

# A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE GLEN IVY SENIOR COMMUNITY PROJECT

**CUP200011; CEQ200037  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**APNs 290-190-083 and -084 and portion of APN 290-190-027, -028, and -082**

**Project Site Location: Section 3, Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base  
and Meridian, as shown on the *Lake Mathews* USGS Quadrangle Topographic Map**

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***November 3, 2020; Revised December 9, 2020; Revised April 28, 2021***

***Fieldwork Performed: January 28 and October 15, 2020 and April 19, 2021***

***Key Words: Approximately 10 acres and 3.15 acres of off-site improvements; positive; prehistoric isolates; P-33-029049 (metate fragment); P-33-029050 (mano); P-33-029048 (historic cistern); mitigation monitoring recommended.***

## **Archaeological Report Summary Information**

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- Assessor's Parcel Numbers:*** 290-190-083 and -084 and portions of APNs 290-190-027, -028, and -082
- USGS Quadrangle:*** Section 3, Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the *Lake Mathews* USGS Quadrangle
- Study Area:*** Approximately 10 acres and 3.15 acres of off-site improvements
- Key Words:*** Archaeological survey; positive; P-33-029049 (metate fragment); P-33-029050 (mano); P-33-029048 (historic cistern); County of Riverside; *Lake Mathews* USGS topographic quadrangle; mitigation monitoring recommended.

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## 1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Glen Ivy Senior Community Project. The survey of the project and off-site improvement areas included approximately 13.15 acres located in Temescal Canyon, south of Corona in Riverside County, California. The project and off-site improvement areas are identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 290-190-083 and -084 and portions of APN 290-190-027, -028, and -082 and are located southwest and southeast of the intersection of Temescal Canyon Road and Trilogy Parkway within Section 3, Township 5 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS 7.5-minute *Lake Mathews, California* topographic quadrangle map. The project consists of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP No. 200011) to allow for the future development of a residential care facility for the elderly and off-site drainage improvements. This study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the environmental guidelines of the County of Riverside to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project.

The archaeological investigation of the subject property included the review of an archaeological records search performed by BFSA at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded sites within the project boundaries, or in the immediate vicinity. The search results identified 36 cultural resources within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the project or off-site improvement area. The EIC records search also indicates that 45 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the subject property, seven of which (Brown 1976; Drover 1980; Dibble 1987; Swope 1991; Love and Tang 1998; Miller 2013; Goodwin 2013) include portions of the project or off-site improvement area.

BFSA also requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in January 2020, which was positive for the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. BFSA specifically contacted the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as directed by the NAHC and the positive results were provided in letters distributed to additional identified interested Native American tribes in the vicinity of the project. All correspondence may be found in Appendix D.

The surveyed area is relatively flat except for the historic and current alignments of Coldwater Creek, which intersect the western and southeastern portions of the property, respectively. The historic alignment of Coldwater Creek, which was rerouted circa the early 1900s, currently contains mature oak trees and runs from north to south through the western portion of the project. Historic aerial imagery indicates that a farmstead and dirt road were present on the property as early as the 1930s. The structures and associated road were removed in the early 2000s. Imagery also indicates that the entire property, except for the historic alignment of the creek, has been cleared and disturbed in the past. Two previously unrecorded prehistoric isolates (a metate fragment [P-33-029049] and mano [P-33-029050]) and one previously unrecorded historic cistern

(P-33-029048) were identified within the project boundaries. Because the survey resulted in the identification of both historic and prehistoric resources and due to the project's proximity to Temescal Wash and the historic and current alignments of Coldwater Creek, the potential does exist that archaeological deposits are present beneath the ground surface. Therefore, mitigation monitoring is recommended as a condition of approval for the project.

### **1.1 Purpose of Investigation**

The purpose of this investigation was to complete a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, survey the project acreage, identify any archaeological resources within the project, and test and evaluate any cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development. The site plan (see Figure 2.0–3) shows the configuration of the proposed development area, while off-site drainage improvements are shown on Figure 2.0–4.

### **1.2 Major Findings**

Survey conditions were generally fair and ground visibility ranged from fair to poor throughout the survey area due to dense vegetation. The majority of the property is relatively flat and cut by seasonal drainages in the western and southeastern portions. The northwest quarter of the property and the northern, eastern, and southern perimeters have been disturbed by the grading of Trilogy Parkway to the north, Temescal Canyon Road to the east, and the adjoining property to the south. The Phase I survey of the Glen Ivy Senior Community Project resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded historic cistern (P-33-029048) and two previously unrecorded prehistoric isolates (P-33-029049 [metate fragment] and P-33-029050 [mano]). All three resources were determined ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to a lack of integrity. All three locations were mapped and recorded and site record forms (Department of Parks and Recreation [DPR] forms) were prepared and submitted to the EIC at UCR.

### **1.3 Recommendation Summary**

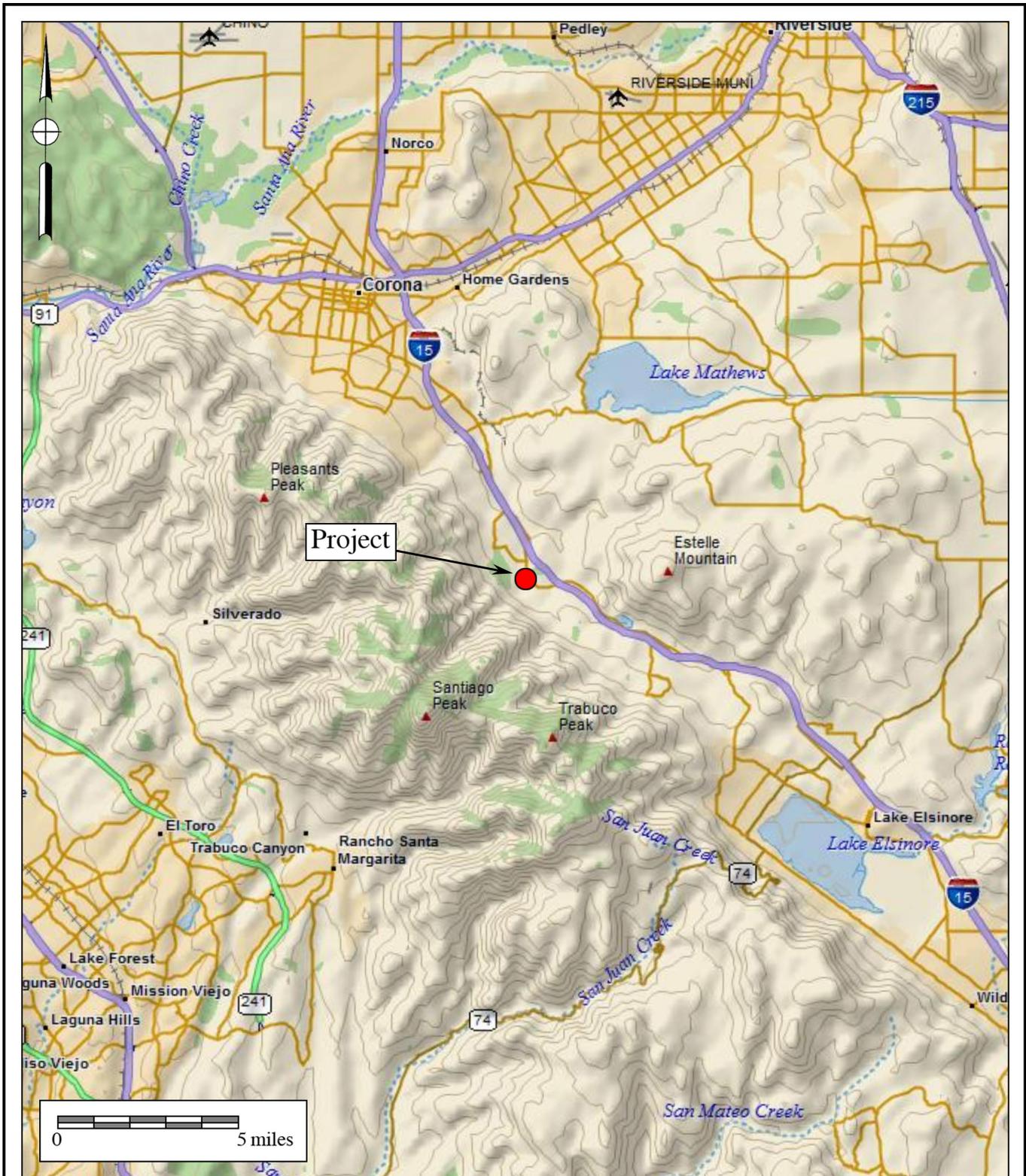
Based upon the survey and records search results, mitigation monitoring is recommended. Although aerial photographs indicate that the property has been extensively disturbed by past use, there is still a potential to encounter deposits associated with the prehistoric and historic uses of the property. Therefore, it is recommended that all earthwork required to develop the property be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. The protocols to be followed for the mitigation monitoring of the property are presented within this report. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSa in Poway, California.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by T&B Planning, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources survey of the proposed Glen Ivy Senior Community Project south of the city of Corona in the Temescal Canyon area of Riverside County. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft) with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate to high cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in Riverside County are focused around environments with accessible food and water.

The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project proposes the development of an approximately 10-acre property located in the Temescal Canyon area south of the city of Corona in Riverside County, California (Figure 2.0–1). An additional 3.15 acres of associated off-site improvements are also proposed. The project is identified as APNs 290-190-083 and -084 and lies southwest of the intersection of Trilogy Parkway and Temescal Canyon Road in Section 3, Township 5 South, Range 6 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the USGS 7.5-minute *Lake Mathews, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). The off-site improvement areas are identified as portions of APN 290-190-027, -028, and -082 and are located adjacent to the project to the east of Temescal Canyon Road (see Figure 2.0–2). The project consists of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP200011) to allow for future development of a residential care facility for the elderly and off-site drainage improvements (Figures 2.0–3 and 2.0–4). The proposed development includes three buildings, including two 250,000-square-foot, two-story buildings that would each include an atrium and one 32,000-square-foot, single-story building with an atrium. Up to 75 units with 92 beds would be provided for independent living, 109 units with 129 beds for assisted living, and 32 units with 35 beds for memory care. Associated on-site uses would include passenger vehicle parking stalls, landscaped areas, open space, and a pool.

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project. Archaeologists Andrew Garrison and Clarence Hoff conducted the pedestrian survey in approximately 10-meter interval transects. The survey conditions were generally fair with fair to poor ground visibility due to dense vegetation. The technical report was prepared by Brian Smith and Jennifer Stropes. Leah Moradi and Andrew Garrison created the report graphics and Courtney McNair conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.



