

## Appendix D      Revised Cultural Resources Assessment

## Appendices

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October 27, 2023

PlaceWorks, Inc.  
750 B Street, Suite 1620  
San Diego, CA 92101

**RE: Cultural Resources Assessment for City of Wildomar General Plan Update, Riverside County, California**

Greetings:

At the request of PlaceWorks, Inc., ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a cultural resources assessment to provide a summary of known cultural resources and provide potential mitigation measure recommendations as part of the City of Wildomar General Plan Update. The planning area consists of approximately 15,165 acres (hereinafter, referred to as the *Study Area*). ECORP conducted a records search to determine the number, type, and significance of recorded cultural resources and potential cultural resources that future development within the planning area could potentially impact.

## REGULATORY SETTING

### National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(y) as:

A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of an Area of Potential Effect (APE);
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

## **California Environmental Quality Act**

The California Environmental Quality Act is the state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a

state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR; 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k); or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. It 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. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the project area could also result in significant impacts.

## **Riverside County Landmarks**

The City of Wildomar is within the County of Riverside. To be eligible for consideration as a Riverside County Historic Landmark, a historic resource must be nominated through the following application and approval process:

- A. Historical resources that may be considered by nomination include:
  - Historical resources found as eligible for local, state, or national landmark status during CEQA cultural review.
  - Historical resources found as eligible for local, state, or national landmark status during a historic resource survey.

- A historic resource or district already so designated under a municipal or county preservation or landmark ordinance. (Riverside County Historic Preservation Districts are established by a different set of criteria under Riverside County Ordinance 578 and are not established under the criteria and procedures contained in this document.)
- Nominations for historic resources not already having some level of landmark designation, or found to be eligible for such, will be reviewed under criteria established below in Section VI, Types of Historical Resources and Criteria for Listing.

The typology and criteria listed below are consistent with those developed by the California Office of Historic Preservation but have been modified for local application at the county level.

Types of resources eligible for nomination:

- **Building:** A resource, such as a house, barn, church, factory, hotel, or similar structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity.
- **Site:** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possessed historical, cultural, or archaeological value. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event. Nor is it required that a building, structure, or object marked the site at the time of its historic significance, occupation, or activity. Examples: trails, landscapes features, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, and rock art.
- **Structure:** The term “structure” is used to describe a construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples: mines, flumes, roads, bridges, and tunnels.
- **Object:** The term “object” is used to describe those constructions that are primarily artistic or commemorative in nature, relatively small in scale, and associated with a specific setting or environment. Objects that are located in museums are not eligible for landmark listing. Examples: fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers.
- **Historic Districts:** A geographic area designated as containing multiple historic resources that collectively have a special character or value—historical, cultural, architectural, archaeological, community, or aesthetic. A district must meet at least one of the criteria discussed below.

To be considered a historic resource eligible for landmark listing, the resource must be at least 45 years of age at the time of nomination.

- A historical resource must be significant under one or more of the following criteria in order to qualify for listing as a Riverside County Historical Landmark.
  - Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Riverside County's history and cultural heritage.
  - Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of Riverside County or its communities.
  - Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, Riverside County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values.
  - Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in Riverside County, state of California, or national prehistory or history.
- Integrity—historical resources that have been preserved, rehabilitated, or restored according to the U. S. Secretary of Interiors Standards for integrity will be given the highest consideration in the approval process.
- Reconstructed buildings will not be considered for landmark status unless they are more than 45 years old and embody traditional building methods and techniques or they exhibit high artistic values in the execution of the reconstruction.

## **Public Resource Code 21073 and 21074**

Public Resource Codes 21073 and 21074 define California Native American tribe and tribal cultural resources, respectively. PRC 21073 defines a "California Native American tribe" as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

Tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.

## **California State Assembly Bill 52**

Assembly Bill 52, Section 1(b)(4) established that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. A lead agency

must begin consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if the tribe requests to be informed of projects prior to the determination of a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report ,or if the tribe responds within 30 days of formal notification. Only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. If the lead agency determines that a tribal cultural resource is present in a project area and mitigation measures are not otherwise specified by the tribe, the lead agency may use the following to avoid impacts to the TCR:

- Avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource;
- Protect the cultural character and integrity of the resource;
- Protect the traditional use of the resource;
- Protect the confidentiality of the resource; and
- Development of permanent conservation easements or other cultural appropriate management plans.

