

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

OF

PLOT PLAN NO. 210141

APN 942-030-007

±10.11 ACRES OF LAND IN TEMECULA

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

USGS BACHELOR MOUNTAIN, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of Plot Plan No. 210141 (hereafter, PPT 210141) was requested by the project sponsors, Jasmine and Joseph Wiens. The subject property encompasses ±10.11 net acres of land located southeast of Rancho California Road, southwest of Buck Road, and northeast of Glenoaks Road, in Temecula, southwestern Riverside County. The proposed project is the development of Lost Ranch Winery, which is comprised of an existing vineyard, an expansion of the existing vineyard, a 2300-sq.-ft. tasting room, 98 sq. ft. of office, a 1064-sq.-ft. production facility, and 119 sq. ft. of storage.

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

Cultural resources of either prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin were not observed within the boundaries of the subject property. No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the boundaries of Plot Plan No. 210141. During the current cultural resources evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

A records search completed by staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside indicated that what is now Plot Plan No. 210141 was not involved in any previous cultural resource studies. The subject property is located in a very well-studied area with 39 previous cultural resource studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius, many of which included large acreages. During the course of these studies, 24 cultural resources properties have been recorded, none of which involved the project area. All but four of the recorded cultural resource properties are of prehistoric (Native American) origin, comprised primarily of bedrock milling features and/or associated milling artifacts. No sites have been recorded within one-quarter mile of PPT 210141, while 8% of the recorded sites are within one-half mile, 29% within three-quarters of a mile, and 58% within one mile of the subject property.

Results of a Sacred Lands File search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission were negative. Responses to project scoping letters sent to 18 tribal representatives have been received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The Rincon Cultural Resources Department did not have knowledge specific to the subject property but recommended that an archaeological records search be conducted and asked that

a copy of the results be provided to them. A copy of the records search, contained within this Phase I report, will be provided by the County of Riverside during the AB 52 process. They also recommended reaching out to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as they are located closer to the project area and may have pertinent information to provide. According to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the proposed project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area, so they defer to other tribes in the area.

In consideration of the above, it is clear that PPT 210141 is located in an area that is of relatively low sensitivity for prehistoric (Native American) and historical cultural resources. Only two responses to 18 project scoping letters were received and neither recommended grading monitoring. No cultural resources were observed on the property and the lack of recorded cultural resources in the near vicinity of Plot Plan No. 210141 indicates a low probability of an existing subsurface cultural deposit. The majority of Native American sites within a one-mile radius are food processing sites predominantly comprised of bedrock milling features, and no exposed bedrock exists within the property boundaries. The entirety of the property has been disturbed by agricultural operations and other activities at least as early as 1973, and currently, a vineyard has been reestablished on a portion of the property. Neither further research nor grading monitoring is recommended for the subject property, Plot Plan No. 210141. However, should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until the qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resources from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, compliance with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 is required, with no further disturbances to the land until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98.

INTRODUCTION

In compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of Riverside Planning Department requirements, the project sponsor contracted with Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., Cultural Resources Consultant, to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the subject property on June 21, 2021. The purpose of the assessment was to identify, evaluate, and recommend mitigation measures for existing cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development.

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment commenced with a request submitted on July 13, 2021, to staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside to conduct a records search of available maps, site records, and reports. Due to the COVID-19 situation, the EIC has been closed since March 16, 2020, with only the administrator conducting records searches from home. As such, the results of the records search were not received until September 3, 2021. A request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on July 13, 2021, with results received on July 29, 2021. Subsequently, on August 10, 2021, project scoping letters were sent to 18 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development in the Temecula area. Tribal responses to the project scoping letters were received from both the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians on August 11, 2021. A literature search of available publications, as well as archival, cartographic, and photographic documents pertaining to the subject property followed the records and Sacred Lands File searches. Finally, a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property was conducted on September 6, 2021, for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The subject property, currently entitled Plot Plan No 210141, encompasses ± 10.11 net acres of land. The proposed project is the Lost Ranch Winery, comprised of an existing vineyard, a 2300-sq.-ft. tasting room, 98 sq. ft. of office, a 1064-sq.-ft. production facility, and 119 sq. ft. of storage (Fig. 1). As shown on the USGS Bachelor Mountain, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the subject property is located in the Pauba Rancho, projected Section 24, Township 7 south, Range 2 west, SBM (Fig. 2). A portion of the property is currently planted in a vineyard, with the rest remaining vacant. Disturbances to the property are moderate, resulting from past agricultural endeavors and grading, planting of the current vineyard, and periodic vegetation clearance on the vacant portion of the property. Adjacent land uses are rural residential to the west and north, vacant and vineyards to the south and east.

PPT210141 & CONCEPT GRADE PLAN



NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHKD.
1	ISSUED FOR PERMITTING	08/11/2011	JL	ML
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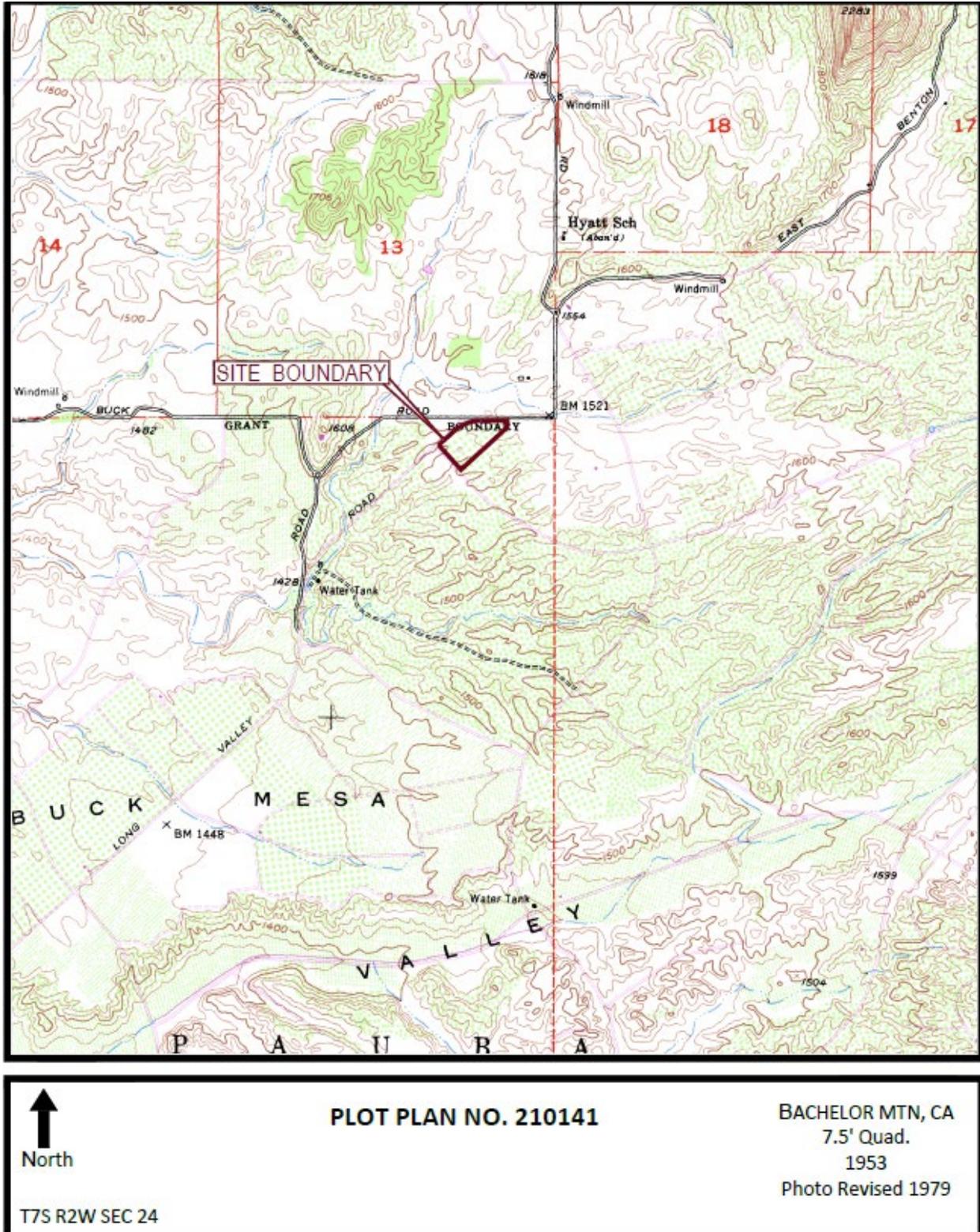


Figure 2: Location of Plot Plan No. 210141 in Temecula, southwestern Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Bachelor Mountain, Calif. 7.5' Topographic Map (1953, photorevised 1979).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography and Geology

The subject property is located in Temecula, southwestern Riverside County. It is situated within a topographically diverse region that is defined by Bachelor Mountain to the north, Glenoaks Valley to the east, Buck Mesa to the south, and French Valley to the west (Fig. 3). Much of the drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but historically the drainage pattern has been in a southerly direction toward Santa Gertrudis Creek, then to Murrieta Creek, and ultimately, the Santa Margarita River south of Temecula. For the most part, drainage is intermittent, occurring only as the result of seasonal precipitation.

Topographically, the property is primarily characterized by gently rolling contours, modified somewhat by the establishment of a vineyard, grading, and the establishment of several dirt roads (Fig 4 and 5). Elevations range from a low of 1504.0 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the western property corner, to a high of 1521.67 feet AMSL near the center of the property. A permanent source of water was not observed within the property boundaries, although there is a seasonal drainage course that transects the southern property corner.