Project

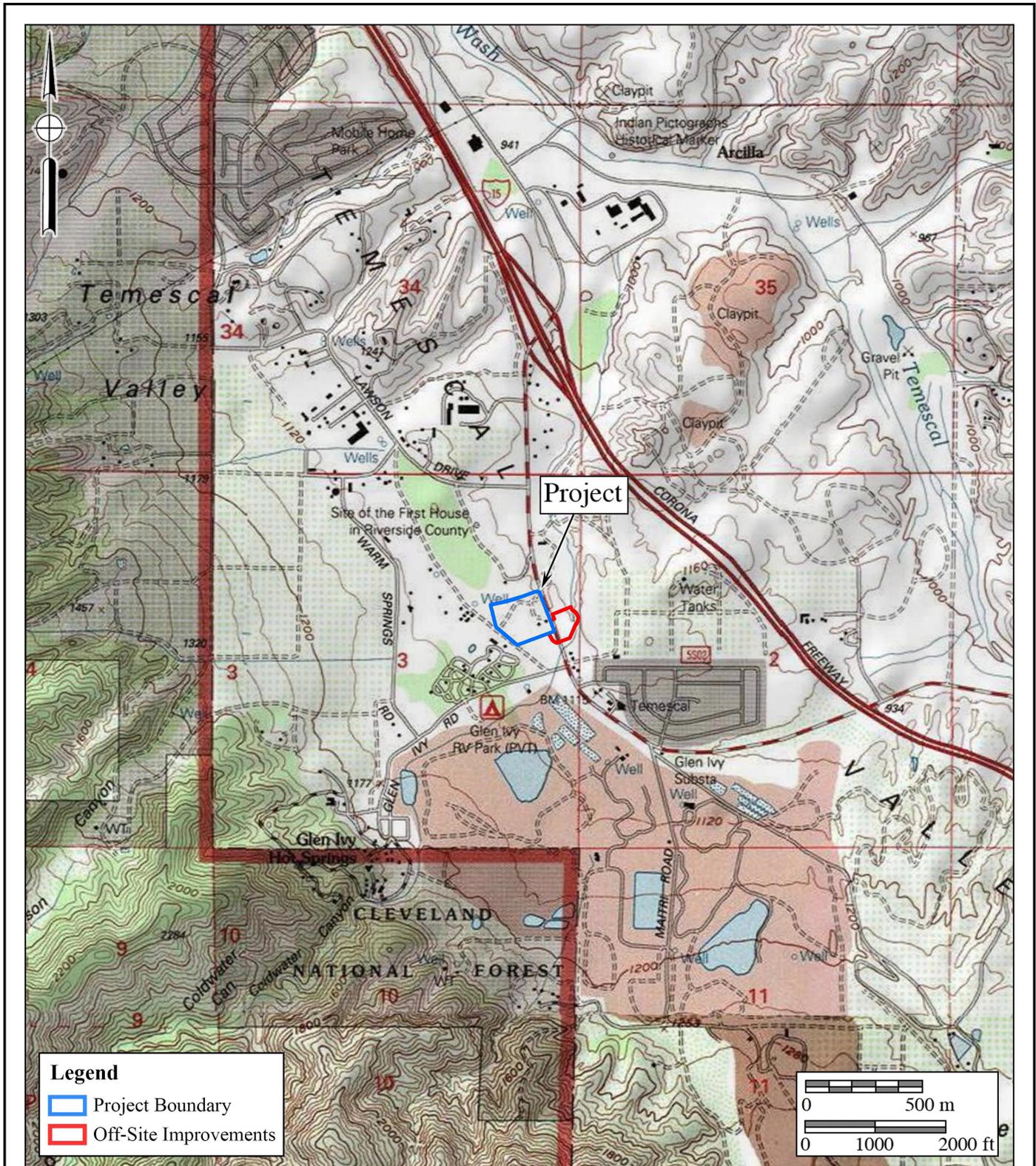
**Figure 2.0-1**

**General Location Map**

The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



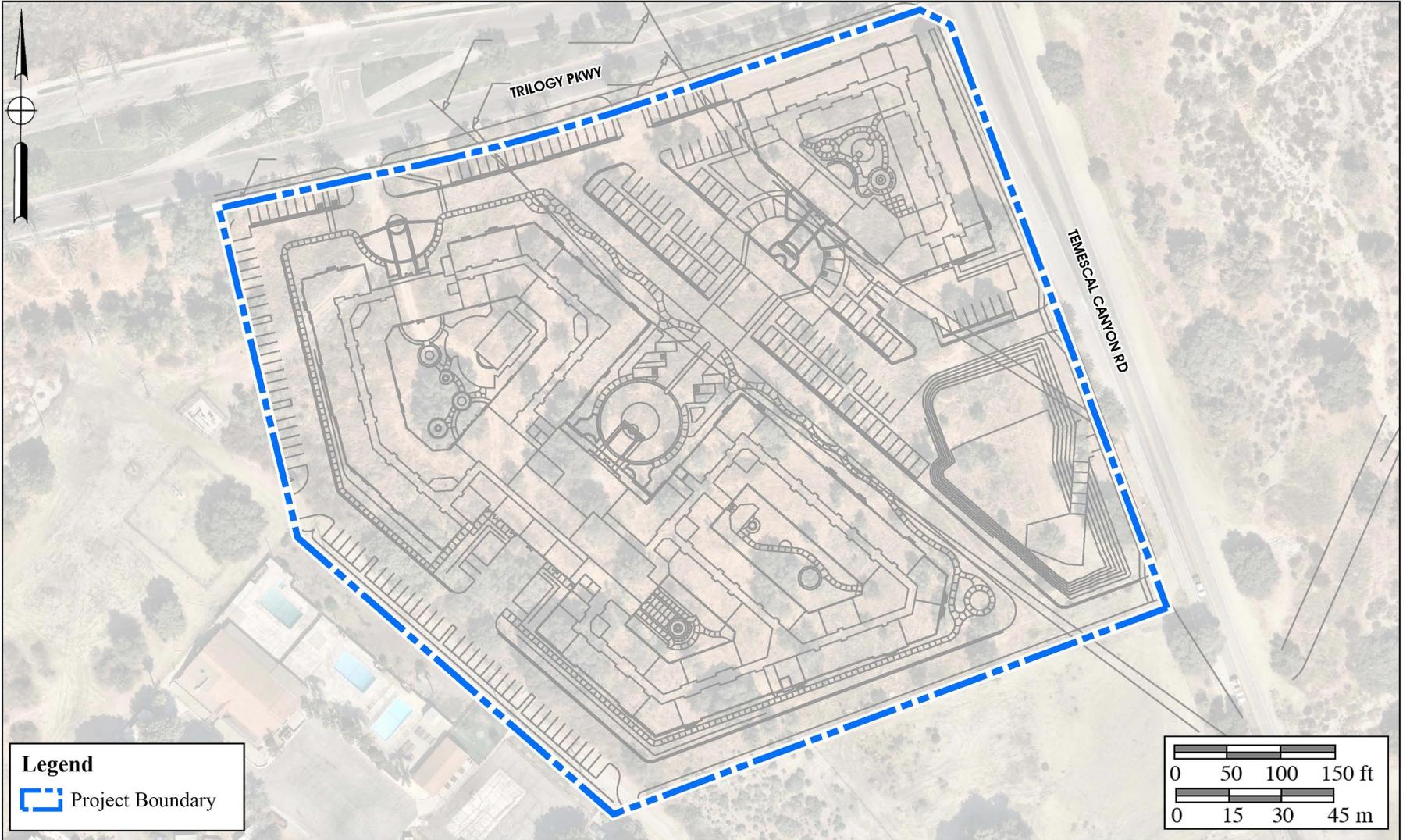


**Figure 2.0-2**  
**Project Location Map**

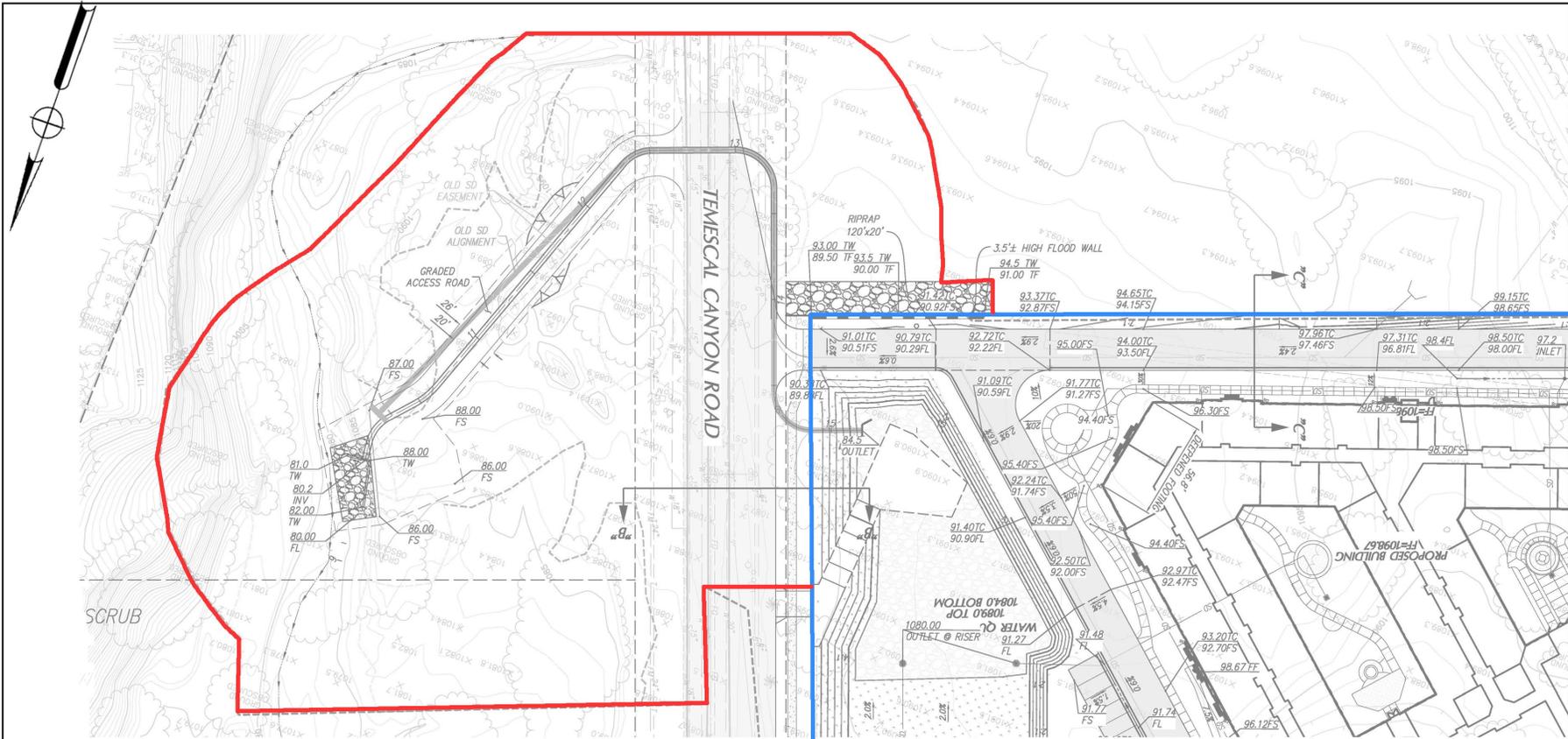
The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project

USGS Lake Matthews, Corona South, Santiago Peak, and Alberhill Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)





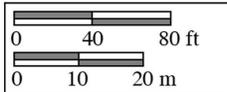
**Figure 2.0-3**  
**Project Development Map**  
The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project



7/20/11 9:14 AM Plotted: 3/17/2011 9:58 AM By: Arlene Rappaport

**Legend**

- Project Boundary
- Off-Site Improvements



**Figure 2.0-4**  
**Limits of Proposed Off-Site Improvements**  
 The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project

## **2.1 Previous Work**

The records search for the property from the EIC at UCR reported that 36 cultural resource sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which are mapped within the subject property. Four of the sites (P-33-011183, P-33-011184, RIV-101/H, and RIV-6152/H) are recorded adjacent to but outside of the project boundaries or off-site improvement areas. Sites P-33-011183 and P-33-011184, a mano and metate fragment, respectively, were recorded as isolated prehistoric artifacts in 2001 by Daniel Ballester during archaeological monitoring for the Trilogy at Glen Ivy Project (Love et al. 2001). Site RIV-101/H was originally recorded in 1951 as a village site with an associated sweathouse by Eberhart (1951). The resource was later updated in 1979 (Brown 1979), 1987 (Carbone 1987), 1991 (Swope and Pierce 1991), and 1998 (Strudwick and Bergin 1999) with additional observations including human burials, a historic foundation, and both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Site RIV-6152/H was recorded in 1998 as a prehistoric habitation site with an extensive midden deposit and a historic standing structure by LSA Associates, Inc. (Strudwick and King 1998). The records search also indicates that 45 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project, seven of which (Brown 1976; Drover 1980; Dibble 1987; Swope 1991; Love and Tang 1998; Miller 2013; Goodwin 2013) cover portions of the current project or off-site improvement areas. A discussion of the complete records search is provided in Section 4.1 of this report.