## **California Senate Bill 18**

California Senate Bill (SB) 18 requires any local agency to consult with California Native American tribes for the preservation of or mitigation of impacts to specified Native American places, prior to the adoption or amendment of a city or county general plan. It also specifies that consultation with California Native American tribes is required for the purposes of preserving specified places, features, and objects that are located within a cities or counties jurisdiction.

The goal of SB 18 is to recognize that pre-contact, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places are essential elements of Native American culture and to establish meaningful government-to-government consultations early in the planning process to identify, consider, and preserve these places. The legislation enables California Native American tribes to manage and act as caretakers of California Native American prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, and ceremonial places. Local governments are encouraged to consider the preservation and cultural aspects of these places.

## **Laws Pertaining to Human Remains**

### **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act**

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 is a federal law that mandates museums and federal agencies to return certain Native American cultural items—such as human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony—to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Native American tribes.



## California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that all work in the vicinity of the find stop until the county coroner determines if the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC will designate a Most Likely Descendent. Section 5097.94 provides additional guidance if human remains are identified during the course of a project.

## CONTEXT

### Regional Pre-Contact History, Southern California Non-Desert Regions

#### Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of Southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages composed of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene Lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

#### Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

## **Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)**

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as

scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

### **Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)**

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps because of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

## Ethnographic Context

The City of Wildomar falls within the territory of both the Luiseño and Juaneño. The Luiseño occupied most of the area drained by the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita Rivers (Bean and Shipek 1978; Hodge 1907). The Luiseño lived in sedentary and autonomous village groups. Permanent villages were typically located in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges where water was available and village defense was possible (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseño speak a subfamily of the widespread Uto-Aztecan family of languages, which is vibrant and complex (Native Talk n.d.).

Villages had hereditary chiefs who controlled religious, economic, and territorial activities. An advisory council of ritual specialists and shamans was consulted for environmental and other knowledge. Large villages located along the coast or in inland valleys may have had more complex social and political structures than settlements controlling smaller territories (Bean and Shipek 1978; Strong 1929).

Luiseño subsistence centered on gathering acorns, seeds, greens, bulbs, roots, berries, and other vegetal foods. This was supplemented by hunting mammals such as deer, antelope, rabbit, woodrat, ground squirrels, and mice, as well as birds including quail, doves, and ducks. Inland populations had access to fishing and gathering sites on the coast, which they used during the winter months. Bands along the coast exploited marine resources, such as sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Inland, trout and other fish were taken from mountain streams (Bean and Shipek 1978). Regions were allotted to each band and then further divided among the various families. These locations for procuring resources were valuable and protected by the family which owned the region (Sparkman 1908).

Hunting was done both individually and by organized groups. Tool technology for food acquisition, storage, and preparation reflects the size and quantity of items procured. Small game was hunted with the use of curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, or traps. Bows and arrows were used for hunting larger game. Dugout canoes, basketry fish traps, and shell hooks were used for near-shore ocean fishing. Coiled and twined baskets were made for food gathering, preparation, storing, and serving. Other items used for food processing included large shallow trays for winnowing chaff from grain, ceramic and basketry storage containers, manos and metates for grinding seeds, and ceramic jars for cooking (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Houses were brush-thatched, conical structures, partially subterranean and held up-right by a series of main support and numerous lighter poles (Curtis 1970). Personal ornaments were made from "bone, clay, stone, shell, bear claws, glass, deer hooves," abalone shell, deerskin, otter skin, and rabbit skin. These materials were used to create nose ornaments, cloaks, moccasins, Yucca fiber sandals and beads, among others (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Ethnographic descriptions of the Juaneño are often given in terms of their neighbors to the south, the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963), but also point to a separate ethnic identity (Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929). Perhaps the most important account of Juaneño culture are the observations made by Gerónimo Boscana, friar at Mission San Juan Capistrano from 1812 to 1826 (Boscana 1933).

Juaneño settlement and subsistence systems may extend back in time to the beginning of the Angeles IV Phase about 1,250 BP when Takic speakers moved south beyond Aliso Creek. The Juaneño were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. One of the most important food resources for inland groups were acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorns were ground into flour using mortars and pestles. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls. Coastal dwellers collected shellfish and used carved shell hooks for fishing in bay/estuary, nearshore, and kelp bed zones. Dried fish and shellfish were probably traded for inland products such as acorns and venison.