The study area lies within a portion of the Northern Peninsular Ranges of Southern California, with the general province characterized by upland surfaces, prominent ridges and peaks, longitudinal valleys, basins, and steep-walled canyons. Geological formations within the Northern Peninsular Range are generally comprised of the great mass of basement igneous rocks called the Southern California Batholith, with the primary rocks being granitic tonalite and diorite of Jurassic age. The geological composition of the subject property is representative of the region as a whole, with alluvial fans and terraces formed by local granitic bedrock decomposition. Exposed bedrock outcrops are not present within the property boundaries. Loose lithic material, primarily granitics and quartz, is very sparse throughout the property and none of this material would have been suitable for the production of ground stone tools by Native inhabitants of the region.

Biology

A vineyard was established over the entirety of the property as early as 1973, completely removed by 2004, then recently reestablished on a portion of the property. This, coupled with periodic vegetation clearance in the areas not covered by the vineyard, has resulted in the loss of virtually all native vegetation. Prior to agricultural development of the subject property, it hosted plant species characteristic of the Coastal Sage Scrub Plant Community, which predominates in this region. Characteristic plant species include, but are not limited to, white



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



Figure 4: Aerial view of the subject property. Adapted from Google Earth (08/05/2021).

sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), jimson weed (*Datura wrightiica*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), buffalo gourd (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), wild cucumber (*Marach macrocarpus*) and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Indigenous peoples of the region commonly used plants of this community for food, construction, medicine, and implement production.

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



View from near the northeastern property corner looking southwest.



View from the western property corner looking east.

Figure 5: Views of the subject property.

Climate

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

Discussion

Based on the type and quantity of cultural resources recorded on undeveloped properties in the vicinity of PPT 210141, it is probable that locally available floral and faunal resources offered opportunities to Native Americans for procuring food, as well as components for medicines, tools, and construction materials. Bedrock outcrops do not exist within the project boundaries, thus precluding opportunities for food processing, rock art, or shelter. Loose lithic material is very sparsely scattered throughout portions of the property, but none of what was observed would have been suitable for the indigenous production of ground or flaked stone tools. A permanent source of water does not exist within the property, although several USGS-designated blue-line streams are located within one-quarter to one-half mile. Finally, the subject property does not possess the types of defensive locations preferred by Native peoples of the region for long-term habitation. It is probable that the subject property was utilized for seasonal resource exploitation by indigenous peoples of the region and not for long-term occupation.

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

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ethnography

Available ethnographic research indicates that the study area was included in the known territory of the Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of Southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of the Takic family (part of the Californian Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality because they did not consider themselves to “belong to” the Spanish occupiers. The Luiseño called themselves *Atáaxum*, which means “people,” and traditional songs refer to the people as *Payómkawichum*, “people of the west.” The people were also associated with their villages. For example, today the Pechanga people refer to themselves as the *Pechangayam*, “people of Pechanga.”

According to ethnographers and Luiseño oral tradition, the territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing much of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended on the west to the Southern Channel Islands, to the Santa Ana River and Box Springs Mountain on the north, as far northeast as Mt. San Jacinto, to Lake Henshaw on the southeast, and to Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest. Their habitat included every ecological zone from sea level to 6000 mean feet above sea level.

Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig. 6). With the exception of the Ipai,

these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.

The settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily found in sheltered coves and canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, and a religious edifice. The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot excavation (Kroeber 1925:654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance through a door. Cooking was done outside, when possible, on a central interior hearth when necessary. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had a door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 1925:655).

Luiseño subsistence was based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. During the autumn of each year, however, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village. Hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while larger animals were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. The Luiseño normally hunted antelope and jackrabbits in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters also used bow and arrow to hunt jackrabbits throughout the year. Many other animals were available to the Luiseño during various times of the year but were generally not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1925:62).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed on a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 1908:208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most important. Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of every year, although some were favored more than others. In order of preference, they were black oak (*Q. chrysolepsis*), Engelmann Oak (*Q. engelmannii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), and canyon scrub oak (*Q. berberidifolia*). The latter three were used only when others were not available.

Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar and leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or dried to a flour-like material for future use.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns. Many plants produce edible seeds which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were not limited to, the following: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), wild tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*), white tidy tips (*Layia glandulosa*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. colombariae*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, cooked as mush, or used as flavoring in other foods.

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

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

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

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet – a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were both politically and economically autonomous from neighboring villages (Bean & Shipek 555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers. A council comprised of ritual specialists and shamans, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

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

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

Based on Luiseño settlement and subsistence patterns, the type of archaeological sites associated with this culture may be expected to represent the various activities involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Temporary campsites usually evidenced by lithic debris and/or milling features, may be expected to occur relatively frequently. Food processing stations, often only single milling features, are perhaps the most abundant type of site found. Isolated artifacts occur with approximately the same frequency as food processing stations. The most infrequently occurring archaeological site is the village site. Sites of this type are usually large, in defensive locations amidst abundant natural resources, and usually surrounded by the types of sites previously discussed, which reflect the daily activity of the villagers. Little is known of ceremonial sites, although the ceremonies themselves are discussed frequently in the ethnographic literature. It may be assumed that such sites would be found in association with village sites, but with what frequency is not known.

History

Four principal periods of historical occupation existed in Southern California: the Protohistoric Period (1540-1768 CE), the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1830 CE), the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1848 CE), and the American Developmental Period (1848-present CE).

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

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

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

During the Mexican Rancho Period (1830-1848 CE) the first of the Mexican ranchos was established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican government. Mexican governors were empowered to grant vacant land to “contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them” (Robinson 66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (*ibid*). The subject property was located within the Pauba Rancho.

The Pauba Rancho encompassed six square leagues (26,597.96 acres) and was granted to Vicente Moraga by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena in December 1844. Then in 1846, at the request of Moraga, Governor Pio Pico granted the rancho to both Vicente Moraga and Luis Arenas; the grant was approved in March 1846. On October 14, 1846, Moraga and Arenas sold the Pauba Rancho to Juan B. Bonst and Augustin Martin for three hundred dollars in silver, fifty dollars' worth of goods, and seventy herding cows (Gunther 381-382). Less than six months later, on February 10, 1847, Bonst and Martin sold the six square leagues of the Pauba Rancho, five hundred head of cattle, five hundred head of goats and sheep, six yoke of oxen, some gentle horses, and six bands of wild horses containing three hundred mares and stallions, to Juan Manso for five thousand dollars cash. Only one year later, Manso sold the Pauba Rancho to Jean-Luis Vignes, a French vintner, for three thousand dollars. Although it may seem that Manso sold the rancho at a loss, the sale to Vignes included only one hundred fifty stock cows, one hundred mares with and without colts, two hundred sheep, and a house.

In the final period of historical occupation, the American Developmental Era (1848 CE-current), the first major changes in the study area took place, beginning with the discovery of gold in 1848. During the years of the California gold rush, most mining occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a result, these areas were far more populated than most of Southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a land commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California, conducted by the General Land Office, also began that year. Since the subject property was not considered public land, its boundaries were included in the GLO surveys beginning in 1854 and continuing until 1859, although the land within the rancho was not surveyed so no details were included in the GLO plat (Fig. 7).

In the final period of historical occupation, the American Developmental Period (1848-present), the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the General Land Office surveys, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. California was eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was located in the southern portion of the state. Under the Homestead Act of 1862, 160-acre homesteads were available to citizens of the United States (or those who had filed an intention to become one) who were either the head-of-household or a single person over the age of 21 (including women). Once the homestead claim was filed the applicant had six months to move onto the land and was required to maintain residency for five years as well as to build a dwelling and raise crops. Upon completion of these requirements the homesteader had to publish intent to close on the property in order to allow others to dispute the claim. If no one did so the homesteader was issued a patent to the property, thus conveying ownership. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time that the region of Southern California which became Riverside County saw an influx of settlers as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining and land speculation, the latter being the result of application of the Land Act of 1820 to California. As Anglo-Americans came to this region in increasing numbers, the continued existence of Native Americans in the area was threatened as their traditional lands were taken from them.

Although Jean-Luis Vignes purchased the Pauba Rancho in 1847, the sale was not confirmed until November 4, 1859, by court order. It took an additional 10 years until the patent to Pauba Rancho

