

# Honda Lake Elsinore Project

## CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

April 2018 | DEA-09



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## National Archaeological Database Information

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
ARMR	Archaeological Resource Management Report
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CRMP	Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan
EIC	Eastern Information Center
GLO	General Land Office
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
USGS	US Geological Survey

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) was contracted by David Evans and Associates, Inc. to provide cultural resources services for the Honda Lake Elsinore Project (project) in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside, California. The project is a proposed automotive dealership situated within three contiguous parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APN] 377-080-053, 377-080-057, and 377-080-079). The project site is currently vacant and encompasses a total of approximately 7.21 acres. A cultural resources survey including a records search, Sacred Land File search, Native American outreach, historic archival research, and a field survey was conducted for the project area. This report details the methods and results of the cultural resources survey and has been prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search conducted at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside on March 7, 2018 indicated that 31 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area, none of which occurred within the project site. The records search results also indicated that a total of 20 cultural resources have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area; however, no sites have been recorded within the project site. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 7, 2018 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of tribal contacts. The response, received on March 8, 2018, indicated that the Sacred Lands File search was negative, however the area is sensitive for cultural resources.

The field investigations included intensive pedestrian survey of the study area by HELIX archaeologist Mary Villalobos and Native American monitor Cameron Linton of Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga) on March 16, 2018. The survey identified a three-walled structure made of cinder blocks and wood posts of an unknown age. The 1953 USGS 7.5-minute Elsinore quadrangle map, based on aerial photos taken in 1951, shows a structure in the southwest corner of the project. However, it is not known if this mapped structure represents the current three-walled structure, seen on aerial imagery from 1967, which is the earliest available for the project site (NETR Online 2018). No historic or prehistoric artifactual material was observed.

As a result of the survey, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated. However, there is a potential for encountering subsurface historic features or deposits associated with the former structure. In addition, the area is sensitive for Native American cultural resources, which could also be encountered during grading and other ground-disturbing activities. Given this potential, a cultural resources monitoring program is recommended.

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Honda Lake Elsinore Project (project) is located in the City of Lake Elsinore (City) in western Riverside County, California (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The project is in North Elsinore, immediately west of Interstate 15 (I-15), a short distance south of State Route (SR) 74 (Central Avenue). The property is bounded on the southwest by Collier Avenue and on the southeast by Third Street (Figures 2 and 3, *USGS Topography* and *Aerial Photograph*, respectively). The project area is in Township 5 South, Range 4 West, Section 31, on the US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Lake Elsinore quadrangle (Figure 2).

The project proposes to develop a new Honda automotive dealership on a vacant site that consists of three contiguous parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APN] 377-080-053, 377-080-057, and 377-080-079). The project would construct a single-story structure, approximately 30 feet tall, which would include showroom displays, sales offices, parts inventories, and automotive repair services. A separate car wash building would be constructed northeast of the main structure, near I-15. Other project features include a large paved area for car sales, car servicing, and parking. The project would contain 465 parking spaces, 244 of which would be for inventory and display. Two driveways would be located along Collier Drive. Landscaped areas would be located throughout the project site, and a treatment area would be located along the northwestern edge of the site.

A cultural resources survey was conducted by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) in 2018 to assess whether the project would have any effects on cultural resources. Mary Robbins-Wade served as the project manager/principal investigator, and Mary Villalobos conducted the field survey. Resumes of key HELIX personnel are included as Appendix A. Native American observer, Cameron Linton, from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians (Pechanga) participated in the survey. This report addresses the methods and results of the cultural resources survey, which included a records search, Sacred Land File search, Native American outreach, historic archival research, and a field survey.