## **2.2 Project Setting**

Geologically, the project is bisected almost completely in half by the northwest- to southeast-trending Elsinore fault zone. The Elsinore fault runs between the towns of Whittier and Elsinore, with several hot springs (Agua Caliente, Warner, Murrieta, Elsinore, and Glen Ivy) located along the fault (Schoenherr 1992). The southwestern portion of the project lies at the foot of the Santa Ana Mountains and consists of a heterogeneous mix of Cretaceous-aged granitic rocks (mostly tonolite). Northeast of the Elsinore fault are early Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits, which were shed from the Santa Ana Mountains, that mostly consist of indurated sandstone with minor gravels. The project is situated over Quaternary very old (early Pleistocene) alluvial valley deposits composed of unconsolidated silts and sands (Morton and Weber 2001). The project's proximal position relative to concealed (interpreted) fault lines suggests relatively thick deposits of young alluvial valley sediments (Wirths 2020).

The current biological setting of the property primarily consists of three plant communities: riparian, Riversidean sage scrub, and disturbed residential/urban/exotic. The most dominant native plants noted were oak trees, located primarily in the historic alignment of Coldwater Creek in the western portion of the property. To a lesser degree, flat-top buckwheat and California sage were also noted. Approximately 60 percent of the property included non-native weeds and grasses. Mammals within the region include mule deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, ground squirrel, and kangaroo rat; birds include hawk, eagle, owl, quail, mourning dove, mockingbird, jay, heron, crow, finch, and sparrow. Species of concern in the area include cactus wren, coastal California

gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, foothill and mountain yellow-legged frog, orange-throated whiptail lizard, and California mountain kingsnake (USDA and USDI 2001).

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

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

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

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the “ethnographic present” from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there

remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

### *2.3.1 Introduction*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural

components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

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

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

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

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed “Pauma Complex” (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

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

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yucaipa’t Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that “coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass.”

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

YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

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

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

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

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

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

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the

continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

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

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

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

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

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

and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were comprised of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

### Social Organization

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

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

They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

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

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

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were

more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Subsistence and Settlement*

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

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

### *Social Organization*

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

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various

ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Material Culture*

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

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

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

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

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

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

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including

Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### *Subsistence and Settlement*

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

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

### *Social Organization*

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

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

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

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

### Material Culture

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

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

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

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

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

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughy 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into

additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

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

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

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

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential

locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

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

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

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

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev.

Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

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

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

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

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

founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian navel orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half were in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

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

### Project Area and Vicinity

In 1818, the priests of the San Luis Rey Mission gave Leandro Serrano a permit to graze his cows in nearby areas. Serrano was the son of a soldier who had accompanied Father Junipero Serra on the Portola expedition to San Diego. The priests asked Serrano to live in the Temescal Valley because he had good relationships with the Native Americans in the area and could prevent trouble between the tribes and the mission. Serrano got along so well with the Native Americans that he even organized hunts with them to exterminate various prowling animals, such as bears and mountain cats, which threatened the mission and its surrounding lands (Gunther 1984).

Rancho Temescal was originally named after the ancient Luiseño Indian *temescal*, or sweathouse, located on what became the rancho land. The original rancho consisted of a corral, some cows, oxen, horses, and a small garden. By 1826, Serrano had constructed an adobe on the property and had supplemented his ranch with fruit trees and additional cattle (Gunther 1984). Although Serrano never held title to the land, his grazing permit was often used as a land title. Seven years after his death in 1852, Serrano's widow, Josefa Montalva de Serrano, and her children were granted four leagues of land referred to as Temescal to honor Serrano's permit. In 1860, Abel Stearns began purchasing portions of Rancho Temescal in order to mine the tin located on the land. By 1861, Stearns owned the entire rancho (Gunther 1984).

Unfortunately for Stearns, in 1866, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the grazing permit Serrano used to prove ownership of his land did not stand. Stearns lost his entire investment in the property and the land was deemed by the court to be public domain (Gunther 1984).

### History of Property: Ownership and Development

After the property was deemed to be public domain, Jesus Buerruel (Burrue) purchased “the fractional North East quarter of Section three, in Township five South, of Range six West, San Bernardino Meridian, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Los Angeles California containing one hundred and fifty nine acres, and forty three hundredths of an acre” (State Volume Patent Certificate No. 433) in 1876, which included the current project.

Jesus Burrue was born in Sonora, Mexico around 1828. Around 1851, Burrue married Maria Ramona Primitiva, daughter of Josefa Serrano. She passed away only two years later, however (Orange County Genealogical Society 1998). Although family tree research indicates that Burrue remarried between 1860 and 1870, when recorded on both the 1860 and 1870 federal censuses, the Burrue household consisted solely of Jesus and his son, Jose.

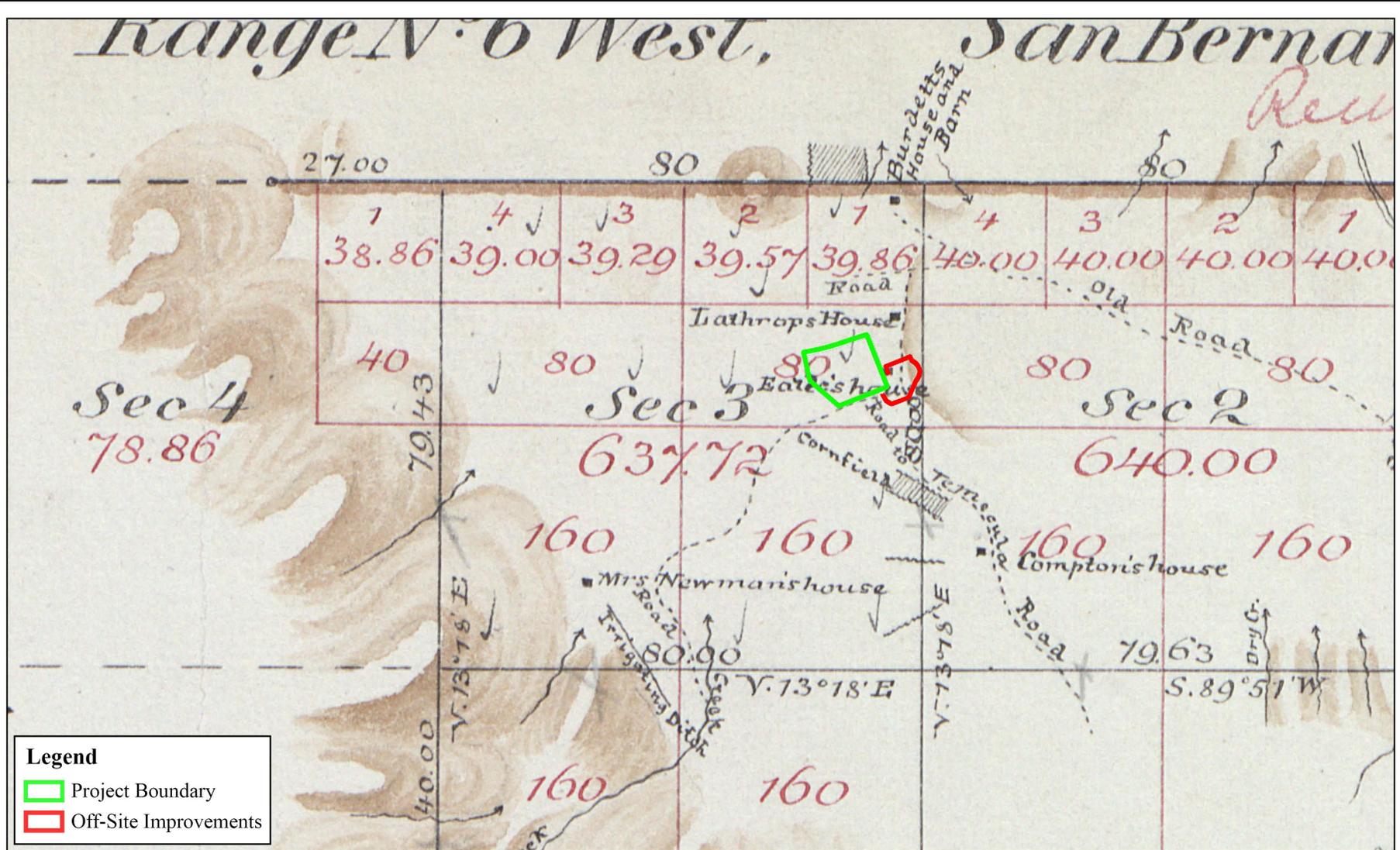
While the land grant that included the subject property was not issued until 1876, Jesus and Jose Burrue were recorded as residing in the area as early as 1870. Jesus listed his occupation as a farmer. Jose, who was 17 at the time, listed his occupation as “work on farm.” Their residence was further described in the Orange County History Series:

Just below Lathrop’s place was an adobe, the ruins of which are now to be seen in a clump of trees, about 50 yards below where the post office was, and in this adobe Jesus Burrue lived. He was married to Lathrop’s daughter. Jesus was a brother of the Burrue who lived at Olive. (University of California 1939)

The location of the residence is depicted just east of the current project on the 1874 and 1892 plat maps (Figures 2.3–1 and 2.3–2) for the area as “Earle’s House,” with Asahael Lathrop’s, another local farmer, residence shown just to the north. The name Burrue was likely transcribed incorrectly as “Earle” on the maps.

Both Burrue and the Lathrop family are listed on the 1870 census for the area. In 1870, Burrue married Lathrop’s daughter, Ellen (Hellen) Sarah Lathrop (California Marriage Records 1849-1980). By 1880, census records indicate that the family consisted of Jesus, Hellen, and children Mary A., Daniel A., Della A., and Ada B., all of whom were under the age of 11. In 1882, Jesus Burrue was granted a 160-acre homestead just south of Tubac, Arizona (*Arizona Weekly Citizen* 1882). He passed away there in 1887 (*El Fronterizo* 1887).