The Juaneño lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of an established territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn processing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

### **Mission San Luis Rey**

After the San Luis Rey Mission was established in 1798 on the lower San Luis Rey River, most Luiseño were converted and taken to the mission. Poor living conditions at the missions and introduced European diseases led to a rapid decline of the Luiseño population. Following closure of the missions by the Mexican Government, Luiseño dispersed throughout Southern California. Some worked on the Mexican ranchos, others moved to newly founded towns established for them, some sought refuge among inland groups, and a few managed to acquire land grants. Later, many moved to or were forced onto reservations established by the U.S. Government. Although many of their cultural traditions had been suppressed during the Mission Period, the Luiseño were successful at retaining their language and certain rituals and ceremonies. Starting in the 1970s, there was a revival of interest in the Luiseño language and culture. Today, the Luiseño consist of seven bands and work for "civil rights, cultural preservation and language revitalization" (Native Talk n.d.).

### **City of Wildomar**

Rancho La Laguna was a grant of 3 square leagues made by Mexican governor Manuel Micheltoarena to Julian Manriquez in 1844 (Gunther 1984). Rancho La Laguna included Lake Elsinore and what is now the City of Wildomar. The land grant did not include the surrounding hills.

After Julian Manriquez died, Rancho La Laguna was sold to Abel Stearns in 1852. Stearns sold the rancho to Agustín Machado in 1858. When confirmed by the United States in 1872, the grant had an area of 13,339 acres (Gunther 1984). Machado's widow and 11 of the 12 children sold most of the rancho to an Englishman, Charles A. Sumner, in 1873. Sumner mortgaged his property in 1875 and lost the property through foreclosure and a sheriff's sale in 1877. The new owner sold the property to Frederick M. Sumner,

the brother of Charles A. Sumner. In 1881, ownership was transferred to a San Francisco bank and in 1883, it was purchased by Franklin Heald, William Collier, and Donald Graham. The partners subdivided part of the property and began selling lots in what would become the Town of Elsinore. (Gunther 1984). These partners divided the La Laguna Ranch property in 1885 with Collier and Graham taking the area southeast of Corydon Road, which became the City of Wildomar (Gunther 1984).

Wildomar began as the Car B station, established in 1884 by the California Southern Railroad Company (CSRR) 6 miles south of the Elsinore Junction station (Gunther 1984). The station began as a railroad car on a siding. The name was changed to Wildon and lots were surveyed and platted in 1885. Wildon was based on the names of William Collier and Donald Graham. A new plat was recorded in 1886 with the name changed to Wildomar. The name Wildomar was formed using Wildon plus part of the first name of Margaret Collier, wife of Donald Graham and sister of William Collier (City of Wildomar n.d.a).

The original townsite was between Palomar Street and Grand Avenue and between Gruwell Street and Pasadena Avenue, according to the 1901 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey Elsinore Quadrangle. The Wildomar post office and the elementary school were established in 1886. With the arrival of many Quaker families from West Branch, Iowa, Wildomar became a Quaker colony. Wildomar was one of the election precincts and school districts when Riverside County was formed in 1893 (Gunther 1984).

Wildomar's growth slowed when the CSRR's tracks in Temecula Canyon were washed out for the final time in 1892, which severed the connection with San Diego; the tracks were not rebuilt (Robertson 1998). In 1927, the track in Railroad Canyon washed out and the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe railroad track from Perris to Temecula was abandoned (Gunther 1984), after which, Wildomar no longer had rail service. Wildomar remained a rural farming and horse ranching community for most of the 20th century (City of Wildomar n.d.b). Wildomar was incorporated as a city on July 1, 2008 with a population of 28,000. (City of Wildomar n.d.a, n.d.b).

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## **KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES**

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### **Records Search**

ECORP submitted a records search request to the Eastern Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System on April 11, 2022. The Eastern Information Center returned the results on April 22, 2022, which indicated that a total of 82 previously recorded cultural resources are within the Study Area (Appendix A). These previously recorded cultural resources consist of 26 pre-contact sites, 15 pre-contact isolates, 10 historic sites, 18 historic buildings or structures, 10 historic isolates, and 3 multicomponent sites comprising both historic and pre-contact components.

### **Types of Sites**

Both pre-contact and historic sites are known to exist within the City of Wildomar. Pre-contact sites include lithic reduction sites, bedrock milling features, hearths, and remnants of habitation sites, and isolated pre-contact artifacts. Historic sites include privies or refuse scatters, irrigation systems, family homes, farms, and ranches.

