21-XXX
 MENEFEE RIVERWALK - A TOWNHOME DEVELOPMENT

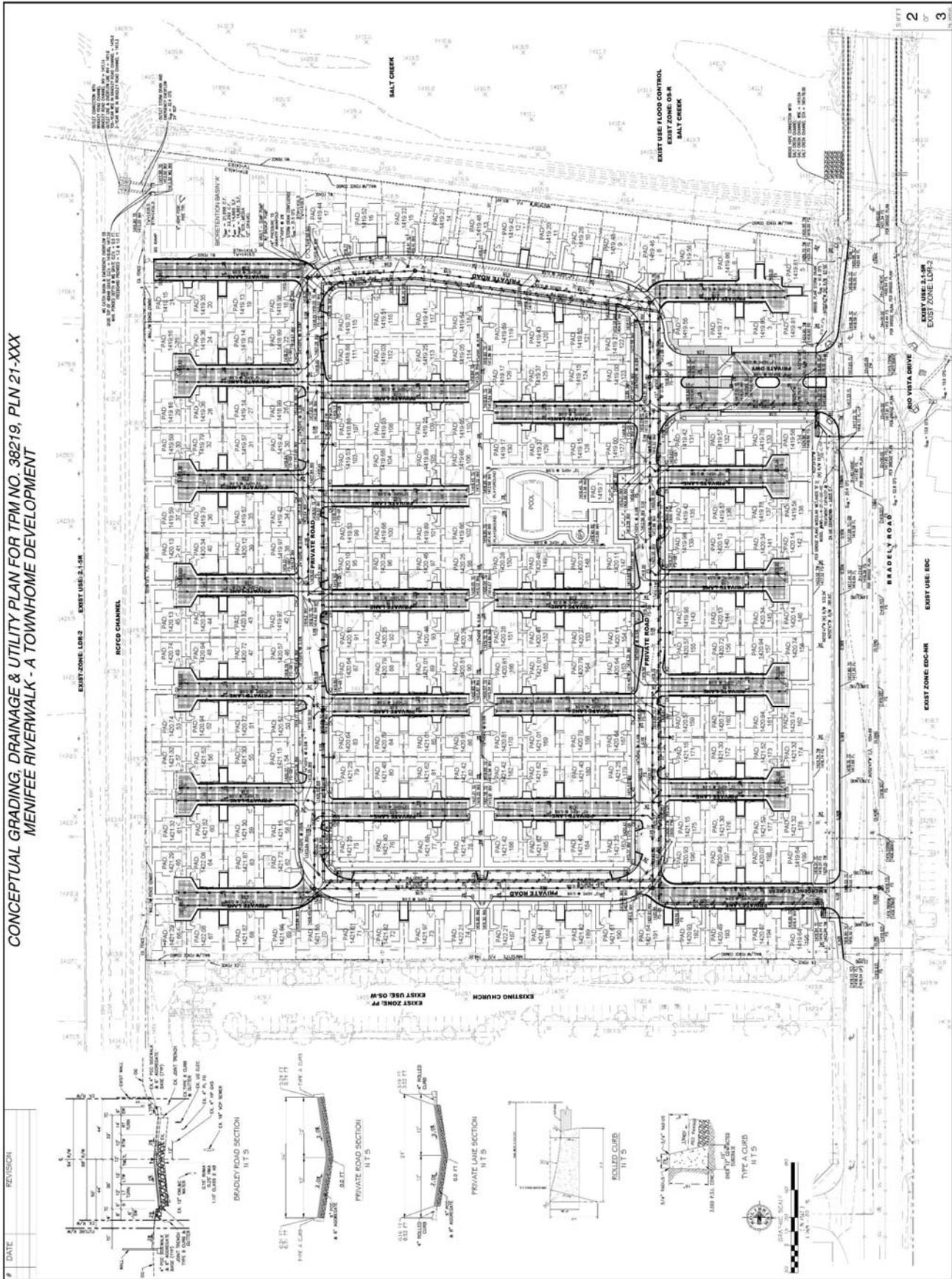


Figure 4. Study area as shown on Conceptual Grading, Drainage and Utility Plan for TPM 38219

in much greater numbers than their Shoshonean neighbors to the west (the Gabrielino and Juaneño) and consequently there is more ethnographic literature relating to the Luiseño.