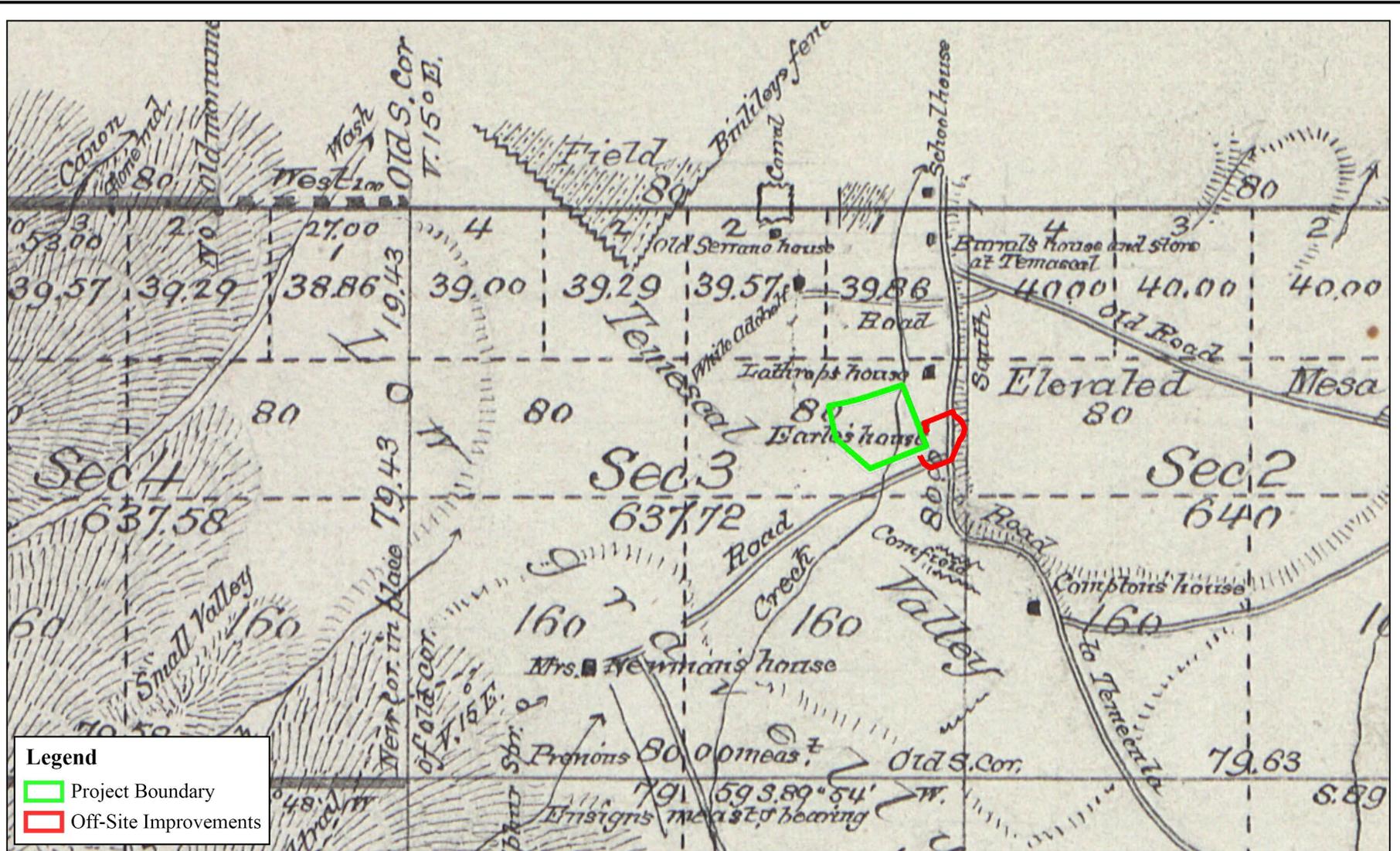
No 1890 census could be located, but by 1900, Jose, Ada (Nettie) Anna (born 1883), and George Raymond (born 1886) had relocated to Arizona where Jose was employed as the deputy sherrif for Santa Cruz County. Hellen Burrue (referred to as Sarah E. Burrue in the article) owned patented land and work horses in Santa Cruz County in 1907 (*Border Vidette* 1907). Jose Burrue passed away in Tubac, Santa Cruz County in 1908 (*Border Vidette* 1908).



**Figure 2.3-1**  
**1874 Plat Map**

The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project





**Legend**  
Project Boundary  
Off-Site Improvements



**Figure 2.3-2**  
**1892 Plat Map**

The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project

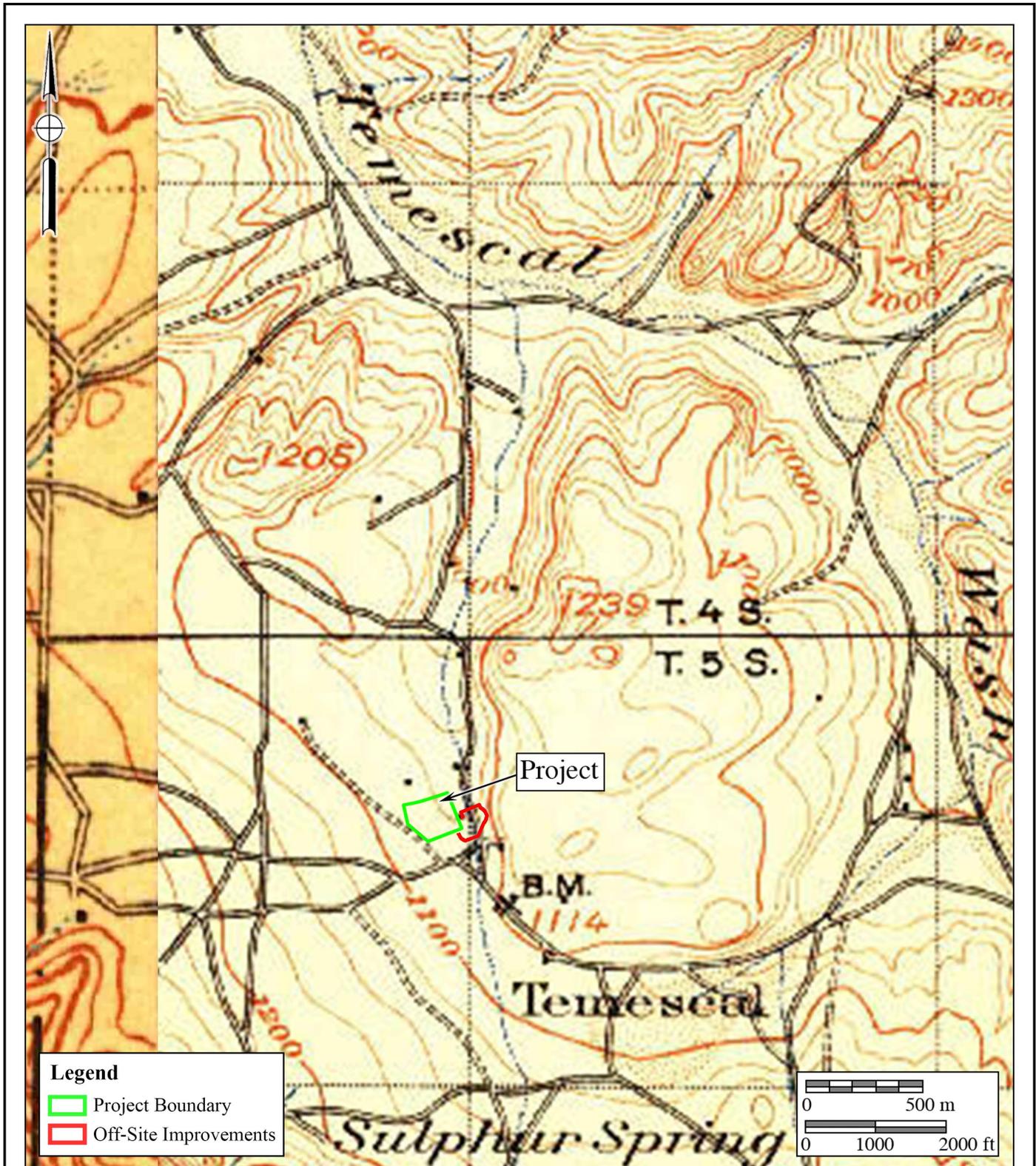
It is unknown why the family left their home in the Temescal area or if anyone lived in the home immediately after. Although the Burruel residence was located outside of the current project, it appears to have been demolished when the alignment of Temescal Canyon Road at this location was shifted to the west between 1927 and 1938. The road alignment was likely altered in order to remove it from the same alignment as Coldwater Creek, which had been rerouted east of its original location and into the road between 1892 (see Figure 2.3–2) and 1901 (Figure 2.3–3). The 1927 USGS map (Figure 2.3–4) and 1938 aerial photograph (Plate 2.3–1) indicate that circa the 1930s, a farmstead was constructed within project boundaries. A residence and associated barn were located within the property as part of the farmstead until the early 2000s when the structures and the road were removed. The property has been vacant since that time.

## **2.4 Research Goals**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the northwestern portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Glen Ivy Senior Community Project included the survey of the approximately 10-acre project and 3.15 acres of off-site improvements. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project.

### ***Research Questions:***

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

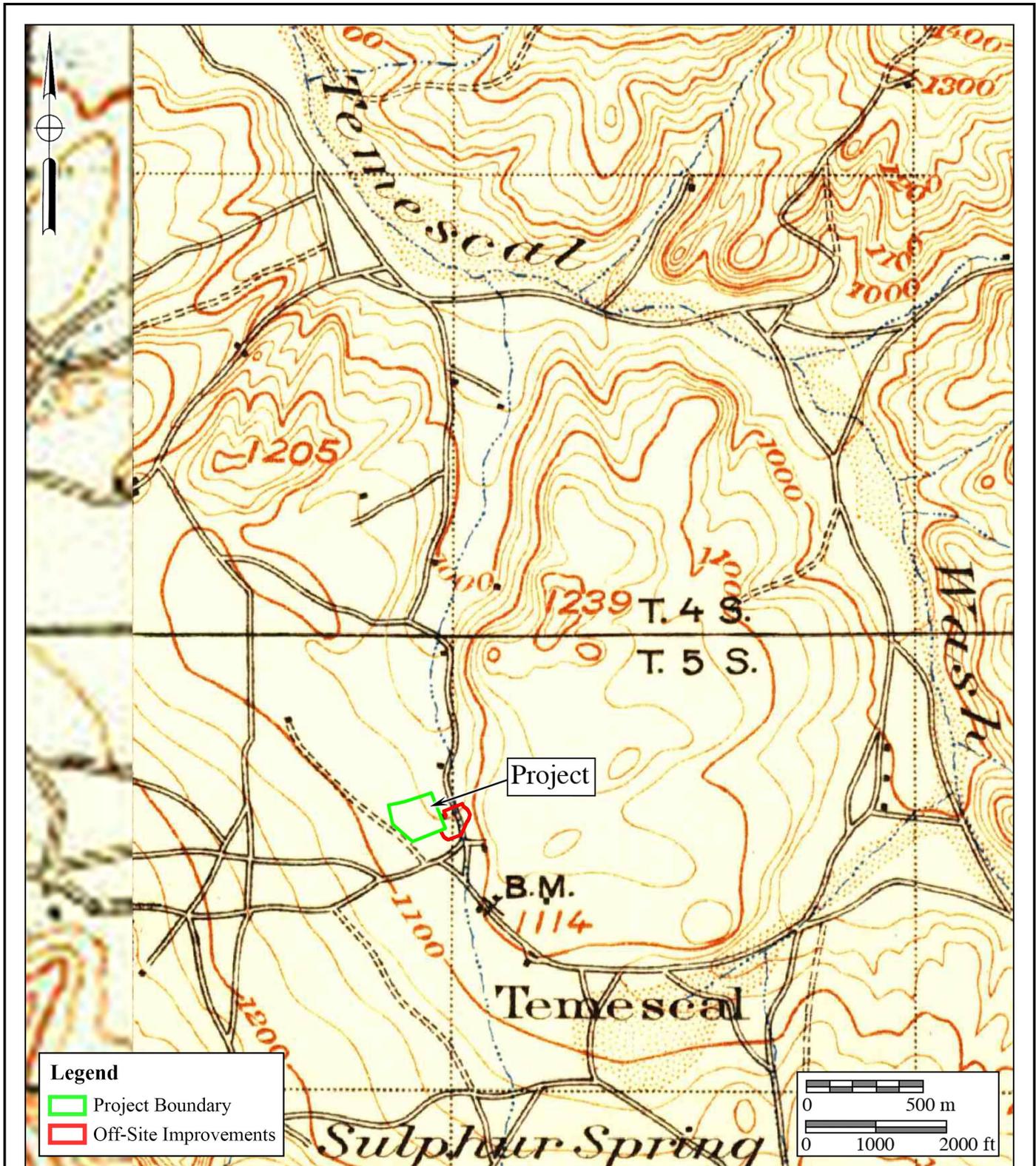


**Figure 2.3–3**  
**1901 USGS Map**

The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project

USGS *Corona* and *Riverside* Quadrangles (1:125000 series and 1:62500 series)