Pre-contact sites are often found situated along the banks of rivers and streams (current and former) in locations that provide easy access to a variety of resources. Historic sites are located in similar areas; however, some resources sought by settlers encouraged land use in unfavorable locations. Historic buildings or structures are generally located in or near the City of Wildomar center, although some structures or buildings associated with ranching activities or homesteads may be located in more rural areas. Artifacts associated with all of these activities may be found throughout the City; however, these artifacts are isolated.

## The Built Environment Resources Directory

The Built Environment Resources Database lists 14 properties within the Study Area whose dates of occupancy or construction range between the years 1885 to 1940, and which range from single-family homes to health resorts (Table 1). Although none are currently listed on the CRHR or NRHP, four resources have been evaluated as potentially eligible, with a status code of 3S.

<b>Table 1. Previously Evaluated Built Environment Resources within Study Area</b>			
<b>Address</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Date of Construction</b>	<b>CRHR/ NRHP Code</b>
25025 Catt Road	—	1940	5S2
2525 Catt Road	Schwartz	1934	5S2
32785 Central Street	Judge William Collier Home, Lois Cook House	1885	5S2
21343 Dunn Street	Ben Taylor House	1934	3S
35880 Frederick Street	Heal Ranch, Robinson	1922	5S2
20619 Grand Avenue	—	1935	7N
21999 Grand Avenue	R.J. Brown	1886	3S
22060 Grand Avenue	Easterbrook	1886	3S
22180 Grand Avenue	—	1899	5S2
34860 Iodine Springs Road	Iodine Springs	1925	5S2
21680 Lime Street	—	1945	6Y
Palomar Street	Wildomar Bell	1887	5S2
21564 Palomar Street	—	1910	7N
21457 Pecan Street	Dr. O.S. Brown	1888	3S

Notes: CRHR = California Register of Historical Resources; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; 3S: Appears eligible for NRHP individually through survey evaluation; 5S2: Individually eligible for local listing or designation; 6Y: Determined ineligible for NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR local listing; 7N: Needs to be reevaluated – formerly coded as may become NRHP eligible with specific conditions.

## The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places lists two properties near the Study Area; both are located in the City of Lake Elsinore. The first property is the Armory Hall—a meeting hall that was originally constructed and used by the Grand Army of the Republic, which was a Civil War veterans’ organization in 1887. The hall is located at 252 North Main Street in Lake Elsinore, approximately 2 miles west of the City of Wildomar. The second property is the Crescent Bath House, which is also located about 2 miles west of the City of Wildomar, at 201 West Graham Avenue. This mineral bath house was built in the 1880s at the area’s largest mineral spring in Moorish style architecture (The Historical Marker Database 2022).

## California Historic Landmarks

The nearest California Historic Landmark to the City of Wildomar is the Santa Rosa Rancho, which is located approximately 4.5 miles to the south.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

There are a number of potential impacts to cultural resources that may occur through the implementation of development within the Study Area:

- the destruction of existing or unanticipated pre-contact and historical archaeological resources;
- the destruction or adverse changes to built environment resources;
- the potential to disturb Native American human remains; and/or
- the destruction or adverse changes to tribal cultural resources.

In accordance with current city standards, ECORP recommends implementing the mitigations measures below to minimize potential impacts to cultural resources within the Study Area:

## Cultural Resources

**CUL-1 Human Remains.** If human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to Public Resource Code Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within the period specified by law (i.e., 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 concerning the treatment of the remains, as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

*Timing/Implementation:* During any ground-disturbing construction activities

*Enforcement/Monitoring:* City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department



**CUL-2 Site-Specific Cultural Resources Study and Evaluation of Resources.** A site-specific cultural resources study shall be completed prior to the approval of projects. This site-specific cultural resources study shall include, but not be limited to, a records search with the California Historical Resource Information System, review of historical documents, a Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC, and a field survey/site effort. The findings of the study shall be submitted as a report that follows the California Office of Historic Preservation’s recommended content and format. The report will provide the historic context, methods, results, and recommendations for appropriate findings.

*Timing/Implementation:* Prior to project approval

*Enforcement/Monitoring:* City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department

## **Tribal Cultural Resources**

**TRI-1 Unanticipated Discoveries.** If during ground disturbance activities, cultural resources are discovered that were not assessed by the archaeological report(s) and/or environmental assessment conducted prior to project approval, the following procedures shall be followed. Cultural resources are defined, as being multiple artifacts in close association with each other, but also include fewer artifacts if the area of the find is determined to be of significance due to its sacred or cultural importance as determined in consultation with the lead agency and Native American tribe(s) that elected to consult under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (“Consulting Tribe(s)”).