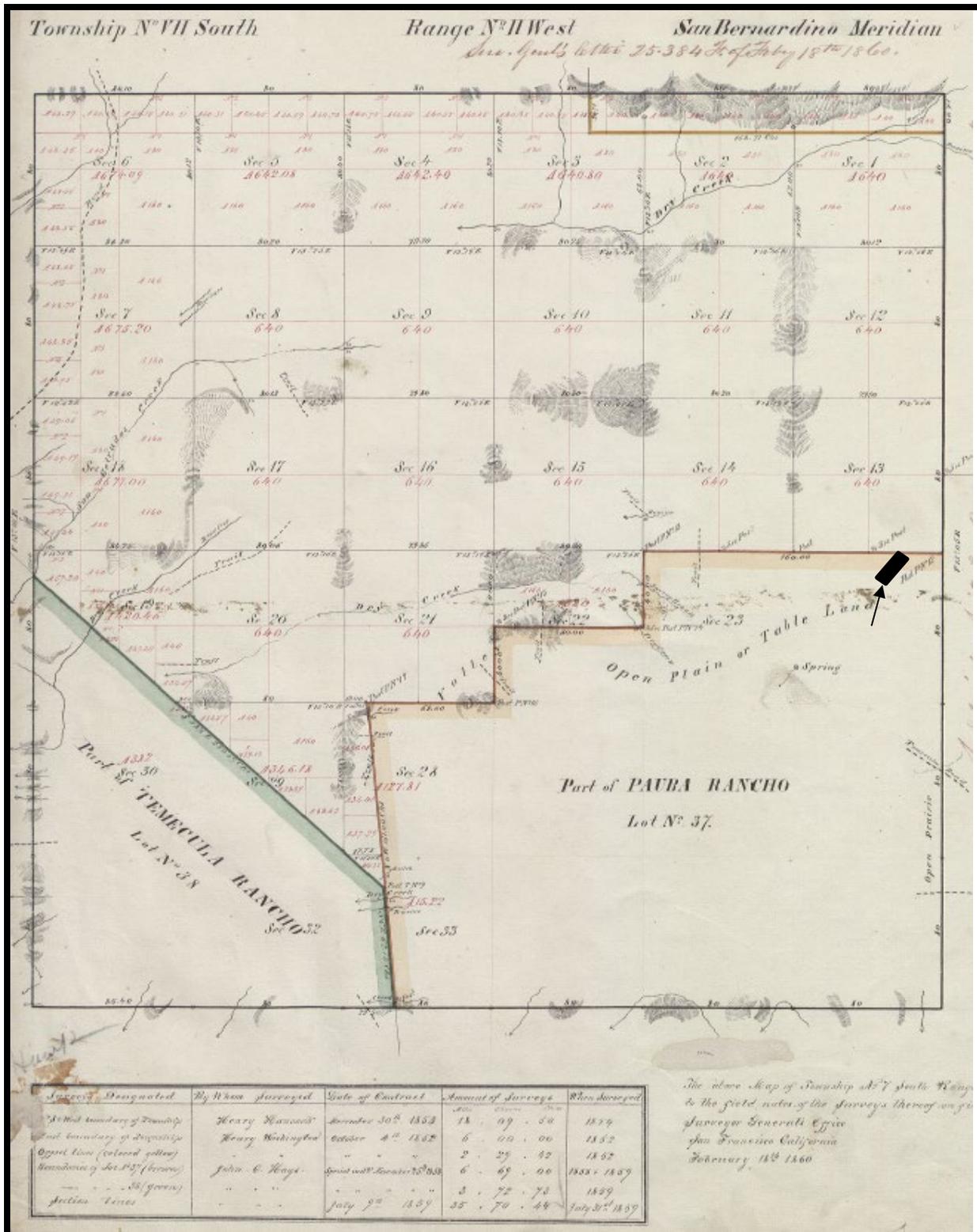


Figure 7: Approximate location of the subject property following the 1854 to 1859 GLO surveys. Adapted from the GLO Plat for Township No. 7 south, Range No. 2 west.

was recorded to Vignes, on April 21, 1869, together with that of the Temecula Rancho. Vignes is often called the father of the wine industry in California, and it is assumed that he bought this land with grape growing in mind. However, his plans did not come to fruition and soon after he acquired ownership of the ranchos, he sold them to Jacob R. Snyder. From Snyder, the ranchos were sold to Francisco Zanjurjo, Domingo Pujol, Jose Gonzalez, and Juan Murrieta (although Murrieta's name does not appear on County records). For \$52,000, 52,000 acres of land were acquired (Hudson 72). At this time, sheep raising was reintroduced on the ranchos. After living on the Temecula Rancho for several years, Murrieta sold his interest, which was the northern 14,000 acres of the rancho, to the Temecula Land and Water Company in 1884. Murrieta then moved to Los Angeles where he was employed by the Sheriff's office for 30 years; he died in 1936 (Garrison 11). Except for this sale, the Temecula Rancho and the Pauba Rancho were never under separate ownership until 1964 when Rancho California started subdividing. Titles to the two ranchos were recorded for several owners after Zanjurjo, et al. These included C.C. Stevenson, Cosmos Land and Water Company, H.L. Heffner, the Pauba Ranch Company (Vail Ranch), and the Empire Land and Cattle Company.

Throughout the late 1840s and the 1850s, thousands of settlers and prospectors traveled through the study area on the Emigrant Trail enroute to various destinations in the West. The southern portion of the trail ran from the Colorado River to Warner's Ranch and then westward to Aguanga, where it split into two roads. The main road continued westward past Aguanga and into the valley north of the Santa Ana Mountains. This road was alternately called the Colorado Road, Old Temescal Road, or Fort Yuma Road and what is now SR-79 generally follows its alignment. The second road, known as the San Bernardino Road, split off northward from Aguanga and ran along the base of the San Jacinto Mountains.

On September 16, 1858, the Butterfield Company, following the southern Emigrant Trail, began carrying the Overland Mail from Tipton, Missouri to San Francisco, California. The first stagecoach passed through Temecula on October 7, 1858, and exchanged horses at John Magee's store, which was located south of Temecula Creek on the Little Temecula Rancho. It was around this store that the second location of Temecula had been established (Hicks 27). In addition to being a Butterfield Overland Mail stop, it was at John Magee's store that the first post office in what is now Riverside County opened on April 22, 1859, with Louis A. Rouen being appointed the first United States postmaster in inland southern California (Hudson 1968:8). From this time until the outbreak of the Civil War terminated Butterfield's service, mail was delivered to the Temecula Post Office four times per week.

The Temecula Post Office was discontinued on March 12, 1862, and then sometime later in the 1860's, John Magee's Store was abandoned. Shortly thereafter, Louis Wolf, who had worked for John Magee at the store, built a new store across Temecula Creek at the Pauba Ranch

headquarters. After being out of service for over seven years, the Temecula Post Office was re-established on July 27, 1870, at Louis Wolf's store, which was approximately one-quarter mile north of Magee's store. On the same day the post office was re-opened, Wolf was appointed Temecula's postmaster. For the next four years, mail was delivered to Wolf's Store once a week by the firm of Barlow and Cafron who operated Mail Route No. 14830 between San Diego and San Bernardino under contract with the United States Post Office Department. Wolf was also appointed postmaster from February 4, 1876, to January 7, 1883, and from March 10, 1886 to September 17, 1887; the day on which he died at age fifty-four (Hudson 10).

Barlow and Cafron's contract lasted only four years and it is not known how mail was delivered to Temecula for the following four years (1874 to 1878). However, on October 9, 1878, Captain Samuel Warren Hackett purchased a mail contract from A. J. Knight for Mail Route 46336, which began in San Diego and terminated in Temecula. Hackett was able to renew his contract to continue the mail route until June 30, 1886. During the first five years of his contract, Hackett delivered the weekly mail to the Temecula Post Office at Wolf's Store on the Pauba Ranch. When the post office moved from Wolf's Store to Temecula Station on January 24, 1883, Hackett's route increased by 3.5 miles, an inconvenience for which he requested and was granted increased compensation by the United States Post Office Department.

Despite the closure of Magee's Store, the second Temecula, located at Pauba Ranch, had continued to thrive as an important supply center and stopping place for travelers on both the Southern Emigrant Trail and the San Diego-to-San Bernardino Road, which actually intersected in the area. With the establishment of Louis Wolf's store, Temecula had also become the trading center for hundreds of square miles of backcountry in San Diego County.

In the 1870's, Wolf had purchased the Little Temecula Rancho, within which his store was located. At this time, there still existed the Luiseño village that had been built around Pablo Apis' residence and John Magee's store. In 1875, the Indians occupying this village, as well as others residing in the region, were forcefully relocated onto land south of Temecula Creek by a posse led by the sheriff of San Diego County. Louis Wolf was a member of that posse. The Indians built new homes on the land, and ten years after the relocation, the 4125-acre Pechanga Indian Reservation was created.

On March 17, 1882, the California Southern Railroad (San Bernardino and Temecula Line) was opened extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino and the entire region anticipated a boom in industry and population. A railway station serving the new line was constructed three and one-half miles to the northwest of the Temecula Post Office, and then located at Louis Wolf's store. The post office was moved to the station on January 8, 1883 and re-named the Temecula Station. While surveying the route for

the California Southern Railroad, the Chief Engineer for Construction, Mr. Frederick Thomas Perris, had also run survey lines for lots and streets to form a new town site around the railway station. The third and final location of Temecula was thus established. Unfortunately, flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon plagued the California Southern Railroad from the beginning. Railway service was disrupted for months at a time and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed out tracks. Finally, in 1891 the Santa Fe Railway constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railway's route through Temecula Canyon once again was washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Around the time that the California Southern Railroad commenced service, Mr. L. Menifee Wilson, a 20-year-old from Kentucky, moved to the area and located what appears to have been the first gold quartz mine in Southern California. The mine was located approximately fifteen miles northwest of PPT 210141 and was named the Menifee Quartz Lode. As news of his find spread, miners flocked to the region to try their luck. Hundreds of gold mining claims were subsequently filed in the region around Menifee's mine and this area became known as Menifee and the Menifee Valley (Gunther 319-320). Unfortunately, most of the mines eventually closed, generally due to the lack of water necessary for processing gold-bearing ore. By the end of the 19th century, a far greater emphasis began to be placed on the agricultural potential of the area. Replacing daily reports on gold yields from the mines were crop yields and bushel reports from the growing number of farms in western Riverside County. Although settlers continued to move into this region and a number of small towns developed, the migration was less dynamic than it had been during the early years of the gold rush and the region retained a fairly rural flavor until the last decades of the 20th century.

In 1904 and 1905, a partnership formed by Walter A. Vail and Carrol W. Gates purchased most of the land that was to become the Vail Ranch from the San Francisco Savings Union. This land included the Pauba Rancho, the southern portion of the Temecula Rancho, and the Santa Rosa Rancho. The San Francisco Savings Union apparently did not own the Little Temecula Rancho lands and according to the grant deed records of Riverside County, this land was purchased at a somewhat later date than the majority of Vail Ranch lands. The Vail Ranch, with a total acreage of 87,500 acres, became one of the largest cattle ranches in California.

On December 4, 1964, the Vail Company completed the sale of its 87,500-acre cattle ranch to Rancho California, Inc., a partnership comprised of Macco Corporation, Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, and Kaiser Industries. With a sale price of twenty-one million dollars in cash, it constituted the largest single land transaction at that point in Riverside County history. Although Rancho California development plans called for maintaining primarily rural and agricultural uses, the sale of Vail Ranch clearly marked the end of an era.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment field survey, a records search request was submitted to staff at the Eastern Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside on July 13, 2021, with the results received on September 3, 2021. The records search included a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports within a one-mile radius of the study area. The following documents were also reviewed: National Register of Historic Places, California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory. In addition to the records search, a request for a Sacred Lands File search was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission on July 13, 2021, with the results received on June 29, 2021. On August 10, 2021, project scoping letters were sent to 18 tribal representatives listed as being interested in project development within the Temecula area.