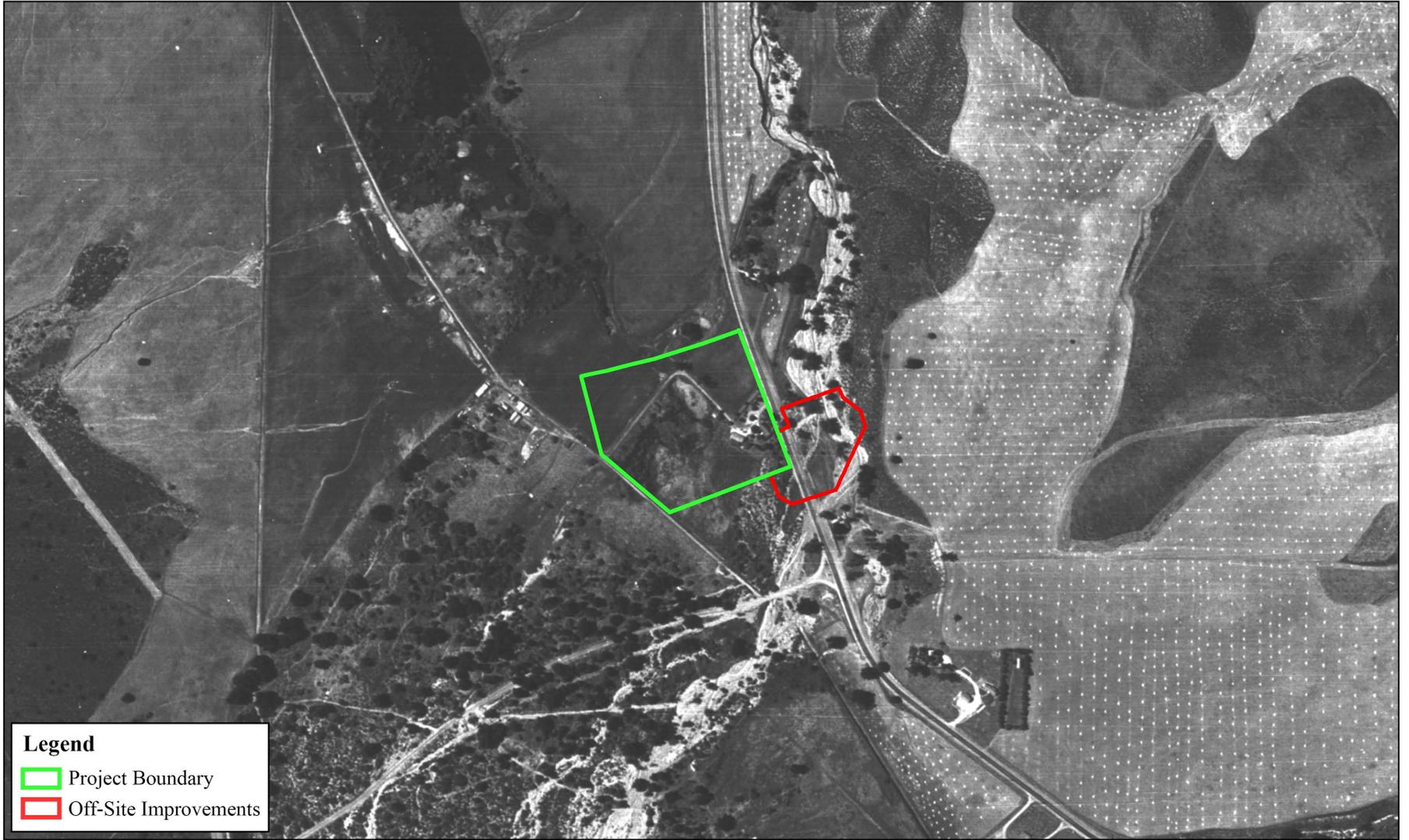


**Figure 2.3–4**  
**1927 USGS Map**

The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project

USGS *Corona* and *Riverside* Quadrangles (1:125000 series and 1:62500 series)





**Legend**

-  Project Boundary
-  Off-Site Improvements



**Plate 2.3-1**  
**1938 Aerial Photograph**  
The Glen Ivy Senior Community Project

Data Needs

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

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

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

The archaeological program for the Glen Ivy Senior Community Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately 10-acre project and 3.15-acre off-site improvement area, and preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study conformed to County of Riverside Cultural Resource Guidelines (Draft). Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in evaluating the significance of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

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

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

#### **3.2 Field Methodology**

In accordance with County CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project and off-site improvement area. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on January 28, 2020 and the surveys of the off-site area were conducted on October 15, 2020 and April 19, 2021. The entire project was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). The majority of the project is relatively flat except for the historic and current alignments of Coldwater Creek, which run through the western and southeastern portions of the property, respectively. Ground visibility was fair to poor due to dense vegetation. Two prehistoric isolates (P-33-029049 [metate fragment] and P-33-029050 [mano]) and one historic cistern (P-33-029048) were observed and recorded as a result of the survey.

#### **3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation**

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the EIC at UCR.

Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information have been recorded on the appropriate DPR site forms, which have been filed with the EIC.

### **3.4 Native American Consultation**

BFSA requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC on January 13, 2020 to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. The NAHC SLF search did indicate the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. The NAHC specifically urged BFSA to contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter to request any relevant information concerning the property. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation. To date, BFSA has received eight responses. The Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians indicated that the project is within their traditional land use area and would like to be notified of all progress on the project. The Pala Band of Mission Indians, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Cabazon Band of Mission Indians stated that the project is outside of their traditional use areas and/or areas of interested, and recommended contacting tribes more local to the area. The Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians indicated that the project is located within Luiseño territory as well as Rincon's specific area of historic interest, and stated that they have knowledge of several Luiseño Place Names within close proximity to the project, but none within the subject property. The Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians stated that the project is located within a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) and requested that archaeological and Native American monitoring be required during earthmoving activities. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians stated that they have no additional comments to provide at this time, but may provide more information to the lead agency during AB 52 consultation. The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians stated that the project lies within their Traditional Use Area and requested that a tribal monitor from Soboba be present during ground disturbing activities associated with the project. The Native American correspondence process was completed more than two weeks in advance of any field surveys. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

### **3.5 Applicable Regulations**

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

### *3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act*

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

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

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

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

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section

21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

## 4.0 RESULTS

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by BFSA at the EIC at UCR. The search results identified 36 cultural resources within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the project or off-site improvement area. Of the previously recorded resources, 25 are prehistoric, three are multicomponent, and eight are historic. The prehistoric resources consist of one petroglyph/pictograph site, one rock art site that was later determined to be non-cultural, two bedrock milling feature sites, one bedrock milling feature site with associated lithic scatters, four lithic scatters, one habitation site, and 15 isolates. The multicomponent sites consist of one historic homestead site with a historic burial and a prehistoric lithic scatter; one prehistoric habitation site with a historic wood structure; and one historic trash deposit with a small scatter of prehistoric lithic artifacts. The historic resources consist of the Temescal Valley branch of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, the location of recreated nineteenth century tanning vats and three historical monuments, the historic Temescal Station building complex, a segment of Old Temescal Road, a segment of Temescal Canyon Road, two historic water conveyance systems, and the historic Glen Ivy Hot Springs Lodge (Table 4.1–1).

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

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
RIV-34	Prehistoric petroglyph/pictograph(s)	1,369.6
RIV-7497	Prehistoric rock art (later determined to be not an archaeological site)	1,429.4
RIV-7494	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature(s)	1,143.8
RIV-7495		1,495.9
RIV-1090	Prehistoric bedrock milling site with associated lithic scatter	732.9
RIV-108	Prehistoric lithic scatter	941.3
RIV-630		1,069.6
RIV-1572		1,253.4
RIV-6153		325.5
RIV-2992	Prehistoric habitation site	419.1
P-33-011089	Prehistoric isolate	1,503.3
P-33-011090		1,578.7
P-33-011091		1,531.9
P-33-011183		21.9
P-33-011184		32.9

Site	Description	Distance From the Project (m)
P-33-011185		795.3
P-33-011186		1,174.8
RIV-7515		892.9
P-33-013691		667.7
P-33-013692		910.9
P-33-013693		1,011.2
P-33-016699		1,042.2
P-33-016700		1,071.3
P-33-016701		1,015.1
P-33-016702		992.8
RIV-101/H		Multicomponent site with prehistoric artifacts and historic homestead and burial
RIV-6152/H	Multicomponent site consisting of a prehistoric habitation site and a historic wood structure	82.1
RIV-6652/H	Multicomponent site consisting of a historic trash deposit and a small prehistoric lithic scatter	1,022.9
RIV-3832H	Historic Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad – Temescal Valley branch	1,431.5
RIV-4111H	Historic (reconstructed) early nineteenth century Serrano tanning vats and three historical monuments	1,286.6
P-33-005821	Historic Temescal Station	342.1
P-33-006442	Historic Old Temescal Road	195.9
P-33-021054	Historic Glen Ivy Hot Springs Lodge	1,323.3
P-33-028197	Historic water conveyance system	1,013.5
P-33-028198		1,066.4
P-33-028119	Historic Temescal Canyon Road segment	1,136.2

The results of the EIC records search also indicate that 45 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the subject property (Table 4.1–2), seven of which (Brown 1976; Drover 1980; Dibble 1987; Swope 1991; Love and Tang 1998; Miller 2013; Goodwin 2017) include portions of the project or off-site improvement area. The Brown (1976), Swope (1991), Love and Tang (1998), and Miller (2013) studies are long, linear studies focused primarily along the alignment of Temescal Canyon Road, which runs along the eastern project boundary and through a small portion of the off-site improvement area. As such, none of these studies directly address the project or off-site improvement area. The Drover study (1980) was an archaeological assessment for a proposed residential subdivision covering the majority of the

eastern portion of the current project. The Dibble (1987) study covered only a small portion of the northwest corner of the project. The Goodwin (2017) study covered only a small portion of the off-site improvement area for the installation of a culvert at Temescal Canyon Road. No cultural resources were identified within the project or off-site improvement area as a result of the previous studies. The complete records search can be found in Appendix C.