- a. All ground disturbance activities within 100 feet of the discovered cultural resources shall be halted until a meeting is convened between the developer, the archaeologist, the tribal representative(s) and the Community Development Director to discuss the significance of the find.
- b. At the meeting, the significance of the discoveries shall be discussed, and after consultation with the tribal representative(s), developer, and the archaeologist, a decision shall be made, with the concurrence of the Community Development Director, as to the appropriate mitigation (documentation, recovery, avoidance, etc.) for the cultural resources.
- c. Grading or further ground disturbance shall not resume within the area of the discovery until an agreement has been reached by all parties as to the appropriate mitigation. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area and will be monitored by additional Tribal monitors if needed.
- d. Treatment and avoidance of the newly discovered resources shall be approved by the City. This may include avoidance of the cultural resources through project design, in-place preservation of cultural resources located in native soils and/or re-burial on the project property so they are not subject to further disturbance in perpetuity as identified in Mitigation Measures TRI-2 and TRI-7.

- e. If the find is determined to be significant and avoidance of the site has not been achieved, a Phase III data recovery plan (see Mitigation Measure TRI-6) shall be prepared by the project archeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s), and shall be submitted to the City for their review and approval prior to implementation of the plan.
- f. Pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b), avoidance is the preferred method of preservation for archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources. If the landowner and the Consulting Tribe(s) cannot agree on the significance or the mitigation for the archaeological or tribal cultural resources, these issues will be presented to the Community Development Director for decision. The City's Community Development Director shall make the determination based on the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act with respect to archaeological and tribal cultural resources, recommendations of the project archeologist, substantial evidence, and shall take into account the cultural and religious principles and practices of the Consulting Tribe(s). Notwithstanding any other rights available under the law, the decision of the City Community Development Director shall be appealable to the City Planning Commission and/or City Council.

*Timing/Implementation:*                      *During any ground-disturbing or construction activities*

*Enforcement/Monitoring:*                      *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department*

**TRI-2 Cultural Resources Disposition.** In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during the course of grading (inadvertent discoveries), the following procedures shall be carried out for final disposition of the discoveries:

- a. One or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be employed with the Consulting Tribe(s). Evidence of such shall be provided to the City of Wildomar Community Development Department:
  - i. *Preservation-In-Place of the cultural resources, if feasible.* Preservation in place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resources.
  - ii. *Reburial of the resources on the project property.* The measures for reburial shall include, at least, the following: measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed, with an exception that sacred items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial process shall be culturally appropriate. Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV report (see Mitigation Measure TRI-6). The Phase IV report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to Public Records Requests.

- iii. If preservation-in-place or reburial is not feasible, then the resources shall be curated in a culturally appropriate manner at a Riverside County curation facility that is approved by the City. The collection and associated records shall be transferred, including title, and are to be accompanied by payment of the fees by the applicant necessary for permanent curation. Evidence of curation in the form of a letter from the curation facility stating that subject archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid, shall be provided by the landowner to the City. There shall be no destructive or invasive testing on sacred items, burial goods, and Native American human remains, as defined by the cultural and religious practices of the most likely descendant. Results concerning finds of any inadvertent discoveries shall be included in the Phase IV monitoring report.

*Timing/Implementation:*                      *During grading activities*

*Enforcement/Monitoring:*                      *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department*

**TRI-3 Archaeological Monitoring.** Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the project applicant shall retain a Riverside County-qualified Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) to monitor all ground disturbing activities in an effort to identify any unknown archaeological resources.

The Registered Professional Archaeologist and tribal monitor(s) required by Mitigation Measures TRI-4 and TRI-5 shall manage and oversee monitoring for all initial ground disturbing activities and excavation of each portion of the project site, including clearing, grubbing, tree removals, mass or rough grading, trenching, stockpiling of materials, rock crushing, structure demolition, etc. The Registered Professional Archaeologist and tribal monitor(s) shall independently have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt the ground disturbance activities to allow identification, evaluation, and potential recovery of cultural resources in coordination with any required special interest or tribal monitors.

The developer/permit holder shall submit a fully executed copy of the contract to the Community Development Department to ensure compliance with this condition of approval. Upon verification, the Community Development Department shall clear this condition.