Following the records and Sacred Lands File searches, a literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories held in various repositories. Archival and cartographic research was conducted through the USGS Historical Map Collection, the General Land Office records currently maintained by the California Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and documents containing census and other information held by Ancestry.com. Digital copies of available property owner maps and lists were obtained from the Riverside County Archives. The following maps were consulted:

1854 thru 1859 General Land Office Plats, Township No. 7 south, Range No. 2 west
1901 Elsinore, California 30' USGS Topographic Map
1942 Murrieta, California 15' U.S. Dept. of the Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map
1953 Bachelor Mountain, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1959 Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map
1973 Bachelor Mountain, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1978 (photoinspected), Bachelor Mountain, California 7.5' USGS Topographic Map
1980 (photorevised) Santa Ana, California 1:250,000 USGS Topographic Map

Fieldwork

Subsequent to the literature, archival, and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive pedestrian field survey of the subject property on September 6, 2021. Beginning at the southwestern property corner, the survey was accomplished by traversing the subject

property in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals, when possible. The survey proceeded in a generally south-north, north-south direction following the existing land contours, as well as the rows of the existing vineyard. All of the property was accessible for survey. Ground surface visibility ranged from approximately 50% along perimeter areas where weeds have grown, to +75% throughout most of the property due to recent vegetation clearance. Average ground surface visibility was approximately +65%.

RESULTS

Research

Results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center indicated that no previous cultural resource studies have involved what is now PPT 210141. The subject property is in a very well-studied area with 39 cultural resource studies having been conducted within a one-mile radius, several of which encompassed large tracts of land. As a result, most of the land within this radius has been involved in at least one previous study. During the course of field surveys for these studies, 24 cultural resources properties have been recorded (Table 1).

Table 1
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in the Scope of the Records Search
and Distance from Plot Plan No. 210141

Primary No. (Trinomial)	Description of Recorded Cultural Resources	Distance From PPT 210141 (in miles)
P-33-000867 (CA-RIV-867)	Multi-activity area comprised of 3 loci. Locus 1 (11 bedrock mortars on a single boulder & 1 multi-faceted mano), Locus 2 (1 bedrock mortar & 2 slicks on 1 boulder, 1 possible mano), Locus 3 (2 slicks on 1 boulder) <i>Probably continued as CA-RIV-8928 on adjacent property.</i>	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-002160 (CA-RIV-2160)	12 bedrock mortars associated with surface scatter of quartz, basalt, & quartzite flakes; 6 sherds. <i>Probably continued as CA-RIV-8928 on adjacent property.</i>	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-002161 (CA-RIV-2161)	6 bedrock mortars on a granitic outcrop	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-002162 (CA-RIV-2162)	2 mortars & 5 slicks on a large granitic outcrop; surface scatter of basalt & quartz flakes	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-002163 (CA-RIV-2163)	Hyatt School (c. 1900-1910). Standing structural remains of an abandoned one-room schoolhouse with associated wood privy, wood & wire corral enclosure, and possible rock foundation structural remains; scattered glass, metal, ceramic, and wood debris.	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-004133	Milling station comprised of three loci: Boulder A (1 basin mortar, 1 saucer mortar, 1 basin, 2 slicks), Boulder B (2 slicks), Boulder C (1 slick); sandstone mano, quartz flake, midden, possible fire-affected rocks	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-004134	No cultural resources (mortar recorded originally was found to be a waterworn depression)	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-004135	Milling station comprised of two three loci: Boulder A (several mortars & slicks on 1 boulder), Boulder B (2 slicks on 2 boulders), Boulder C (two-lobed granite boulder with 2 slicks on the western lobe)	0.25 – 0.50

P-33-004136	4 slicks on a multi-lobed granite bedrock boulder; 2 small basalt flakes	0.25 – 0.50
P-33-004137	Ring-shaped rock cairn with some historic metal, the use of which was unknown. Site destroyed by 2015.	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-004633 (CA-RIV-4633)	Historic artifact scatter representative of the remains of a late 19 th to early 20 th century homesite	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-005148 (CA-RIV-5148)	Sparse density complex lithic scatter containing hammerstones, handstones, and debitage. Four bedrock outcrops containing milling slicks also present.	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-014702	Metate fragment and pestle (10 meters apart)	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-014704	Mano	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-014706	Mano	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-015904 (CA-RIV-008262)	1 mano and 2 mano fragments	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-017029	Small area of rock mining tailings; a couple of metal cans	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-01756 (CA-RIV-8940)	Midden associated with surface scatter of quartz, basalt, & quartzite flakes, metate fragments, groundstone fragment. <i>Possibly associated with CA-RIV-8928</i>	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-017157 (CA-RIV-8928)	Complex containing BRM site (Riv-2160); habitation site (adjacent to RIV-867); food processing site & ponding area; midden, debitage, metate fragment, groundstone fragment	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-017392	Mano	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-017410 (CA-RIV-9029)	1 hammerstone fragment, 7 manos (5 fire-affected), 3 metate fragments (1 fire-affected), pyramidal basalt core, chalcedony flake blade, bi-facial leaf-shaped knife	0.75 – 1.00
P-33-024834	Mano	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-024835	Mano Fragment	0.50 – 0.75
P-33-028183 (CA-RIV-012711)	1 slick (testing – no surface or subsurface cultural material)	0.50 – 0.75

All but four of the recorded cultural resource properties were of prehistoric (Native American) origin, comprised primarily of bedrock milling features and/or associated milling artifacts. No sites have been recorded within one-quarter mile of PPT 210141, while 8% of the recorded sites are within one-half mile, 29% within three-quarters of a mile, and 58% within one mile of the subject property. The number of milling features at each site, as well as the fact that many are situated next to USGS-designated blueline streams, indicate that they were probably used by small groups for a relatively long period of time during seasonal resource exploitation. Site CA-RIV-8928, which apparently encompasses CA-RIV-867, CA-RIV-2160, and possibly, CA-RIV-8940, is located one mile northeast of PPT 210141. This is by far the largest recorded habitation complex in the general area, with evidence of long-term occupation, but surprisingly, it is not located near any permanent sources of water. It is probable that the small special use milling sites in the area were associated with this habitation site, thus expanding the extent of the complex. The presence of both bedrock mortars and milling slicks at sites recorded within one

mile of PPT 210141 indicates a diversity of resources available for exploitation. Mortars were most commonly used to process acorns, but currently, oak trees in this area of Riverside County are sparse, so it is possible that either oak trees were far more abundant at one time, or that acorns were harvested elsewhere and brought to the habitation site for processing. Interestingly, although bedrock mortars and milling slicks are relatively balanced, with 35 mortars compared to 22 milling slicks, only one pestle – which would have been used with mortars - has been recorded, compared to 18 manos, which were used in conjunction with milling slicks. This may reflect the fact that rocks suitable for making pestles were not as common as those used for manos, so were rarely left behind after use.

A search of the *Sacred Lands File* was completed by the Native American Heritage Commission for the subject property, with negative results based on the provided USGS quadrangle information. At this time, responses to the project scoping letters have been received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, both on August 11, 2021. The Rincon Cultural Resources Department identified the location of the subject property as being within the Territory of the Luiseño Indians, as well as in Rincon's specific area of Historic Interest. Although they do not have knowledge of specific cultural resources within the proposed project area, that does not mean that none exists. Consequently, Rincon recommended that an archaeological records search be conducted and asked that a copy of the results be provided to them. As part of the AB 52 process, a copy of this Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment will be provided to the Rincon Band, which includes the results of the archaeological records search. Additionally, they recommended reaching out to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. According to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, a records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that the proposed project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, Agua Caliente defers to other tribes in the area.

A literature search found no information specific to the subject property or to the general area in which it is located. Archival research was conducted relating to previous ownership of the subject property, but currently, records at the Riverside County Archives are only available to 1932.. Early settlers in the Temecula area typically obtained land from the public domain of the United States through homesteading or other means of public land acquisitions, such as the Land Act of 1820, or from agents of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In building an extension of the San Francisco to Los Angeles line eastward through Banning and Beaumont in the late 1870s, the Southern Pacific Railroad became eligible to receive federal grants of odd-numbered mile-square sections of public lands to a distance of 20 miles on either side of the proposed railroad right-of-way. Other lands in the region, including even-numbered mile-square sections, were homesteaded or obtained through preemption. Lands were granted to the State of California on March 3, 1853 by an Act of Congress (Ch. 145, 10 Stat. 244) to support public schools. These lands

consisted of the 16th and 36th sections of land in each township, except for lands reserved for other public purposes, lands previously conveyed, e.g., rancho lands, sovereign lands, and swamp or overflowed lands, and lands known to be mineral in character. No federal patents to the State were required under the grant. Title to the lands was vested in the State upon approval of the U.S. Township Survey Plats.

Archival research pertaining to early ownership of what is now PPT 210141 is rather intriguing. As previously discussed, the subject property is included in the Pauba Rancho, which was first granted to Vincente Moraga by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena in December 1844. Then in 1846, at the request of Moraga, Governor Pio Pico granted the rancho to both Vincente Moraga and Luis Arenas; the grant was approved in March 1846. On October 14, 1846, Moraga and Arenas sold the Pauba Rancho to Juan B. Bonst and Augustin Martin for three hundred dollars in silver, fifty dollars' worth of goods, and seventy herding cows. Less than six months later, on February 10, 1847, Bonst and Martin sold the six square leagues of the Pauba Rancho to Juan Manso for five thousand dollars cash. Only one year later, Manso sold the Pauba Rancho to Jean-Luis Vignes, a French vintner, for three thousand dollars.