**Table 4.1–2**

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

Barker, Leo R. and Ann E. Huston, Editors

- 1990 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. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia Brakke Vane, Matthew C. Hall, Harry Lawton, Richard Logan, Lee Gooding Massey, John Oxendine, Charles Rozaire, and David P. Whistler

- 1979 Cultural Resources and the Devers-Mira 500 Kv Transmission Line Route (Valley to Mira Loma Section). Cultural Systems Research, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Bonner, Wayne and Marnie Aislin-Kay

- 2008 Letter Report: Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for American Tower Facility Candidate. Michael Brandman Associates. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brock, James

- 1998 Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Parcel Map 28775, Parcels 1 and 2, Temescal Canyon Area of Unincorporated Riverside County. Archaeological Advisory Group. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Brown, Mary A.

- 1976 Letter Report: Cultural Resources Evaluation for Proposed Water Supply Facilities for the City of Corona and Surrounding Communities (Phase II). Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Chambers, M.D.

- 1979 Letter Report: Archaeological Survey of Tentative Parcel No. 13062. Chambers Consultants and Planners. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Cooley, Theodore G. and Andrea M. Craft

- 2008 Addendum: Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project,

Riverside County, California. Jones & Stokes. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Desautels, Nancy and Robert Beer

- 1993 Geophysical Investigations and Subsurface Recovery on Tom's Farms Property, Riverside County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Dibble, Stephen D.

- 1987 An Archaeological Assessment of the Warm Springs Green Development, Riverside County, California. Archaeological Resource Management Corporation. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Drover, Christopher E.

- 1980 Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Subdivision on the Northwest Corner of Temescal Canyon and Glen Ivy Roads Near Corona, California. Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Garcia, Kyle, Margaria Jerabek, and Fatima Clark

- 2017 Temescal Canyon Residential Project Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment. ESA PCR. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Goodwin, Riordan

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While at the EIC, the following historic sources were also reviewed:

- The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE)
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD)

The NRHP, ADOE, and BERD did not identify any other resources within the boundaries of the project. One resource, Old Temescal Canyon Road, which runs along the eastern project boundary and crosses a small portion of the off-site improvement area, is listed on the BERD and is also a California Historic Landmark (CHL No. 638).

In addition, the BLM GLO records were reviewed for land patents within the project area (Table 4.1–3). Only one land patent was identified, which was awarded to Jesus Buerruel in 1876

under the April 24, 1820 Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566).

**Table 4.1–3**  
Results of the BLM GLO Land Patents Records  
Search for the Glen Ivy Senior Community Project

Patentee	Issue Date	Authority	Total Acres	BLM Serial No.
Jesus Buerruel	9/30/1876	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat.566)	159.43	CACAA 084483

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC in January 2020. The NAHC SLF search did indicate the presence of sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. The NAHC specifically urged BFSA to contact the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter. As of the date of this report, BFSA has received eight responses. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

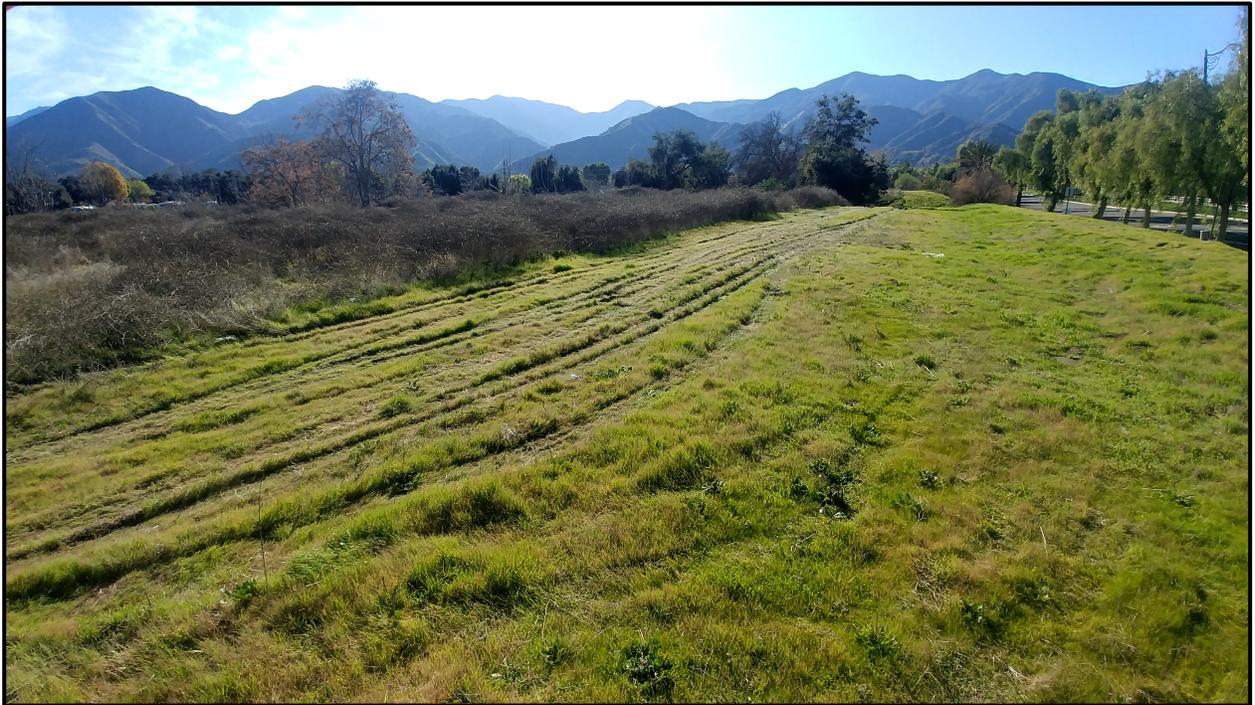
The records search and literature review suggest that there is a high potential for prehistoric and historic sites to be contained within the boundaries of the property despite disturbances due to past clearing and the construction and removal of the circa 1930s farmstead and associated road. The close proximity of prehistoric and historic resource sites RIV-101/H, RIV-6152/H, P-33-011183, and P-33-011184 also increases the potential that subsurface deposits may be located within the Glen Ivy Senior Community Project. Given the historic and prehistoric settlement of the region, in addition to the frequency of cultural sites known to be surrounding the project, there is a high potential for archaeological discoveries within the project. The results of the records search suggest that both prehistoric and historic sites may be encountered within the property.

#### 4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological surveys of the project and off-site improvement area were conducted on January 28 and October 15, 2020 and April 19, 2021. All elements of the survey were directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith with assistance from Andrew Garrison, Clarence Hoff, and Jennifer Stropes. The archaeological surveys were intensive and consisted of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals. The majority of the property consisted of disturbed, relatively flat land and drainages and was primarily covered with dense, non-native weeds and grasses with some scattered buckwheat and sage scrub. Along the western portion of the property, primarily within the historic alignment of Coldwater Creek, mature oak trees are present. The northern, eastern, and southern project boundaries have been heavily impacted by the grading of Trilogy Parkway to the north, Temescal Canyon Road to the east, and the adjoining property to the south. Ground visibility was fair to poor due to dense vegetation obscuring the ground surface (Plates 4.2–1 to 4.2–3).



**Plate 4.2-1: Overview of the project from the southwest corner, facing northeast.**



**Plate 4.2-2: Overview of the project from the northeast corner, facing west.**



**Plate 4.2–3: Overview of the off-site improvement area, facing southwest.**

During the survey, two previously unrecorded prehistoric isolates (a mano and a metate fragment) and one previously unrecorded historic cistern were identified in the northwestern portion of the property (Figure 4.2–1).

#### *4.2.1 Isolates P-33-029049 and P-33-029050*

The previously unrecorded granitic metate fragment was recorded as P-33-029049 and the granitic mano as P-33-029050. Both isolates were located on the southern slope of a large area of disturbed, built-up soils and were not collected as part of the survey and were left in-situ.

Site P-33-029049 is a granitic block metate fragment measuring approximately 25.5 by 14.5 by 8.0 centimeters (Plate 4.2–4). The metate is of a flat/concave design that is generally used in concert with one-handed manos shorter than the overall metate width. Extensive and intensive use can wear a depression deep enough to confine the intermediary material (seeds, flour, etc.) in a similar manner to a basin metate. However, in contrast to a basin metate, the depression of a flat/concave metate is not intentionally shaped or manufactured like the depression of a basin metate. The intentional shaping of a basin metate often results in a deeper and much narrower basin design. Flat/concave metates are a result of progressive wear with manos that are often longer than basin manos that may be worked against metate services with several different strokes.

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

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



**Plate 4.2–4: Close-up view of the metate fragment recorded as P-33-029049.**

In general, large block metates such as P-33-029049 are too heavy to transport and are defined by Binford (1980) as “site furniture.” However, no additional artifacts were identified that might suggest a more permanent site occupation.

Site P-33-029050 is a granitic mano measuring approximately 12.0 by 6.5 by 3.5 centimeters (Plate 4.2–5). Manos and metates include a two-part system that work in concert as food processing equipment. Metates generally serve as the nether-stone while the mano serves as the smaller handheld human powered part of the system. Manos function at the highest level of efficiency when they are compatible in size and configuration with the metate they in concert with. In order to heighten the level of efficiency, manos are often selected for or designed through modification to better facilitate the grinding of the selected food package. Site P-33-029050 is heavily shaped and modified exhibiting, pecking along the edges or the entire circumference. This pecking is generally referred to as finger grips. Finger grips pecked into the edge of a mano make the otherwise smooth stone much easier to hold. The decision to shape manos and add additional comfort features (such as finger grips) may be influenced by the overall processing strategies at a given site. While in general, the extended use and mano curation speaks to the long-term occupation of the site, no additional evidence of occupation was identified at P-33-029050 or within the project as a whole.



**Plate 4.2–5: Close-up view of the mano fragment recorded as P-33-029050.**

Isolates P-33-029049 and P-33-029050 were recorded on the appropriate DPR forms and submitted to the EIC at UCR to be registered. However, the isolates, and isolates in general, are not considered significant resources under CEQA significance criteria as they retain no further research potential.

#### *4.2.2 Site P-33-029048*

Site P-33-029048 is located in the northwest portion of the project and consists of a circular, poured concrete cistern (Plate 4.2–6). The feature measures approximately six feet in diameter and possesses a metal ladder allowing access to the interior. Currently, the cistern is filled with soil and no historic artifacts were observed within the vicinity. A 1938 aerial photograph indicates that the cistern was likely part of the farmstead (residence and barn) located within the parcel. The residence, barn, and associated road were removed in the early 2000s. Site P-33-029048 was recorded on the appropriate DPR forms and submitted to the EIC at UCR to be registered. An evaluation of the cistern under CRHR eligibility criteria is provided below.