Early investigators included Sparkman (1908), DuBois (1908), Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), and Strong (1929). For an excellent source on Luiseño villages and settlement practices, the reader is referred to Oxendine's 1983 Ph.D. dissertation entitled "*The Luiseño Village During the Late Prehistoric Era.*" Here we shall present only a brief overview of what is known about the Luiseño people.

2. Territory

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

3. Society

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

On this basis the average "clan" would comprise only 25 or 30 souls, a number well within the limits of traceable blood. The total distinctness of the "clan" names in each district also argues for their being families of local origin (ibid.). Parties were made up of a clan with a hereditary chief to which other chieftainless clans have attached themselves (Gifford 1918:206). Informants claim that originally there were no parties but rather that every clan had its chief (Strong 1929:286).

Execution of religious ceremonies seems to have been a most important function of both the clans and the parties. The chief both ordered and executed ceremonies and a family with a chief constituted "*ipso facto*" religious society (Kroeber 1925:687). However, a clan without a chief had no religious authority and this explains why chieftainless clans became the satellites of

clans with chiefs. It seems likely that the chief may also have had great authority in other social areas but specific information regarding this is lacking.

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

4. Subsistence

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

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

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

Plants were used for a great variety of purposes other than consumption. These include pharmaceuticals, fabrication of houses, implements, clothing, baskets, and dyes. Many types of animals were hunted and it may be more useful to cite the animals not hunted than to list those

that were. According to Kroeber, animals not eaten by the Luiseño include the dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (ibid.:652). Probably the most important game comprised deer, small rodents such as woodrats, and game birds such as quail and ducks. Grasshoppers were also consumed. The Luiseño who lived along the coast gathered molluscs and fished from canoes or balsas using nets and line made of yucca fiber.

5. Material Culture and Technology

Archaeological data regarding the Luiseño usually relate to the material culture and particularly to those items manufactured from non-perishable materials. Therefore, a brief description of the material culture is especially pertinent to an archeological investigation. Luiseño houses were made by excavating a shallow hole and then constructing a frame over the hole. The frame was then covered with branches which in turn were covered with earth. “There was a smoke hole in the middle of the roof, but entrance was by a door, which sometimes had a short tunnel built before it” (ibid.). Simple shades were also used in fair weather.

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

The California sweathouse is an institution of daily, not occasional service. It serves a habit, not a medical treatment; it enters into ceremony and indirectly rather than as a means of purification. It is the assembly of the men, and often their sleeping quarters. It thus comes to fulfill many of the functions of a club; but is not to be construed as such, since ownership or kinship or friendship, not membership, determines admission (Heizer and Whipple 1951:8).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Luiseño also manufactured pottery using a stone and a wooden paddle (the so-called “paddle and anvil technique”). Usually the ceramics were fabricated from a reddish clay mixed with coarse sand. It was then coiled and finally was shaped by paddling against the surface using the paddle as “backing” on the opposite surface. This family of pottery is characterized by a reddish brown hue and coarse gritty fabric is referred to as “Tizon Brown Ware.”

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

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

Most of the beads were made by breaking down the sides off an olivella shell and drilling holes in the center. The edges were then ground round. Some shells merely had their spires lopped off.

Clay pendants are almost always old potsherds which have been ground oval and drilled at one end. (May 1975:19).

6. Religion

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

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

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

Luiseño ceremonies may be divided into two general categories: initiations and mourning rites. The most important of the initiation ceremonies was the Toloache initiation where boys were given the Jimson weed potion and experienced a series of dreams which later became ant sacred to them as individuals. Another ceremony, possibly connected with the Toloache, was the ordeal:

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

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

The Luiseño practiced cremation of their dead. There are at least half a dozen mourning ceremonies that took place after the cremation. These entailed such rites as washing the clothes

of the deceased and burning images of him. Special ceremonies were held for important personages such as chiefs. The ritual killing of an eagle on the anniversary of a chief's death is an example of the latter (Kroeber 1925:676).

III. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

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

B. Research Goals

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

(1) Prehistoric sites occur in many environmental and geographical contexts but often are near reliable water sources and other resources. In the area near the proposed development, the rolling grass lands and the occasional water course would have been most attractive. Granitic boulders and outcrops were also commonly utilized as milling stations for vegetal foodstuffs and to a lesser extent rock shelters and rock art sites. Typically, prehistoric sites may comprise bedrock milling features, scatters of potsherds, fire-affected rock, chipped stone implements, and at times, human cremations. Pottery sherds, of Tizon Brown Ware and possibly Lower Colorado Buff Ware may also occur at late period sites in the area.

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

IV. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Search

In-person record searches at the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside have been suspended due to Covid 19. Minimal EIC staff are conducting the searches but the backlog is significant. Archaeological Associates has surveyed the subject property on two previous occasions (2001 & 2007, see below). The record searches for these two previous studies provided the baseline background data.

An additional eight record searches for relevant, nearby projects conducted by AA were reviewed for new or updated data. The search radii either covered the study area or contributed data to the one-mile search radius for this project. These included searches in 2001 (2), 2003 (2), 2006 (2), 2013 & 2021. When the EIC reopens or catches up on their months long backlog, any new records search information will be incorporated into a revised report.

The searches entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

1. Previous Surveys Within the Study Area

The results of the search indicated that two previous surveys have taken place on the property. In November of 2001, Archaeological Associates conducted an archaeological assessment of the northern two-thirds of the property in conjunction with the proposed 10-acre Quail Pointe Project (Plot Plan 17369). No prehistoric or historic resources of any kind were discovered during the course of the investigation (White and White 2001).

In 2007, Archaeological Associates undertook a second archaeological assessment of the entire 15±acre property. Then identified as APNs 338-150-029 and -031 it was renamed the Paseo Verde Project and was to contain both single family and town homes. No prehistoric or historic resources of any kind were discovered during the course of the investigation (White and White 2007).

2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, historic structures, or isolates have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

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

The records search revealed that the area immediately surrounding the study area is not sensitive for archaeological resources but the region 1-mile and beyond to the south and southwest is. A total of ten archaeological sites (10 prehistoric and 1 historic) have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the study area. The majority of these sites comprise bedrock milling stations. Such sites are commonly found in granitic outcrops throughout Riverside County.

The closest prehistoric site to the study area is CA-RIV-6640 (Primary #33-10990). Recorded in 2001 by Archaeological Associates it is described as a boulder bearing a single milling slick. The site is located 9/10 mile to the south-southwest. No surface artifacts or indications of a subsurface deposit were observed at the location (White 2001).

Each of the recorded sites is listed and characterized in the following table.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites within a One-mile Radius.

Site Number	Site Description	Distance and Direction from Project
RIV-3806	Bedrock milling station (1 slick).	1.1 miles to the west-southwest
RIV-4223	Bedrock milling station (5 mortars, 5 slicks) & lithic scatter.	1.1 miles to the west
RIV-6640	Bedrock milling station (1 slick).	0.9 miles to the south-southwest
RIV-6641	Bedrock Milling station (1 slick).	0.95 miles to the south-southwest
RIV-6283	Bedrock milling station (1 slick).	1.1 miles to the southwest
RIV-6284	Bedrock milling station (1 slick).	1.15 miles to the southwest
RIV-6285	Bedrock milling station (1 slick).	1.1 miles to the south-southwest
RIV-6286	Bedrock milling station (5 slicks).	1.1 miles to the south-southwest

RIV-6287	Bedrock milling station (1 metate).	1 mile to the south-southwest
RIV-6288	Bedrock milling station (3 slicks).	1 mile to the south
33-11177	Defunct water well comprising cement slab with well head, electric pump motor, pump, and iron and steel piping. Equipment believed to date to the early 20 th century and probably associated with William Newport's ranch.	1/5 mile to the southwest

Primary # 33-11177 is the closest historic archaeological resource to the study area and lies approximately 1/5-mile to the southwest. The site was recorded by Laura S. White in 2001 and comprised a defunct water well consisting of well head, pump, electric motor, distribution valve and some piping (White 2001). The well is believed to date to the early 1900's and was most likely associated with the Newport Ranch.