Vignes' undisputed ownership of the Pauba Rancho was to be relatively short-lived. As the result of its defeat in the Mexican American War (1846-1848), Mexico ceded the northern one-third of the country to the United States in the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The immediate result of this act was that Jean-Luis Vignes no longer technically owned the rancho. All of the ceded land was now technically considered public land owned by the United States and once surveyed by the General Land Office, would be available for sale under the 1820 Land Act, and later, available under the Homestead Act of 1862. Title to some of the public lands was eventually transferred to the states in which they were located. California became a state in 1850 and the first GLO survey of the subject property occurred in 1854 (boundaries). Interestingly, the Pauba Rancho was not sectionalized at this time and remained intact on the GLO plat.

Another component of the original text of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo stipulated that the United States would continue to recognize the validity of Mexican land grants. Although Congress struck out this provision of the treaty during the ratification process, the United States assured Mexico that it would uphold valid grants and adjudicate land rights accordingly. In order to comply with the treaty terms for lands in California, the United States Congress passed "An Act to Ascertain and Settle the Private Land Claims in the State of California" on March 3, 1851 (aka Grant-Spanish/Mexican, 009 Stat. 0633). This law provided a mechanism for owners of Mexican land grants to apply for validation and reinstatement of their claims.

Although Vignes purchased the Pauba Rancho in 1848, the sale was not confirmed until November 4, 1859, by court order. On January 19, 1860, a Serial Patent for 26,599.73 acres of the Pauba Rancho was granted to (Jean) Luis Vignes under authority of the Spanish/Mexican

Grant Act. It would not be until April 21, 1869, seven years after Vignes' death, that the deed for the Pauba Rancho was formally recorded, together with that of the Temecula Rancho.

Jean-Louis Vignes was born to Jean Vignes and Elizabeth Cato on April 9, 1780, in Béguey, a village downriver from Cadillac, Gironde near Bordeaux, France. He grew up with two brothers, Pierre and Pierre Esliens, and two sisters, both named Marie. The Vignes were artisans who made barrels for the local wine industry, as well as their own. On February 10, 1802, Jean-Louis married Jeanne Simon and on December 30, 1816, he paid his father 2,100 francs to acquire the family home in Béguey, along with its cellars and workshop, the vines, and 3.2 acres of land. Jean-Louis became a local public figure, but unfortunately, by the end of 1820, his mortgages exceeded 20,000 francs and he ran into financial difficulties. On April 25, 1826, he stopped paying his father the money he owed, and all his properties were mortgaged. His financial difficulties, coupled with a dramatically changed political environment, led to the Vignes family leaving France, and landing in Hawai'i on July 6, 1827.

To start his new life, Jean-Louis Vignes settled on a small property about three miles from Honolulu and started raising sugar cane, vines, turkeys, and a few cattle. In October 1828, he was hired as manager of Oahu's rum distillery. However, the manufacture and sale of liquor did not sit well with the powerful Puritan Reverend Hiram Bingham, who successfully pressured Queen Kaahumanu to outlaw the sale of rum. In December 1829, the distillery was closed, the sugar cane plantations were destroyed, and Jean-Louis Vignes decided to move to California, landing in Monterey, Alta California on June 26, 1831. On July 15, 1831, Vignes applied for a Mexican *carta de seguridad*, stating his occupation as a cooper and distiller. Thereafter, he was referred to as Jean-Luis Vignes in period documents, with his middle name changed from the French to Spanish spelling.

From Monterey, Vignes travelled to Los Angeles, purchased 104 acres of land located between the original Pueblo and the banks of the Los Angeles River, planted a vineyard, and started to make wine. He named his property *El Aliso* after the centuries-old white alder tree found near the entrance. From that time, he was known as Don Luis del Aliso. At that time, the only grapes grown in California were the Mission variety, brought to Alta California by the Franciscans at the end of the 18th century. They grew well and yielded large quantities of wine, but Jean-Luis Vignes was not satisfied with the results, so he decided to import better vines from Bordeaux - Cabernet Franc and Sauvignon Blanc. The vines were transported on ships around Cape Horn, inserted into moss and potato slices in order to preserve their roots. Vignes became the first person in Alta California to grow quality vines, and the first who aged his wines. At that time, the common practice was to drink the wine as soon as it was fermented. Although the exact date of his first vintage is unknown., it was probably before 1837, because in 1857 he ran an advertisement

claiming that some of his wines were 20 years old. The wood for the barrels came from land Vignes owned in the San Bernardino Mountains.

In 1840, Jean-Luis Vignes made the first recorded shipment of California wine. Since the Los Angeles market was too small for his production, he expanded his sales to other areas, and loaded a shipment on the Monsoon, bound for Northern California. By 1842, he made regular shipments to Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco and by 1849, *El Aliso*, was the most extensive vineyard in California. Vignes owned over 40,000 vines and produced 150,000 bottles, or 1000 barrels, per year. *El Aliso* was also the first commercial vineyard in California.

Building on his success with vineyards, Vignes decided to expand his agricultural endeavors and in 1834, brought a few orange trees from the Mission San Gabriel, and planted the first orange grove in Los Angeles. In 1851, his two orange groves reportedly produced between 5000 and 6000 oranges per season. He also grew 400 peach trees, as well as apricots, pears, apples, figs, and walnuts.

In 1848, Vignes purchased both the Temecula Rancho and the adjacent Pauba Rancho in the Temecula Valley, intending to establish vineyards and produce wine in what he considered an ideal environment. Unfortunately for him, the Mexican-American War was in progress at this time and upon the United States' victory, the northern one-third of Mexico (including the Temecula Valley) was ceded from Mexico to the United States, where it was temporarily classified as public land. As previously discussed in this report, although the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo guaranteed that ownership of all Mexican lands be maintained, it was not until 1860, after a court order, that Jean-Luis Vignes was finally issued a patent for the two ranchos. It is possible that Vignes had planned on ultimately moving his winery operations to the ranchos, since in 1855, he had sold *El Aliso* to his nephews Pierre Sainsevain and Jean-Louis Sainsevain for \$40,000, the largest sum of money ever paid for real estate in California at the time. However, due to the ongoing battle to gain title to the land, he was not able to see his plans to fruition. Instead, he remained living in Los Angeles and increased his involvement in the community. In 1856, he made a large gift to the Catholic Sisters of Charity to participate in the financing of the first hospital in Los Angeles, which opened on May 31, 1858. He also contributed to the founding of the first Los Angeles public school. Jean-Luis Vignes died in Los Angeles on January 17, 1862, at the age of 82, only two years after finally being issued the patent for the Temecula Valley ranchos.

As discussed earlier in the History section of this report, shortly after finally receiving the patent for the Pauba and Temecula ranchos, Vignes sold them to Jacob R. Snyder. From Snyder, the 52,000 acres of the combined ranchos were sold to Francisco Zanjurjo, Domingo Pujol, Jose Gonzalez, and Juan Murrieta for \$52,000. Except for the sale of the northern 14,000 acres of the Temecula Rancho by Murrieta, the Temecula Rancho and the Pauba Rancho were never under

separate ownership until 1964 when Rancho California began subdividing. As illustrated in Table 2, title to projected Section 24 of the Pauba Rancho was recorded for several owners after Zanjurjo, et al (as was title to the Temecula Rancho). These included the San Francisco Savings Union, Cosmos Land and Water Company, the Pauba Ranch Company (Vail Ranch), and Empire Land & Cattle Co.

The first owner of the Pauba Rancho once the County of Riverside was founded in 1893, was San Francisco Savings Union, which may have been the result of a foreclosure. By this time, the Pauba Rancho had been sectionalized and the subject property was included in the 640 acres of Section 24, Township 7 south, Range 2 west. With an assessed land value of \$2560, the land had obviously increased dramatically from the original sale price to Zanjurjo *et al* of \$1.00 per acre. The assessed value declined until 1910, when the value increased until 1915, when it began yet another downward spiral. The fact that during the period from 1892 to 1932, there was never a value assessed by Riverside County for buildings or agriculture in the form of trees and/or vines, indicates that the rancho was not developed during this time, but left only, as described in the records, as pastureland.

Cartographic research into the land use history of the subject property included the entire 640-acres of Section 24 since it was not a separate entity until sometime after 1964 when Rancho California began to develop the Pauba and Temecula ranchos. By the time Riverside County incorporated in 1893, the Pauba Rancho had already been sectionalized (Fig. 8), but it was not until 1920 that a road system had been established, with Buck Road being declared a public highway (Fig. 9). Interestingly, by 1926 there were significantly fewer roads remaining within the Pauba Rancho, but the reason for this is unknown (Fig. 10). As shown on the 1953 and 1973 USGS Bachelor Mountain topographic maps, the subject property was vacant until sometime prior to 1973, when agriculture appears (Fig. 11). Aerial photos indicate that a vineyard was located on the property until 2004, when it was completely removed, and the property cleared. A portion of the vineyard was recently reestablished.