**Plate 4.2–6: Overview of the cistern recorded as P-33-029048, facing southwest.**

### **CRHR Criteria**

The historic cistern (P-33-029048) identified within the project was evaluated according to CEQA, California Code of Regulations Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, and the CRHR. Historic resource properties may be considered eligible for listing on the CRHR if they meet one or more of the following criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1:

- (1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- (2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

If a resource is determined to be not significant under these criteria, it is assumed that the resource cannot be significantly impacted, and therefore, mitigation measures are not warranted. However, any resources found to be significant according to these criteria must be assessed for project-related actions that could directly or indirectly impact such resources. Impacts that adversely affect

important resources are considered to be significant impacts for which mitigating measures are warranted.

### **CRHR Evaluation**

BFSA evaluated Site P-33-029048 for significance and eligibility for listing on the CRHR utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the CRHR, a property must represent a significant theme in California history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Background research indicates that Site P-33-029048 does not qualify as eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1. Although the cistern is associated with the farmstead that was constructed on the property after 1927, there is no indication that the cistern is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, nor has any specific event occurred within the location of Site P-33-029048. In addition, the demolition of the farmstead and associated road in the early 2000s negatively impacted Site P-33-029048's integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Site P-33-029048 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2, identified in PRC Section 5024.1. Preliminary research of the parcel did not indicate that the cistern is directly associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to Site P-33-029048.

Site P-33-029048 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values, given no evidence of the site exists within the project.

The information already obtained suggests that Site P-33-029048 does not have additional research potential. Given the lack of resources associated with Site P-33-029048, further research is not likely to produce additional data that would change this determination. As a result, Site P-33-029048 is not eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4, identified in PRC Section 5024.1, as the site is unlikely to contribute important information to the community of Glen Ivy's history beyond the previously conducted study.

Based upon the current evaluation of Site P-33-029048 and the lack of associated artifacts in the vicinity of the site, no additional testing was recommended within the project. Site P-33-029048 is evaluated as not significant or eligible for the CRHR according to the criteria identified in PRC Section 5024.1. The proposed project will not represent an adverse effect to Site P-33-029048.

**Conclusion**

Due to the loss of the associated farmstead, the cistern no longer retains integrity of setting, feeling, or association. The cistern is not known to be associated with any specific persons or events, is not representative of a specific style or type of construction, and is unlikely to yield any additional information regarding the history of the area. Although it retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, due to the loss of its setting, feeling, and association it does not retain enough original integrity to be considered significant under any CRHR eligibility criteria.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The cultural resources study for the Glen Ivy Senior Community Project was positive for the presence of cultural resources. The current survey by BFSa identified two isolated prehistoric artifacts (P-33-029049 and P-33-029050) and one historic cistern (P-33-029048). By their very nature as isolates, P-33-029049 and P-33-029050 are ineligible for listing on the CRHR. In addition, the cistern, Site P-33-029048, is not known to be associated with any specific persons or events, is not representative of a specific style, type, or method of construction, and is unlikely to yield any additional information regarding the history of the area. Although it retains integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, due to the loss of its setting, feeling, and association through the demolition of the associated farmstead, it does not retain enough original integrity to be considered significant under any CRHR eligibility criteria. As such, all three resources have been evaluated as ineligible for listing on the CRHR and are therefore not significant under CEQA criteria.

Given the presence of the two isolates in the northern portion of the property and the historic alignment of Coldwater Creek in the western portion of the property, the likelihood to encounter additional prehistoric resources is high. However, given the disturbed nature of the area in which the prehistoric isolates were discovered and a lack of associated archaeological context, archaeological testing is not recommended.

The archaeological study was completed in accordance with County of Riverside report guidelines and CEQA significance evaluation criteria. No potential impacts to significant cultural resources are associated with the proposed development of the project. However, based upon the results of the records search, the presence of both historic and prehistoric resources within the project, and the presence of fresh water and other food resources within the vicinity of the project, there is a high potential to encounter additional archaeological materials within the project. Based upon the potential that buried resources could exist, all grading and trenching required for the proposed project should be monitored by an archaeologist and Native American representative. Therefore, a cultural resources Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended as a condition of approval for this property. The scope of the MMRP is presented in Section 5.1.

### **5.1 Mitigation Monitoring**

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

**Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program**

A MMRP to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried cultural resources within the Glen Ivy Senior Community Project shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the lead agency. This program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

1. If human remains are found on this site, the developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.

Pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, if human remains are encountered, no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 (b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and their disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted by the Coroner within the period specified by law (24 hours). Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the “Most Likely Descendant.” The Most Likely Descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultation with the property owner concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

2. The developer/permit holder or any successor in interest shall comply with the following for the life of this permit.

If during ground disturbance activities, unanticipated cultural resources<sup>1</sup> are discovered, the following procedures shall be followed: All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resource shall be halted and the applicant shall call the County Archaeologist immediately upon discovery of the cultural resource. A meeting shall be convened between the developer, the project archaeologist,<sup>2</sup> the Native American tribal representative, and the County Archaeologist to discuss the significance of the find. At the meeting with the aforementioned parties, a decision is to be made, with the concurrence of the County Archaeologist, as to the appropriate treatment (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resource. Resource evaluations shall be limited to nondestructive analysis.

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<sup>1</sup> A cultural resource site is defined, for this condition, as being a feature and/or three or more artifacts in close association with each other. Tribal Cultural Resources are also considered cultural resources.

<sup>2</sup> If not already employed by the project developer, a County approved archaeologist and a Native American Monitor from the consulting tribe(s) shall be employed by the project developer to assess the significance of the cultural resource, attend the meeting described above, and continue monitoring or all future site grading activities as necessary.

Further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until the appropriate treatment has been accomplished.

3. Prior to final map approval, the developer/ applicant shall provide evidence to the Riverside County Planning Department that an Environmental Constraints Sheet has been included in the Grading Plans. This sheet shall indicate the presence of environmentally constrained area(s) and any requirements for avoidance.
4. Prior to issuance of grading permits the applicant/developer shall provide evidence to the County of Riverside Planning Department that a County certified professional archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) has been contracted to implement a Cultural Resource Monitoring Program (CRMP). A Cultural Resource Monitoring Plan shall be developed in coordination with the consulting tribe(s) that addresses the details of all activities and provides procedures that must be followed in order to reduce the impacts to cultural, tribal cultural and historic resources to a level that is less than significant as well as address potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources associated with this project. A fully executed copy of the contract and a digitally-signed copy of the Monitoring Plan shall be provided to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval.

Working directly under the Project Archaeologist, an adequate number of qualified Archaeological Monitors shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored including off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features.

The Professional Archaeologist may submit a detailed letter to the County of Riverside during grading requesting a modification to the monitoring program if circumstances are encountered that reduce the need for monitoring.

5. *Feature Removal* – The archaeological monitor shall also be on-site to observe the mechanical excavation and removal of the cistern (P-33-029048). Should historic artifacts be encountered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to halt excavations in the area until the artifacts can be collected. At that time, the archaeologist may make the determination in the field whether controlled mechanical excavation or hand excavation should be employed in order to preserve the provenience of any artifacts encountered.

The current DPR forms for the site shall be updated, detailing the process through which this was done, the content of the feature (if any), and updated descriptions to document the

full exposure of the feature. The updated information shall be included in the Phase IV Monitoring Report.

6. Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the developer/permit applicant shall enter into agreement(s) with the consulting tribe(s) for Native American Monitor(s) as appropriate.
7. In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to provide Cultural Sensitivity Training for all construction personnel. In addition, an adequate number of Native American Monitor(s) shall be on-site during all initial ground disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, grading, and trenching. In conjunction with the Archaeological Monitor(s), the Native American Monitor(s) have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources.

The developer/permit applicant shall submit a fully executed copy of the agreement(s) to the County Archaeologist to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Archaeologist shall clear this condition.

This agreement shall not modify any condition of approval or mitigation measure.

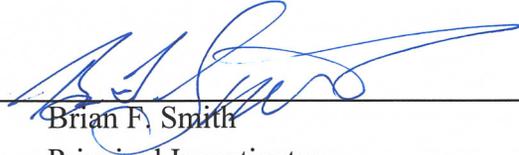
8. Prior to Grading Permit Final Inspection, a Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring Report shall be submitted that complies with the Riverside County Planning Department's requirements for such reports for all ground disturbing activities associated with this grading permit. The report shall follow the County of Riverside Planning Department Cultural Resources (Archaeological) Investigations Standard Scopes of Work posted on the Transportation and Land Management Agency website. The report shall include results of any feature relocation or residue analysis required as well as evidence of the required cultural sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the required pre-grade meeting and evidence that any artifacts have been treated in accordance with procedures stipulated in the Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan.
9. In the event cultural resources are identified during ground disturbing activities, the landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources, (with the exception of sacred items, burial goods, and human remains) and provide evidence to the satisfaction of the County Archaeologist that all archaeological materials recovered during the archaeological investigations (this includes collections made during an earlier project, such as testing of archaeological sites that took place years ago), have been handled through one of the following methods:

- A fully executed reburial agreement with the appropriate culturally affiliated Native American tribe(s) or band(s). This shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all cataloguing, analysis and special studies have been completed on the cultural resources. Details of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the Phase IV Report.
- Curation at a Riverside County curation facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and therefore will be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers and tribal members for further study. The collection and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and are to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

If more than one Native American group is involved with the project and cannot come to a consensus as to the disposition of cultural resources, the landowner(s) shall then proceed with curation at the Western Science Center. The details of any disposition of artifacts shall be documented in the Phase IV report.

## 6.0 CERTIFICATION

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



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Brian F. Smith  
Principal Investigator  
County of Riverside Registration #186

April 28, 2021

Date

## 7.0 REFERENCES

### *Arizona Weekly Citizen*

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**APPENDIX A**

**Qualifications of Key Personnel**

# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

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



## Education

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

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

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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

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

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

## Professional Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

Emerald Acres: Archaeological survey and testing program of 14 archaeological sites across 333 acres in the Winchester area of Riverside County (2000-2018).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of

potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Mitigation of An Archaic Cultural Resource for the Eastlake III Woods Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 2001-March 2002.

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Lawson Valley Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 28 prehistoric and two historic sites— included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; field survey; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; monitoring of geotechnical borings; authoring of cultural resources project report. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. June 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; direction of field crews; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. June 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis;

authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

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

Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System Project, San Elijo, California: Project manager/director —test excavations; direction of artifact identification and analysis; graphics production; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. December 1994-July 1995.

Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Environmental Impact Report for the Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Project, San Diego, California: Project manager/Director —direction of test excavations; identification and analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact collections; data synthesis; co-authorship of final cultural resources report, San Diego, California. June 1991-March 1992.

## Reports/Papers

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Author, coauthor, or contributor to over 2,500 cultural resources management publications, a selection of which are presented below.

- 2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

- 2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.
- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.
- 2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.
- 2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.

- 2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.
- 2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.
- 2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.
- 2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.
- 2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.
- 2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.
- 2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.
- 2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.
- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00.
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN

260-276-07-00).

- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

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## Education

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**Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology** **2016**

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

**Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology** **2004**

University of California, Santa Cruz

## Specialized Education/Training

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**Archaeological Field School** **2014**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

## Research Interests

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California Coastal / Inland Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology

Taphonomic Studies

## Experience

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**Senior Archaeologist/Historian/Faunal Analyst**

**November 2006–Present**

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

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports for both California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation; faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis; construction monitoring management; coordinating field surveys and excavations; and laboratory management.

**UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor  
Santa Cruz, California**

**December 2003–March 2004**

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant  
University of California, Santa Cruz**

**June 2003–December 2003**

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager  
Archaeological Resource Management**

**January 2000–December 2001**

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

## **Certifications**

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City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

## **Scholarly Works**

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*Big Game, Small Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from CA-SDI-11,521*, 2016, Master's thesis on file at St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

## **Technical Reports**

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Buday, Tracy M., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Brian F. Smith

2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park and G Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Oliver McMillan. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Garrison, Andrew J., Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**, and Brian F. Smith

2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Forestar Countryside Project, City of Ontario, California. Prepared for Forestar Countryside, LLC. Report on file at the California South Central Coastal Information Center.

Kennedy, George L., Todd A. Wirths and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2014 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, 2303 Ocean Street Residences Project, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (CT 05-12; CP 05-11; CDP 05-28)*. Prepared for Zephyr Partners. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Negative Paleontological, Archaeological, and Native American Monitoring and Mitigation Report, Tri-City Christian High School, 302 North Emerald Drive, Vista, San Diego County, California (APN 166-411-75).* Prepared for Tri-City Christian School. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R.

- 2012 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., David K. Grabski, and Brian F. Smith

- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Amineh Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Nakhshab Development and Design. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

- 2016 *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1492 K Street Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Trestle Development, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2016 *Focused Historic Structure Assessment for the Fredericka Manor Retirement Community City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California APN 566-240-27.* Prepared for Front Porch Communities and Services – Fredericka Manor, LLC. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista Planning Department.

- 2016 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8585 La Mesa Boulevard City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. APN 494-300-11.* Prepared for Silvergate Development. Report on file at the City of La Mesa Planning Department.

- 2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane Project City of San Diego Project No. 471873 APN 344-030-20.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2016 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Beacon Apartments Project City of San Diego Civic San Diego Development Permit #2016-19 APN 534-210-12.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing & Development Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2016 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the State/Columbia/Ash/A Block Project San Diego, California.* Prepared for Bomel San Diego Equities, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Cultural Resource Study for the Hatfield Plaza Project, Valley Center, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for JG Consulting & Engineering. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Hedrick Residence Project, Encinitas, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for WNC General Contractors, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00).* Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Marlow Project, Poway, California.* Prepared for Peter Marlow. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Paseo Grande Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Joe Gatto. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Results of a Cultural Resources Testing Program for the 15<sup>th</sup> and Island Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the ActivCare at Mission Bay Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for ActivCare Living, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Poway Lowe's Project, City of Poway.* Prepared for CSI Construction Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group 3014), City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 788 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County.* Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09).* Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00).* Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for the Watson Corporate Center, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for Watson Land Company. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Celadon (9<sup>th</sup> and Broadway) Project.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm 22 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15<sup>th</sup> & Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Pinnacle International Development, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Study for the Perris Residential Project, Perris, California.* Prepared for Groundwurk, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Siempre Viva Warehouse Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Terrazas Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Silver Street Village Homes Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for EHOFF La Jolla, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 915 Grape Street Project.* Prepared for Bay View SD, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.* Prepared for Steve Altman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Clay Street Parcel Project, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside.* Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Diamond Valley Project, Community of Winchester,*

- County of Riverside.* Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Highland 44 Project.* Prepared for 29300 Baseline Partners, LLC. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Palm Creek Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California (APNs 650-230-002, 650-310-001, and 650-310-002).* Prepared for Palm Creek Ranch, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Webster Residence, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for KW Building and Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Coral Mountain Apartments Project, City of La Quinta, California.* Prepared for Coral Mountain Apartments, LP. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Hyde Residence.* Prepared for Dr. Paul Hyde. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Juniper Street Sidewalk Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Palm Engineering Construction Company, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Kates Residence Project.* Prepared for Brad and Shannon Kates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pump Station 84 Upgrade and Pump Station 62 Abandonment Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 781 Project.* Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Woolf Residence Project.* Prepared for A.J. Woolf

- Family Trust. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study of the Fairway Drive Project*. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110*. Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32*. Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053)*. Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project*. Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Knight Residence Project, 7970 Roseland Avenue, La Jolla, California*. Prepared for Mr. Dennis Knight. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 799-750 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group II Project*. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Negative Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Citywide Pump Station Upgrades Group III Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the 3364 Randy Lane Project, Chula Vista, California*. Prepared for H&M Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Ecos Nuevo Project, Community of Nuevo, County of Riverside*. Prepared for Ecos Energy, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 754 Project, City of San Diego (Project No. 177711/187301)*. Prepared for S.C. Valley Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center
- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2012 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 780 Project*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring of the 47th Street Warehouse Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Aardema Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Florida Street Apartments Project (The Kalos Project)*. Prepared for Florida Street Housing Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pacific Highway Trunk Sewer Project*. Prepared for HPS Mechanical. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Wesley Palms Retirement Community Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for Front Porch Development Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Tracy A. Stropes

- 2013 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Orange Street Project*. Prepared for Mike Lesle. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 13th & Market Project*. Prepared for The Hanover Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2012 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the T-Mobile West, LLC Telecommunications Candidate SD02867C (Presidio Park)*. Prepared for Michael Brandmann Associates. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Ariel Suites Project*. Prepared for Ariel Suites, LP. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for Christopher Development Group. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Claire M. Allen, Mary M. Lenich, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2014 *Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California*. Prepared for CV Communities, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2016 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Broadway Block Project City of San Diego Project No. 492554*. Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

- 2016 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2314 Rue Adriane Building, San Diego, California Project No. 460562.* Prepared for the Brown Studio. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4921 Voltaire Street Building, San Diego, California Project No. 471161.* Prepared for Sean Gogarty. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 5147 Hilltop Drive Building, San Diego, California Project No. 451707.* Prepared for JORGA Home Design. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the Midway Drive Postal Service Processing and Distribution Center 2535 Midway Drive San Diego, California 92138 Project No. 507152.* Prepared for Steelwave, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California Project No. 471873.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Urban Discovery Academy Project.* Prepared for Davis Reed Construction, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 520 West Ash Street Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Bayside Fire Station Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Civic San Diego. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Kettner and Ash Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the PRIME Project.* Prepared for InDev, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Program for the BOSA Lot 1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 921 Muirlands Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037.* Prepared for Stephen Karas. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1311 Sutter Street Building, San Diego, California 92103.* Prepared for A.K. Smith. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for 16929 West Bernardo Drive, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Rancho Bernardo LHP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2002-2004 El Cajon Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92014.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4319-4321 Florida Street Building, San Diego, California 92104.* Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 726 Jersey Court San Diego, California Project No. 455127.* Prepared for Chad Irwin. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 1111 Golden Gate Drive San Diego, California.* Prepared for Alexis and Shawna Volen. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Islenair Historic Sidewalk Stamp Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Bonita 14 Project, San Diego County, California.* Prepared for Southwest Management Company. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2015 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Idyllwild Community Center Project, Conditional Use Permit No. 3673-RI, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for San Jacinto Mountain Community Center. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Atmosphere Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing and Development Corporation. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Archaeological Test Plan for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Ballpark Village, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Idea1 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lowe Enterprises Real Estate Group. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

- 2014 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the Lennar 15<sup>th</sup> and Island Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2850 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, California (Project No. 392445).* Prepared for Zephyr Partners – RE, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Hotel Felicita Project, City of Escondido, California (APNs 238-102-41 and -45).* Prepared for Blue Light Capital Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Los Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage Project.* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resources Study for the Rancho Peñasquitos Adobe Drainage MND Project, San Diego County, California (CSD-04.03).* Prepared for HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Jennifer R. **Kraft**, and Mary M. Lenich

- 2015 *A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.* Prepared for Trammell Crow Southern California Development, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**

- 2018 Historic Structure Assessment for 1615 Summit Avenue, Cardiff, California. Prepared for Pomegranate Studio, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1852-1866 Bacon Street Buildings San Diego, California 92107.* Prepared for Cartega International. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2001 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, California Project No. 523694.* Prepared for H.G. Fenton Company. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

Smith, Brian F., Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**, and Elena C. Goralogia

- 2018 Building Documentation, Nathaniel Hinckley Residence, 26300 Mission Road, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Lennar Homes of California. Report on file at the California South Central Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F., Tracy A. Stropes, Tracy M. Buday, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1900 Spindrifft Drive – Cabana and Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1912 Spindrifft Drive – Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, J.R.K. and Brian F. Smith

- 2020 Historical Resource Research Report for the 4143 Park Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92103. Prepared for Bernardini Investments, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2020 Historical Resource Research Report for the 6375 Avenida Cresta Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for Jeffrey and Anne Blackburn. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2019 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 915 Grape Street Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Bayview SD, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Grove Residences Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Beach City Builders, Inc. Report on file at the County of San Diego.
- 2019 Historical Resource Analysis Report for the 169 and 171 Fifth Avenue Buildings, City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Turner Impact Capital. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista.
- 2019 Historic Structure Assessment for the 1409 South El Camino Real Building, San Clemente, California. Prepared for Shoreline Dental Studio. Report on file at the City of San Clemente.
- 2019 Historical Resource Research Report for the 212 West Hawthorn Street Building, San Diego, California 92101. Prepared for Jacob Schwartz. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Report for the Meritage Homes Project, TTM 37715, Riverside County, California. Prepared for MLC Holdings, Inc. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2019 Historical Resource Research Report for the 1142-1142 ½ Prospect Street Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for LLJ Ventures. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2019 Historical Resource Research Report for the 3000-3016 University Avenue/3901-3915 30<sup>th</sup> Street Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for Cirque Hospitality. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2019 Historic Structure Assessment for the 125 Mozart Avenue Building, Cardiff, California. Prepared for Brett Farrow. Report on file at the City of Encinitas.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Fontana Santa Ana Industrial Center Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Central Coastal Information Center.
- 2019 Historical Resource Technical Report for 817-821 Coast Boulevard South, La Jolla, California. Prepared for Design Line Interiors. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2019 Historical Resource Research Report for the 3829 Texas Street Building, San Diego, California 92014. Prepared for Blue Centurion Homes. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2018 Historical Resource Research Report for the 3925-3927 Illinois Street Building, San Diego, California 92104. Prepared for Park Pacifica, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego.

- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Bancroft Street Residences Project, San Diego, California. Prepared for John Ryan. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2018 Historic Structure Assessment for the 1534 Magnolia Avenue, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Ladwig Design Group, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Lookout Residences Project, City of San Diego. Prepared for Justin Mandelbaum. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 758 Project City of San Diego Project No. 230024 Sewer WBS No. B-00365; Water WBS No. B-00074.* Prepare for Burtech Pipeline, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2499 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego CCDP/CCPDP/CDP/CUP No. 2016-30 APN 533-021-01.* Prepared for Gary Mansour. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *Results of a Cultural Resource Testing Program for the Maker's Quarter – Block D Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for L2HP, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, J.R.K., Elena C. Goralogia, and Brian F. Smith

- 2018 Historical Resource Research Report for the 7404 Hillside Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for Museum of Contemporary Art of San Diego. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, J.R.K. and Jillian L. Hahnlen

- 2019 Historic Structure Assessment for the 207 13<sup>th</sup> Street Building, Del Mar, California. Prepared for Donald A. Countryman Design Associates, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, J.R.K., Tracy A. Stropes, and Brian F. Smith

- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 3868-3900 Sepulveda Boulevard Project, City of Culver City, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Sepulveda Suites, Inc. Report on file at the City of Culver City.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Commerce Logistics Center Project, 5200 Sheila Street, Commerce, California 90040. Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc. Report on file at the City of Commerce.
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**APPENDIX B**

**Site Record Forms**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX E**

**Confidential Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*