4. Heritage Properties

No listed National Register, California Historical Landmarks, or California Points of Historical Interest properties have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area nor within a one-mile radius. The Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties (DOP) does list one historic property within a mile of the study area. The historic resource comprises the site of the Menifee School which has been assigned Primary # 33-7703 (Hedges 1982).

The school was constructed in 1890 and located southwest of the intersection of Bradley Road and Newport Road (1/3 mile south of study area). It once served grade and high school students including those of Menifee Valley pioneers (Newport, Kirkpatrick, and Zeiders). The school was destroyed by fire on July 16, 1971 (The Archives Committee 1992:81). Subsequent surveys of the area have failed to identify any surviving vestiges of the school. An Arco station now occupies the former school property.

B. Historic Map Research

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

University, Chico. These included:

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

Elsinore 30' 1901 USGS Topographic Quadrangle (surveyed 1897-1898).

Murrieta 1942 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Quadrangle (surveyed 1939).

Murrieta 1943 15' War Dept., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Quadrangle,

Romoland 1953 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle.

A description of the data gleaned from each map is presented below. A review of the 1901 *Elsinore 30'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle shows the alignments of Murrieta Road, Bradley Road and parts of Newport Road. A structure is indicated northwest of the intersection of Bradley Road and Newport Road. The location of the old Menifee School is also delineated adjacent to the south side of Newport Road just west of Bradley Road. No structures or features are indicated within the study area.

There is some indication that the structure located on the north side of Newport Road was associated with the Newport Ranch. A review of local literature indicates that in 1885, William (Billy) Newport, an Englishman, purchase some 2000 acres in the Menifee area. The Newport Ranch was said to be situated in the area north of Newport Road and west of Bradley Road (The Archives Committee 1992:6). The 1893-94 county directory lists William Newport as the proprietor of Park Farm in Menifee and Pleasant View Farm in Perris. Bynon & Son further described Mr. Newport and the Menifee area as follows:

Is a post office in the center of a very large hay and grain-growing community. The residents trade chiefly at Perris. There is a fine, large school here, and the farm of Mr. Newport deserves mention as one of the largest and best-managed in the State. Honey and fruit are raised here also. The Southern Methodists have a church and organization, Rev. A. Adkisson, pastor (Bynon & Son 1894:109f.).

By the 1940's, the Menifee School still remained and the Menifee and Paloma Valleys were occupied by several farm/ranch complexes. The 1942 and 1943 maps clearly show several dirt roads and structures associated with the Newport Ranch in the South 1/2 of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 33. No man-made features are indicated within the study area. The 1953 *Romoland*

7.5' continues to depict the Newport Ranch but with new access roads from Murrieta and Newport Roads. In addition, a second ranch with improved road is illustrated a short distance to the east of the study area. The Murrieta School site is still indicated at the southwest corner of Newport and Bradley Roads but nothing is shown within the study area. In summary, none of the maps reviewed have shown any man-made structures or features within the study area. Therefore, it is concluded that the property has always comprised vacant land.

C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The subject property lies in the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that two railroad patents have been recorded for the study area. The first patent shows that the 80 acres comprising the North 1/2 of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, SBBM (which includes the study area) was issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on November 5, 1892. This patent (document # 24 and accession/serial # CA CAAA 082400) encompasses only 120 acres. It was granted to the railroad by authority of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Act of July 27, 1866 (14 Stat. 292).

The second railroad patent was recorded for the same legal description (North 1/2 of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 33. The patent was issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on December 22, 1894 (document # 28; accession/serial # 080450). The entire grant was listed at 19,153 acres also by authority of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Act of July 27, 1866 (14 Stat. 292).

V. NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

A. Sacred Lands File Check

On May 16, 2007, a Sacred Lands File Check for the project area was requested by Ms. Laura S. White, M.A. The search was conducted on May 21, 2007 by Mr. Dave Singleton, Program Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. The results of the search indicated that no sacred Native American sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. A list of both individual and Native American groups was also provided for further consultation (see Appendix C).