In addition, the Registered Professional Archaeologist, in consultation with the Consulting Tribe(s), the contractor, and the City, shall develop a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) pursuant to the definition in AB 52 to address the details, timing, and responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. A *consulting tribe* is defined as a tribe that initiated the AB 52 tribal consultation process for the project, has not opted out of the AB 52 consultation process, and has completed AB 52 consultation with the City as provided for in Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.2(b)(1) of AB 52.

Details in the Plan shall include the following:

- a. Project grading and development scheduling

- b. The project archaeologist and the Consulting Tribes(s) shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the City, the construction manager, and any contractors, and will conduct a mandatory Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training to those in attendance. The training will include a brief review of the cultural sensitivity of the project and the surrounding area; what resources could potentially be identified during earthmoving activities; the requirements of the monitoring program; the protocols that apply in the event inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources are identified, including who to contact and appropriate avoidance measures until the find(s) can be properly evaluated; and any other appropriate protocols. All new construction personnel that will conduct earthwork or grading activities that begin work on the project following the initial training must take the Cultural Resources Worker Sensitivity Training prior to beginning work and the project archaeologist and Consulting Tribe(s) shall make themselves available to provide the training on an as-needed basis;
- c. The protocols and stipulations that the contractor, City, Consulting Tribe(s) and project archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resource deposits that shall be subject to a cultural resources evaluation.

*Timing/Implementation:*                      *Prior to issuance of grading permit*

*Enforcement/Monitoring:*                      *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department*

**TRI-4      Native American Monitoring (Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians).** Tribal monitor(s) shall be required onsite during all ground-disturbing activities, including grading, stockpiling of materials, engineered fill, rock crushing, etc. The land divider/permit holder shall retain a qualified tribal monitor(s) from the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the developer shall submit a copy of a signed contract between the above-mentioned tribe and the land divider/permit holder for the monitoring of the project to the Community Development Department and to the Engineering Department. The tribal monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow recovery of cultural resources, in coordination with the project archaeologist.

*Timing/Implementation:*                      *During ground-disturbing activities*

*Enforcement/Monitoring:*                      *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department*

**TRI-5      Native American Monitoring (Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians).** Tribal monitor(s) shall be required onsite during all ground-disturbing activities, including grading, stockpiling of materials, engineered fill, rock crushing, etc. The land divider/permit holder shall retain a qualified tribal monitor(s) from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the developer shall submit a copy of a signed contract between the above-

mentioned tribe and the land divider/permit holder for the monitoring of the project to the Community Development Department and to the Engineering Department. The tribal monitor(s) shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect or halt the ground-disturbance activities to allow recovery of cultural resources, in coordination with the project archaeologist.

*Timing/Implementation:* *During ground-disturbing activities*

*Enforcement/Monitoring:* *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department*

**TRI-6 Archeology Report - Phase III and IV.** Prior to final inspection, the developer/permit holder shall prompt the project archeologist to submit two (2) copies of the Phase III Data Recovery report (if required for the project) and the Phase IV Cultural Resources Monitoring report. The Phase IV report shall include evidence of the required cultural/historical sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the pre-grade meeting. The Community Development Department shall review the reports to determine adequate mitigation compliance. Provided the reports are adequate, the Community Development Department shall clear this condition. Once the report(s) are determined to be adequate, two (2) copies shall be submitted to the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside, and one (1) copy shall be submitted to the Consulting Tribe(s) Cultural Resources Department(s).

*Timing/Implementation:* *Prior to final inspection*

*Enforcement/Monitoring:* *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department*

**TRI-7 Non-Disclosure of Reburial Locations.** It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or associated grave goods shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act. The coroner, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r), parties, and Lead Agencies, will be asked to withhold public disclosure information related to such reburial, pursuant to the specific exemption set forth in California Government Code 6254 (r).

*Timing/Implementation:* *During discovery of Native American human remains*

*Enforcement/Monitoring:* *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department*

**TRI-8 No-Build Easement or Similar Instrument.** In the event that Native American artifacts are found and buried within the project vicinity, a no-build easement or similar legal instrument shall be used to preclude future development from taking place on the reburial site(s).

*Timing/Implementation:* *Reburial of Native American Artifacts*

*Enforcement/Monitoring:* *City of Wildomar Engineering Department and Community Development Department*

Sincerely,



Sonia Sifuentes, RPA  
Southern California Manager of Cultural Resources  
Senior Archaeologist

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