Table 2

Historical Property Ownership and Value Summary of Projected Section 24, Township 7 south, Range 2 west, Located within the Pauba Rancho

YEAR	OWNER	LAND VALUE	BUILDING VALUE	TREES/VINES VALUE
1892	San Francisco Savings Union	-	-	-
1893	"	-	-	-
1894	"	\$2560	-	-

1895	"	"	-	-
1896	"	"	-	-
1897	Cosmos Land & Water Co.	"	-	-
1898	"	\$2300	-	-
1899	"	\$2070	-	-
1900	Pauba Ranch Co.	"	-	-
1901	"	"	-	-
1902	"	"	-	-
1903	"	"	-	-
1904	"	"	-	-
1905	"	"	-	-
1906	"	"	-	-
1907	"	"	-	-
1908	"	"	-	-
1909	"	"	-	-
1910	"	\$2760	-	-
1911	Empire Land & Cattle Co.	"	-	-
1912	"	"	-	-
1913	"	"	-	-
1914	"	\$3000	-	-
1915	"	\$5250	-	-
1916	"	\$4200	-	-
1917	"	"	-	-
1918	"	"	-	-
1919	"	"	-	-
1920	"	"	-	-
1921	"	"	-	-
1922	"	"	-	-
1923	"	"	-	-
1924	"	"	-	-
1925	"	"	-	-
1926	"	"	-	-
1927	"	"	-	-
1928	"	"	-	-
1929	"	"	-	-
1930	"	"	-	-
1931	"	"	-	-
1932	"	\$3100	-	-

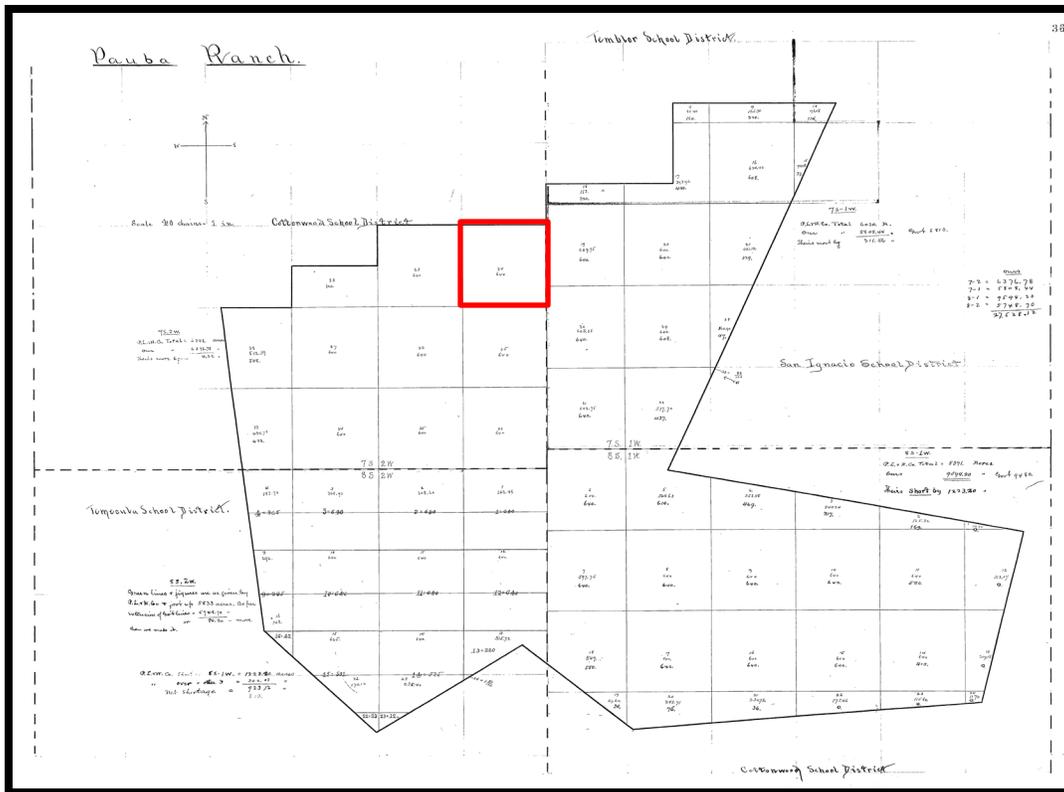


Figure 8: First sectionalization of the Pauba Rancho, 1892-1896. Section 24 in red.

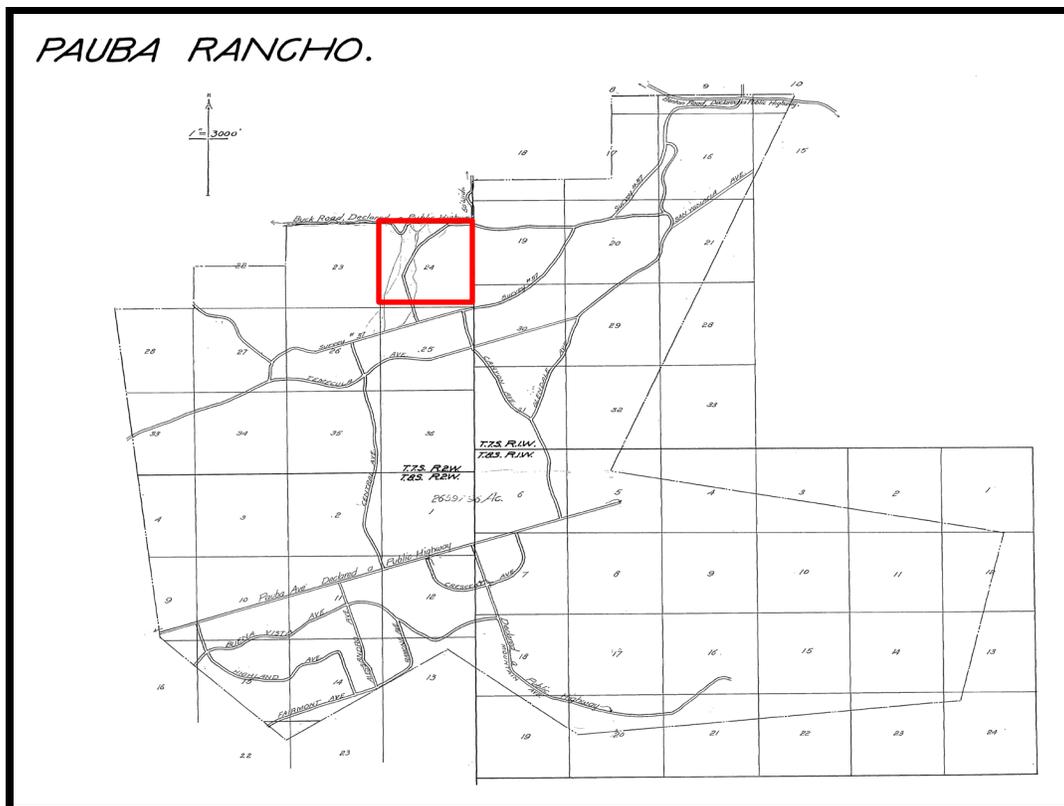


Figure 9: First established roads in the Pauba Rancho, 1920 - 1926. Section 24 in red.

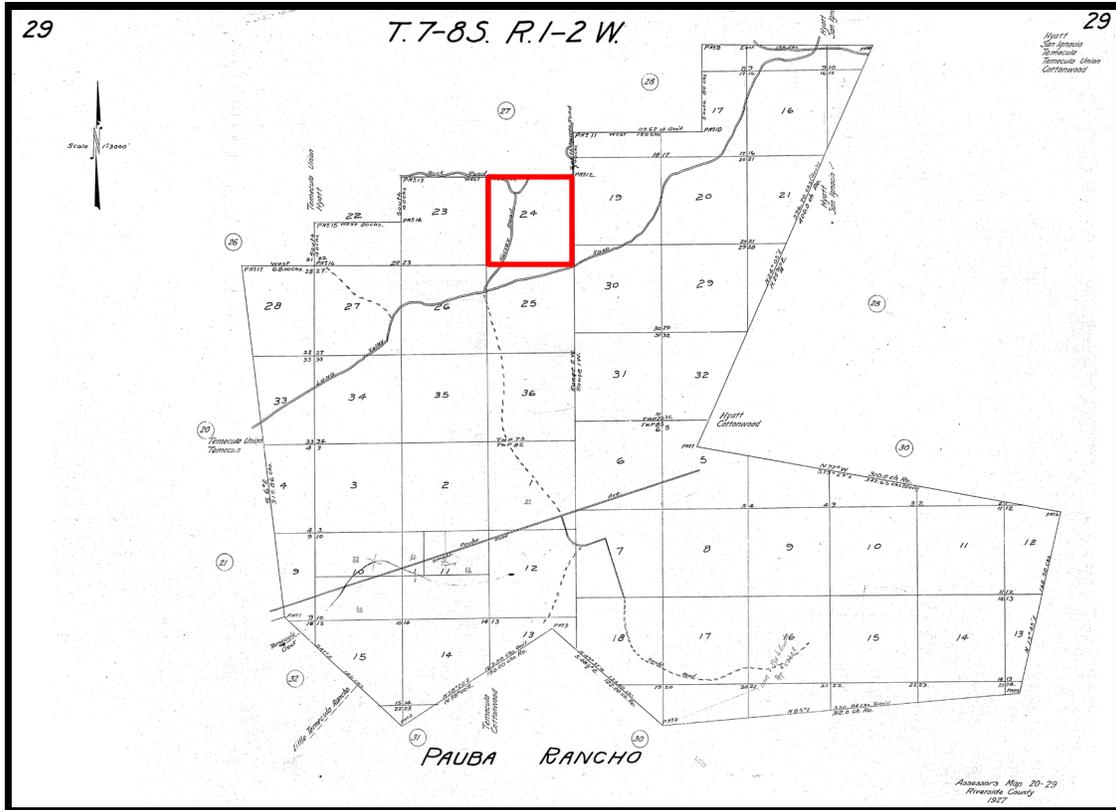


Figure 10: Diminished roadway system in the Pauba Rancho, 1926-1932. Section 24 in red.