B. Native American Correspondence

In order to learn more about the potential archaeological sensitivity of the project area, a letter of inquiry was sent to Mr. Paul Macarro, Acting Director, Cultural Resources for the Temecula (Pechanga) Band of Mission Indians (see Appendix D). To date, no response has been received (Appendix D).

VI. FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted by Archaeological Associates on June 2, 2021. Personnel included Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Susan R. Klein (surveyor). The intent of the survey was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Indian sites of all types. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field study are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The pedestrian survey began in the southeast corner of the property and proceeded in a northerly direction. Surface visibility throughout the study area was generally good. In the disced areas visibility was 100%. Where grasses still stood among the dumped rubble, visibility varied between 50 and 100%. Where practical, the survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 5-10 meters across the property. Meandering transects were employed in reconnoitering the area containing the windrows of fill material. Where encountered, backdirt piles resulting from rodent excavations were examined for signs of buried archaeological deposits. By employing these techniques, a thorough field reconnaissance of the study area was accomplished.

VII. REPORT OF FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the two previous records searches conducted for this project in 2001 and 2007 at the Eastern Information Center housed at UC Riverside failed to identify any prehistoric resources within the boundaries of the study area. A review of an additional eight records searches conducted by AA for nearby projects were equally as negative. The results of the field study were also negative. No prehistoric resources of any kind were identified during the course

of the investigation.

B. Historic Resources

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

VIII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

Multiple archaeological investigations have failed to indicate the presence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the boundaries of the study area. Consequently, no further work in conjunction with prehistoric or historic resources is recommended. Monitoring of future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property is not warranted or recommended as the chance of encountering buried archaeological deposits is considered extremely low.

B. Human Remains

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

REFERENCES CITED

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BYNON, A.A. & SON

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1978 Development of Regional Prehistoric Cultures. IN, *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: 37ff. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.

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

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

KROEBER, ALFRED A.

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

MASIEL-ZAMORA, MYRA RUTH

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

MAY, RONALD V.

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

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

SPARKMAN, PHILIP STEDMAN

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

STRONG, WILLIAM DUNCAN

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

THE ARCHIVES COMMITTEE

- 1992 *Sun City California: The First 30 Years*. Sun City Civic Association. Sun City.

VAN HORN, DAVID

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

WALLACE, WILLIAM J.

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WHITE, LAURA S.

- 1999 Site record form for archaeological site RIV-6640 on file with the Eastern Information Center, University of California at Riverside.
- 2001 Primary record for 33-11177 on file with the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside.

WHITE, ROBERT S. and LAURA S. WHITE

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Quail Pointe Project Site, a 10-acre Parcel as Shown on Plot Plan 17369, Sun City, Riverside County. Unpublished report on file with Archaeological Associates. Sun City.
- 2007 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Paseo Verde Project Site, A 15+ Acre Parcel Located West of the Intersection of Bradley Road and Rio Vista Drive, Sun City, Riverside County. Unpublished report on file with Archaeological Associates. Sun City.

WILKE, PHILLIP J.

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



Plate I. Top: Looking west across the southern margin of the property from the southeast corner.
Bottom: Southerly view along the eastern margin of the property from the northeast corner.



Plate II. Top: Looking west across the northern margin of the property from the northeast corner.
Bottom: Northerly view along the western margin of the property from the southwest corner.