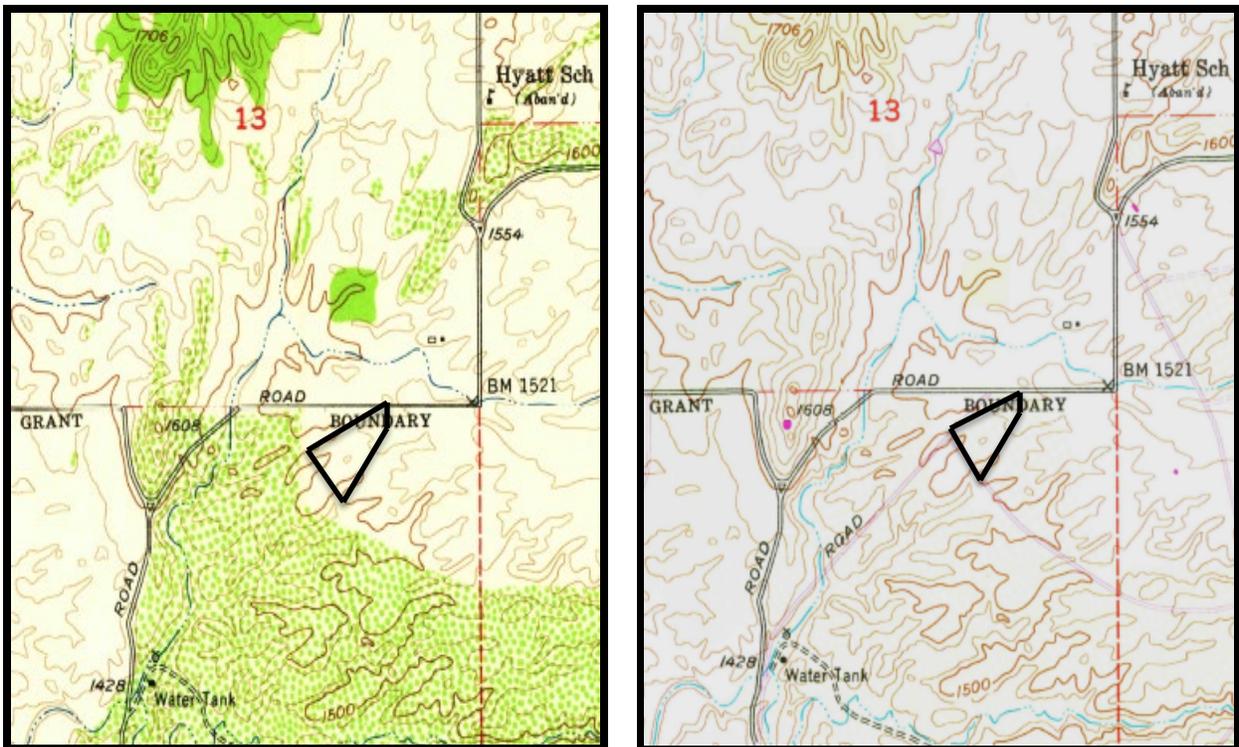


Figure 11: The subject property in 1953 and 1973. Adapted from 1953 and 1973 USGS Bachelor Mtn., Calif. Topographic maps.

Fieldwork

No cultural resources of prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the boundaries of PPT 210141 during the current field survey. The property had been fully developed as a vineyard by at least 1973, the vineyard was removed and the property cleared between December 2005 and January 2006, and recently, the vineyard had been reestablished on portions of the property. No exposed bedrock exists within the property and loose lithic materials is very sparse, both possibly having been cleared to facilitate agricultural endeavors. Excellent ground surface visibility throughout the property afforded a comprehensive view of the subject property during the field survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural resources of either prehistoric or historical origin were not observed within the boundaries of Plot Plan No. 210141. No information has been obtained through Native American consultation that the subject property is culturally or spiritually significant and no Traditional Cultural Properties that currently serve religious or other community practices are known to exist within the project boundaries. During the current cultural resources evaluation, no artifacts or remains were identified or recovered that could be reasonably associated with such practices.

A records search completed by staff at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside indicated that no previous studies had involved the subject property and that no cultural resources of either prehistoric (Native American) or historical origin had been recorded within its boundaries. The subject property one previous cultural resource studies had involved the subject property. All but four of the recorded cultural resource properties are of prehistoric (Native American) origin and were comprised primarily of bedrock milling features. Perhaps of greater significance is that no sites were recorded within one-quarter mile, 8% are within one-quarter to one-half mile of the property, and 87% are located between one-half to one mile of PPT 210142, with most at the one-mile radius limit.

The Native American Heritage Commission determined that the Sacred Lands File search results were negative. Responses to project scoping letters sent to 18 tribal representatives have been received from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. The Rincon Cultural Resources Department did not have knowledge specific to the subject property but recommended that an archaeological records search be conducted and asked that a copy of the results be provided to them. A copy of the records search, contained within this Phase I report, will be provided by the County of Riverside during the AB 52 process. They also recommended reaching out to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as they are located closer to the project area and may have pertinent information to provide. According to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the proposed project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area, so they defer to other tribes in the area.

In consideration of the above, it is clear that PPT 210141 is located in an area that is of relatively low sensitivity for prehistoric (Native American) and historical cultural resources. Only two responses to 18 project scoping letters were received and neither recommended grading monitoring. No cultural resources were observed on the property and the lack of recorded cultural resources in the near vicinity of Plot Plan No. 210141 indicates a low probability of an existing subsurface cultural deposit. The majority of Native American sites are food processing sites predominantly comprised of bedrock milling features, and no exposed bedrock exists within

the property boundaries. The entirety of the property has been disturbed by agricultural operations and other activities at least as early as 1973, and recently, a vineyard has been reestablished on portions of the property. Neither further research nor grading monitoring is recommended for the subject property, Plot Plan No. 210141. However, should any cultural resources be discovered during the course of earthmoving activities anywhere on the subject property, said activities should be halted or diverted until the qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources, make a determination of their significance, and recommend appropriate treatment measures to mitigate impacts to the resources from the project, if found to be significant. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during implementation of the project, compliance with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 is required, with no further disturbances to the land until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98.

CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

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



Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.
Riverside County Certificate No. 232

Date

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APPENDIX

Sacred Lands File Search Results
Tribal Responses to Project Scoping Letters
Record Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 29, 2021

Jean A. Keller
Cultural Resources ConsultantVia Email to: 4jakeller@gmail.com**Re: Lost Ranch Winery Project, Riverside County**

Dear Ms. Keller:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/29/2021**

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Lost Ranch Winery Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/29/2021**

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***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
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***San Luis Rey Band of Mission
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***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
7/29/2021**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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Cahuilla
Luiseno

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Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
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Cahuilla

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Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1092 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov



August 11, 2021

Sent only via email to: 4jakeller@gmail.com

Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.

Cultural Resources Consultant

1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244

Encinitas, CA 92024

Re: Lost Ranch Winery (APN 942-030-007)

Dear Dr. Keller,

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians (“Rincon Band” or “Band”), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government. We have received your notification regarding the above referenced project and we thank you for the opportunity to provide information pertaining to cultural resources. The identified location is within the Territory of the Luiseño people, and is also within Rincon’s specific area of Historic interest.

Embedded in the Luiseño territory are Rincon’s history, culture and identity. We do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, this does not mean that none exist. We recommend that an archaeological record search be conducted and ask that a copy of the results be provided to the Rincon Band. Additionally, we recommend reaching out to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians as they are located closer to the project area and might have pertinent information to provide.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 or via electronic mail at cmadriral@rincon-nsn.gov. We look forward to working together to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madrigal

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Cultural Resources Manager

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-000867	CA-RIV-000867	Other - CRM TECH 2252	Other	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	1974 (John Craib, n/a); 1978 (Lipp; Giansanti, n/a); 2008 (Melzer, Thomas, CRM TECH, Colton)	RI-01216, RI-01217, RI-07913
P-33-002160	CA-RIV-002160	Other - BRM Complex	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1978 (Lipp and Giansanti, LGS & Associates); 2008 (Scott Crull, Scientific Reource Surveys, Inc., Aguanga, CA.); 2010 (A. Garrison/D. Colocho, SRS)	RI-01216, RI-07837, RI-08616
P-33-002161	CA-RIV-002161		Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1978 (Lipp and Giasanti)	RI-01216
P-33-002162	CA-RIV-002162		Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	1978 (Lipp and Giansanti)	RI-01216
P-33-002163	CA-RIV-002163		Site	Historic	AH02; AH15	1978 (Lipp and Giansanti); 1989 (R. Olson and M. Swanson, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, CA.)	RI-01216
P-33-004133	CA-RIV-004133	Other - Winery 1	Site	Prehistoric	AP04; AP15	1990 (C.E. Drover, D.G. Pinto, Christopher Drover, 18961 Ironwood Lane, Santa Ana, CA 92705); 2015 (A. GILETTI, ET AL, HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING)	RI-03163
P-33-004134	CA-RIV-004134	Other - Winery 2	Other	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C.E. Drover, D.G. Pinto, Christopher Drover, 18961 Ironwood Lane, Santa Ana, CA 92705); 2015 (A. GILETTI ET AL, HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INC)	RI-03163
P-33-004135	CA-RIV-004135	Other - Winery 3	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C.E. Drover and D.G. Pinto, Christopher Drover, 18961 Ironwood Lane, Santa Ana, CA 92705); 2015 (A. GILETTI ET AL, HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING)	RI-03163
P-33-004136	CA-RIV-004136	Other - Winery 4	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	1990 (C.E. Drover and D.G. Pinto, Christopher Drover, 18961 Ironwood Lane, Santa Ana, CA 92705); 2015 (A. GILETTI ET AL, HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING)	RI-03163
P-33-004137	CA-RIV-004137	Other - Winery 5	Site	Historic	AH16	1990 (C.E. Drover and D.G. Pinto, Christopher Drover, 18961 Ironwood Lane, Santa Ana, CA 92705); 2015 (A. GILETTI ET AL, HELIX ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING)	RI-03163