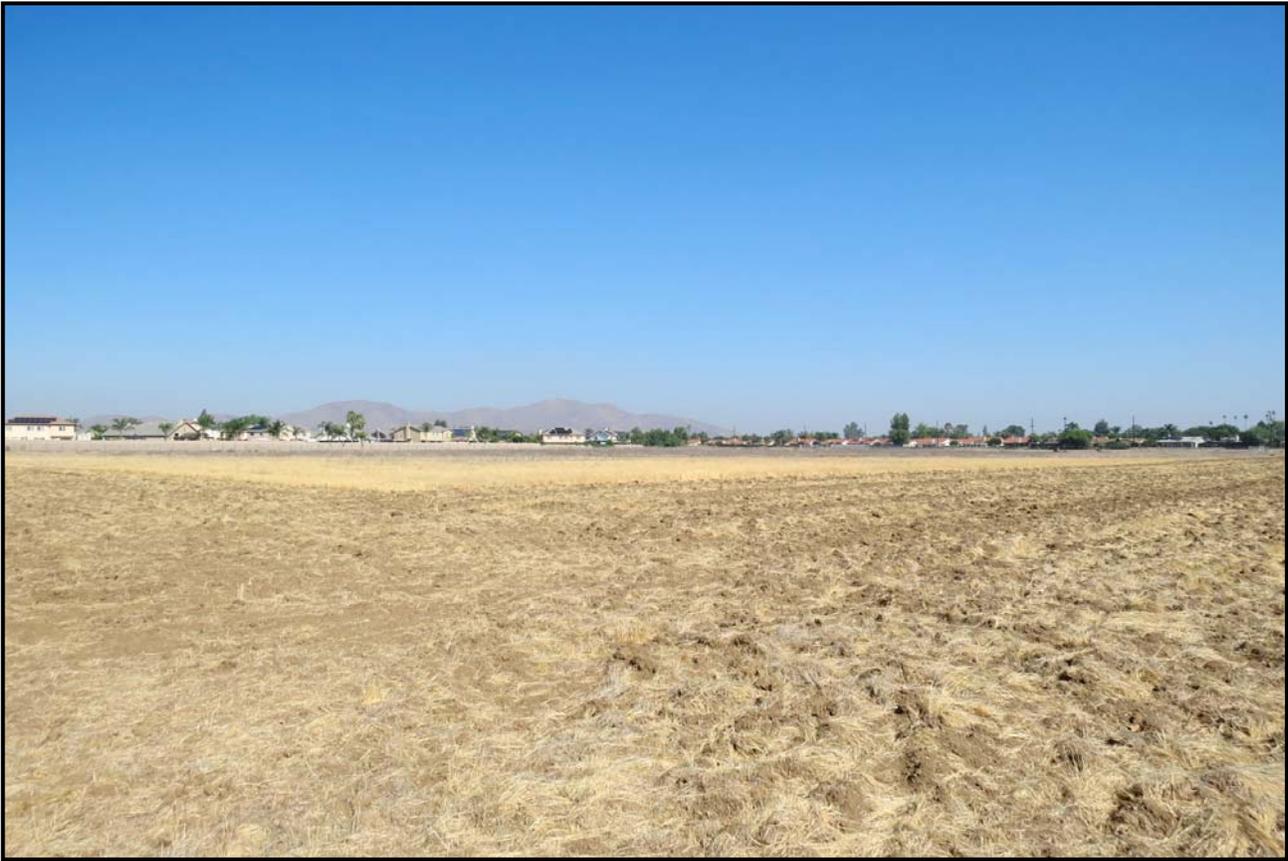


Plate III. Top: Looking northwest across study area from the southeast property corner.
Bottom: Looking southwest across study area from the northeast property corner.



Plate IV. Top: Looking southeast across study area from the northwest property corner.
Bottom: Looking northeast across study area from the southwest property corner.

APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications

RÉSUMÉ OF
ROBERT S. WHITE
Principal, Archaeological Associates

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

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

EDUCATION

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

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

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

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

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

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

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

White, R.S.

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

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

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

TRAINING

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

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

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

APPENDIX B: Records Search Results

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

A current records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) housed at the University of California at Riverside was not available due to the on-going COVID 19 virus crisis. Alternatively, records from AA's 2007 study of the property, AA's nearby assessments and well as those from others were utilized. Thus, potentially some data were lacking. When the EIC reopens or catches up on their months long backlog, the additional records search information will be incorporated into a revised report.

The partial search included a review of all available previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Pertinent archaeological reports were also reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Check

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

May 16, 2007

Mr. Dave Singleton
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capital Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Sacred Lands File Check for a 15-acre parcel (APN 338-150-029) located west of the intersection of Rio Vista Drive and Bradley Road, Sun City, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Singleton:

I am writing to you to request a Sacred Lands File Check for the above-referenced project. Briefly, Archaeological Associates has been requested by the County to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the project. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

Presently, project proponents desire to construct residential development on the subject property. The study area is bounded by Bradley Road on the east, residential development on the west, Salt Creek on the north, and vacant land on the south. Legally, the project is situated in the Southwest 1/4 of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian (*Romoland 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle*).

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

Very truly yours,



Laurie S. White
Field Director

LSW:file;nahc.com
by fax

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

815 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
 (916) 858-6251
 Fax (916) 657-5390
 Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
 e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



May 21, 2007

Ms. Laurie S. White

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

P.O. Box 180
 Sun Valley, CA 92586

Sent by FAX to: 951-244-0084

Number of pages: 2

Re: Cultural Resource Identification Study/Sacred Lands File Search for Proposed Rio Vista Drive and Bradley Road Project (APN 338-150-029); Sun City, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. White:

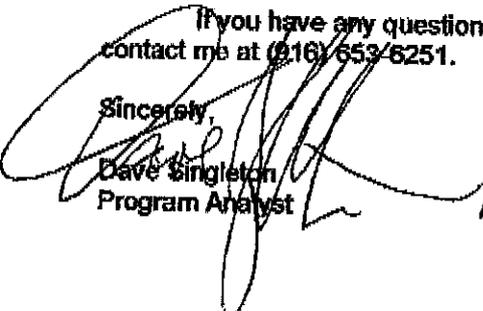
The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 659-6251.

Sincerely,


 Dave Singleton
 Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
May 21, 2007

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Interim-Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-2631
(951) 763-2632 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians
John Marcus, Chairman
P.O. Box 609 Cahuilla
Hemet, CA 92546
srttribaloffice@aol.com
(951) 658-5311
(951) 658-6733 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
(951) 308-9295 Ext 8106
(951) 676-2768
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Bennae Calac, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA 92581
(951) 663-8332
(951) 654-4198 - FAX

Ramonona Band of Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, vice chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA 92539
hrmin@ramonatiribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92593
tbrown@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 676-2768
(951) 695-1778 Fax

Soboba Band of Mission Indians
Robert J. Salgado, Sr., Chairperson
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto, CA 92581
rrres@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
(951) 654-4198 - Fax

Willie Pink
48310 Pechanga Road Luiseno
Temecula, CA 92592
wjpink@hotmail.com
(909) 936-1216
Prefers e-mail contact

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

This 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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Santa Anita Park Project (APN 921-300-006); Rio Vista Drive and Bradley Road Project (APN 330-150-029); and San Jacinto Valley Road Project (APN 309-170-038) in Temecula, Sun City and Nuevo communities respectively; Riverside County, California for which Sacred Lands File searches were conducted.

Native American Contacts
Riverside County
May 21, 2007

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Harold Arres, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
arres@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
AX: (951) 654-4198

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Laurice Chacon, Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
San Jacinto , CA 92539
lchacod@comcast.net
(951) 763-2631
(951) 763-2632 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

The 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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Santa Anita Park Project (APN 921-300-006); Rio Vista Drive and Bradley Road Project (APN 338-150-029); and San Jacinto Valley Road Project (APN 309-170-038) in Temecula, Sun City and Nuevo communities respectively; Riverside County, California for which Sacred Lands File searches were conducted.

APPENDIX D

Native American Correspondence

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

May 16, 2007

Mr. Paul Macarro
Acting Director, Cultural Resources
Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92593

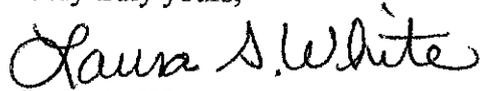
RE: a 15-acre parcel (APN 338-150-029) located west of the intersection of Rio Vista Drive and Bradley Road, Sun City, Riverside County.

Dear Mr. Macarro:

Archaeological Associates has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of 15-acres of undeveloped land in Sun City. The parcel is bounded on the east by Bradley Road, on the west by residential development, on the north by Salt Creek, and on the south by vacant land. Project proponents desire to construct residential development. Legally, the project is situated in the Southwest 1/4 of Section 33, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian (*Romoland 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle).

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

Very truly yours,



Laura S. White, M.A.
Field Director

LSW:file;womble
attachment