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-33-004633	CA-RIV-004633	Other - G&A-Skinner-1	Site	Historic	AH04	1989 (M. Swanson, C. Hopf, Greenwood and Associates)	RI-05829
P-33-005148	CA-RIV-005148	Other - SKN-005	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	1993 (D. MCDougall, P. Sanger, B. Adams, INFOTEC Research, Inc)	RI-03785, RI-05829
P-33-014702		Other - Ponte-3	Object	Prehistoric	AP16	2005 (White, Laurie S., Archaeological Associates)	
P-33-014704		Other - Ponte-5	Object	Prehistoric	AP16	2005 (White, Laurie S., Archaeological Associates)	
P-33-014706		Other - Ponte-7	Object	Prehistoric	AP16	2005 (White, Laurie S., Archaeological Associates)	
P-33-015904	CA-RIV-008262	Other - CRM TECH 2054-1	Object	Prehistoric	AP16	2007 (Daniel Ballester and Thomas Melzer, CRM TECH)	RI-07037
P-33-017029		Other - MSR1	Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Dallas, Herb, and Ken Mello, CAL Fire)	RI-10800
P-33-017156	CA-RIV-008940	Other - Food Processing Center	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2008 (Scott Crull)	
P-33-017157	CA-RIV-008928	Other - Cultural Landscape	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2008 (Crull, Scott)	
P-33-017392		Other - Isolate Mano; Other - TemCem-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2008 (Maxon, Patrick, Bonterra Consulting)	RI-07953, RI-08498
P-33-017410	CA-RIV-009029	Other - Monte del Oro Winery	Site	Prehistoric	AP15	2007 (Loren-Webb, Barbara; Scott Crull.)	
P-33-024834		Other - CRM TECH 3036-1 Iso	Object, Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2016 (Cynthia Morales and Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	
P-33-024835		Other - CRM TECH 3036-2 Iso	Object, Other	Prehistoric	AP16	2016 (Cynthia Morales and Daniel Ballester, CRM TECH)	
P-33-028183	CA-RIV-012711	Other - TOWR-S-001	Site	Prehistoric	AP04	2018 (Julie Roy, Mary Villalobos, Kristina Davison, HELIX Enviromental Planning)	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-00291	NADB-R - 1080346; Voided - MF-0263	1978	James Baldwin	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map No. 12212, Near Temecula, Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-00710	NADB-R - 1080761; Voided - MF-0633	1979	Roger J. Desautels	Archaeological Survey Report on Tentative Parcel Map 14527, A 10 Parcel Located in the Rancho Pauba Portion of Rancho California in the County of Riverside, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Santa Ana, CA	
RI-00949	NADB-R - 1081000; Voided - MF-0862	1981	Alan Davis	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Parcel 2 of Parcel Map No. 12506, Skinner Reservoir Area of Riverside County, California	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	
RI-01199	NADB-R - 1081342; Voided - MF-1175	1981	Christopher E. Drover	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tracts 16944 and 17664 (Formerly Collectively Subsumed Under T.T 16944) Near Temecula, California	VTN Consolidated Incorporated, San Bernardino, CA	
RI-01216	NADB-R - 1081373; Voided - MF-1205	1978	Renee Giansanti and Donald Lipp	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 12316, Near Lake Skinner, Riverside County, California	LGS & Associates, Riverside, CA	33-000803, 33-000867, 33-002160, 33-002161, 33-002162, 33-002163
RI-01217	NADB-R - 1084532; Submitter - UCRARU #1227; Voided - MF-1205	1993	M.C. Hall	Letter Report: Tentative Parcel 27825	Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside	33-000867
RI-01218	NADB-R - 1085067; Other - SRS Project No. 1047; Voided - MF-1205	1996	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment of Parcel #1, PM 27819, Riverside County, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., Temecula, CA	
RI-01774	NADB-R - 1082121; Voided - MF-1917	1983	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON TPM 19659, AN APPROXIMATE 42 ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IN THE RANCHO CALIFORNIA AREA OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE	AUTHOR(S)	33-002782, 33-002783
RI-01775	NADB-R - 1082122; Voided - MF-1918	1984	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	EVALUATION OF THE TWO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES LOCATED ON TP 19659, TUCALOTA HILLS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	33-002782, 33-002783

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-02228	NADB-R - 1082662; Voided - MF-2418	1988	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TP23069, LOCATED IN THE BUCK MESA AREA OF WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, U.C. RIVERSIDE	
RI-02665	NADB-R - 1083134; Voided - MF-2867	1989	FREEMAN, T.A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF 45 ACRES ALONG GLENOAKS ROAD IN RANCHO CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA TTM 24310.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, LTD.	
RI-02782	NADB-R - 1083393; Voided - MF-2987	1990	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 25416 RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	
RI-03126	NADB-R - 1083679; Voided - MF-3346	1990	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 24454	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03163	NADB-R - 1083721; Voided - MF-3381	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CALLOWAY--BELL VINEYARDS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	33-004133, 33-004134, 33-004135, 33-004136, 33-004137
RI-03166	NADB-R - 1083724; Voided - MF-3384	1991	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 26659, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03167	NADB-R - 1083725; Voided - MF-3385	1991	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 25752, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR(S)	
RI-03409	NADB-R - 1084058; Voided - MF-3655	1990	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 25891, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	33-004677, 33-004678, 33-004679
RI-03573	NADB-R - 1084286; Voided - MF-3844	1992	KELLER, JEAN A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 27134, 42 ACRES OF LAND NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	
RI-03785	NADB-R - 1084630; Voided - MF-4129	1994	ROMANO, MELINDA and SUSAN GOLDBERG	Final Report: Metropolitan Water District Domenigoni Valley Reservoir Project; CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT NUMBER 8, LAKE SKINNER EQUESTRIAN TRAIL	INFOTEC RESEARCH INC.	33-000509, 33-003644, 33-005145, 33-005146, 33-005147, 33-005148, 33-005149, 33-005150, 33-005167, 33-005168, 33-005298, 33-005299
RI-03794	NADB-R - 1084640; Voided - MF-4137	1991	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PARCEL MAP 23735, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUTHOR	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-04338	NADB-R - 1085634; Voided - MF-4834	1999	KELLER, JEAN A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF INN AT THE VINES, 22 ACRES OF LAND NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	AUTHOR	33-001073, 33-001363, 33-001556, 33-004677
RI-05385	NADB-R - 1086748	2005	KELLER, JEAN	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APN 924-370-005, +/- 22.98 ACRES OF LAND NEAR TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	JEAN KELLER	
RI-05734	NADB-R - 1087097	2003	MASON, RODGER D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND FIELD SURVEY REPORT FOR A VERIZON TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: BUCK MESA ROAD, IN THE CITY OF TEMECULA RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.	
RI-06094	NADB-R - 1087457	2005	AISLIN-KAY, MARNIE	LETTER REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE VISIT FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE LSANCA6158A (VALLEY RD. & BUCK RD.), 37805 RANCHO CALIFORNIA ROAD, TEMECULA, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
RI-06913	Other - 06569.06	2006	Stacy C. Jordan and Joshua D. Patterson	Archaeological Survey Report for the Souther California Edison Company Re-Locate U/G Facilities, Service Center Relocation, OH Feed to Office Trailer & Rule 15 Line Exit Riverside County, California.	Mooney, Jones & Stokes	
RI-07037	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2054	2007	CRM TECH	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Tesoro Winery Project Rancho California Area Riverside County, California	CRM TECH, Riverside, CA	33-015904
RI-07271		2007	Robert S. White and Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of A 4.8 Acre Parcel as Shown on TPM 35035 Located at 36493 Summitville Street, Near Temecula, Riverside County.	Archaeological Associates	
RI-07865	Submitter - CRM TECH Contract No. 2245A	2008	Bodmer, Clarence, Daniel Ballester, and Laura Shaker	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Assessor's Parcel No. 942-050-004, Plot Plan No. 2337, Oak Meadows, 36101 Glen Oaks Road, Rancho California, Riverside County, California	CRM TECH	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-07913	Submitter - CRM Tech Contract No. 2252A	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Phase I Archaeological Assessment: Tentative Parcel Map No. 34892, Assessor's Parcel No. 924-370-013, Rancho California Area, Riverside County California	CRM Tech	33-000867
RI-07953	Other - County of Riverside Development Proposal Case Number CUP03606	2009	Patrick Maxon	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory: Temecula Public Cemetery (APN 924-360-002), County of Roverside, California	BonTerra Consulting	33-017392
RI-08005		2008	Jean A. Keller	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map 34828	Cultural Resources Consultant, Encinitas, CA	
RI-08498	Other - APN 924-360-002; Other - County of Riverside Development Proposal Case Number CUP03606	2008	Patrick Maxon	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory: Temecula Public Cemetery (APN 924-360-002), County of Riverside, California	BonTerra Consulting	33-017392
RI-08616	Other - ToTPa TO'ATWI	2010	Nancy Anastasia Wiley, Amy Tupa, Andrew Garrison, and Matthew Wetherbee	Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA-RIV-2160 PM No. 35164	SRS, Inc.	33-002160
RI-08760	Other - Contract No. 2522A	2012	Michael Hogan	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-moving Activites Plot Plan #23346, BGR 100229	CRM TECH	
RI-08923	Submitter - Contract No. 2631	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Program, Parking lot Construction at Chapin Family Vineyards, Plot Plan No. 24279: APNs 915-690-001 and -002, Rancho California Area, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-08925	Submitter - Cntract No. 2672	2013	Bai "Tom" Tang	Archaeological Monitoring Program, Plot Plan No. 25060; Assessor's Parcel No. 941-230-001, Rancho California Area, Riverside County, California	CRM Tech	
RI-09023		2013	Jean A. Keller	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PLOT PLAN 25374, APN 941-140-001	Cultural Resources Consultant	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
RI-09831	Other - Development Department Case Number PDA04990; Other - Development Department Case Number PP26064	2016	Wendy Blumel, Ryan Tubbs, and Roger Mason	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 23.66-Acre Temecula Winery Project Near Temecula, Riverside County, California	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	
RI-10235	Other - BGR150207; Other - CRM TECH CONTRACT NO. 3007A	2016	MICHAEL HOGAN	LETTER REPORT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE PROJECT AT 36496 INDIAN KNOLL ROAD; APN 915-690-025	CRM TECH	
RI-10375		2018	Mary Robbins-Wade and Nicole Falvey	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Twelve Oaks Winery & Resort Project, Riverside County, California	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.	