## 1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

### 1.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (§15064.5) address determining the significance of impacts to archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and/or scientific importance (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). Significant resources are designated as "historical resources," and are defined per Public Resources Code 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14 Section 15064.5 as follows:

- Resource(s) listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][1])
- Resource(s) either listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or in a "local register of historical resources" unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant" (14 CCR Section 15064.5[a][2])

- Resources identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code (14 CCR Section 15065.5[a][2])

For listing in the CRHR, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

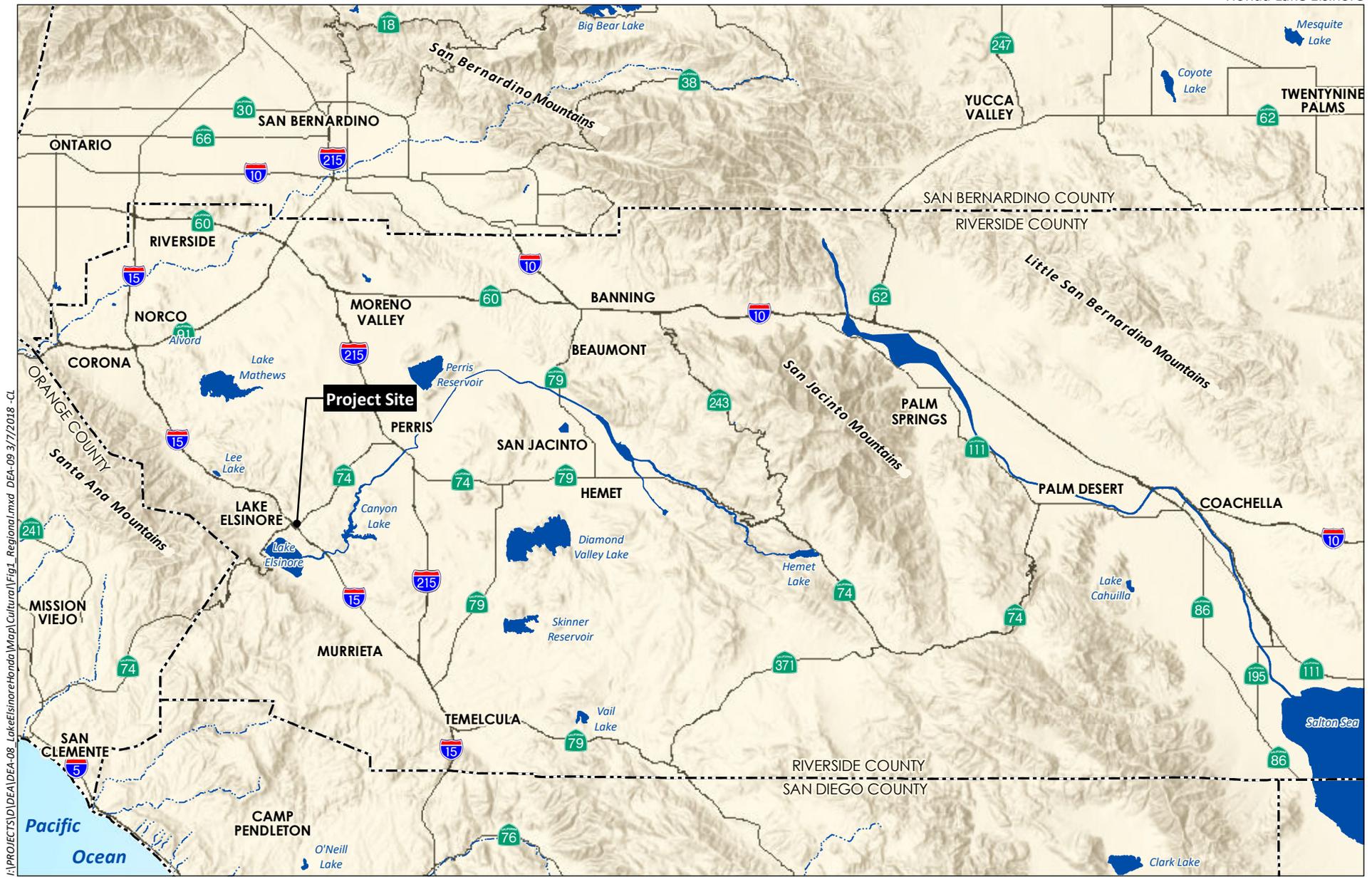
- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; and
- D. It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

All resources nominated for listing must have integrity, which is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Resources, therefore, must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for nomination.

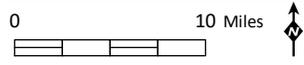
Under 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(3), the final category of "historical resources" may be determined at the discretion of the lead agency.

CEQA also addresses tribal cultural resources. Section 21074 of the statute reads:

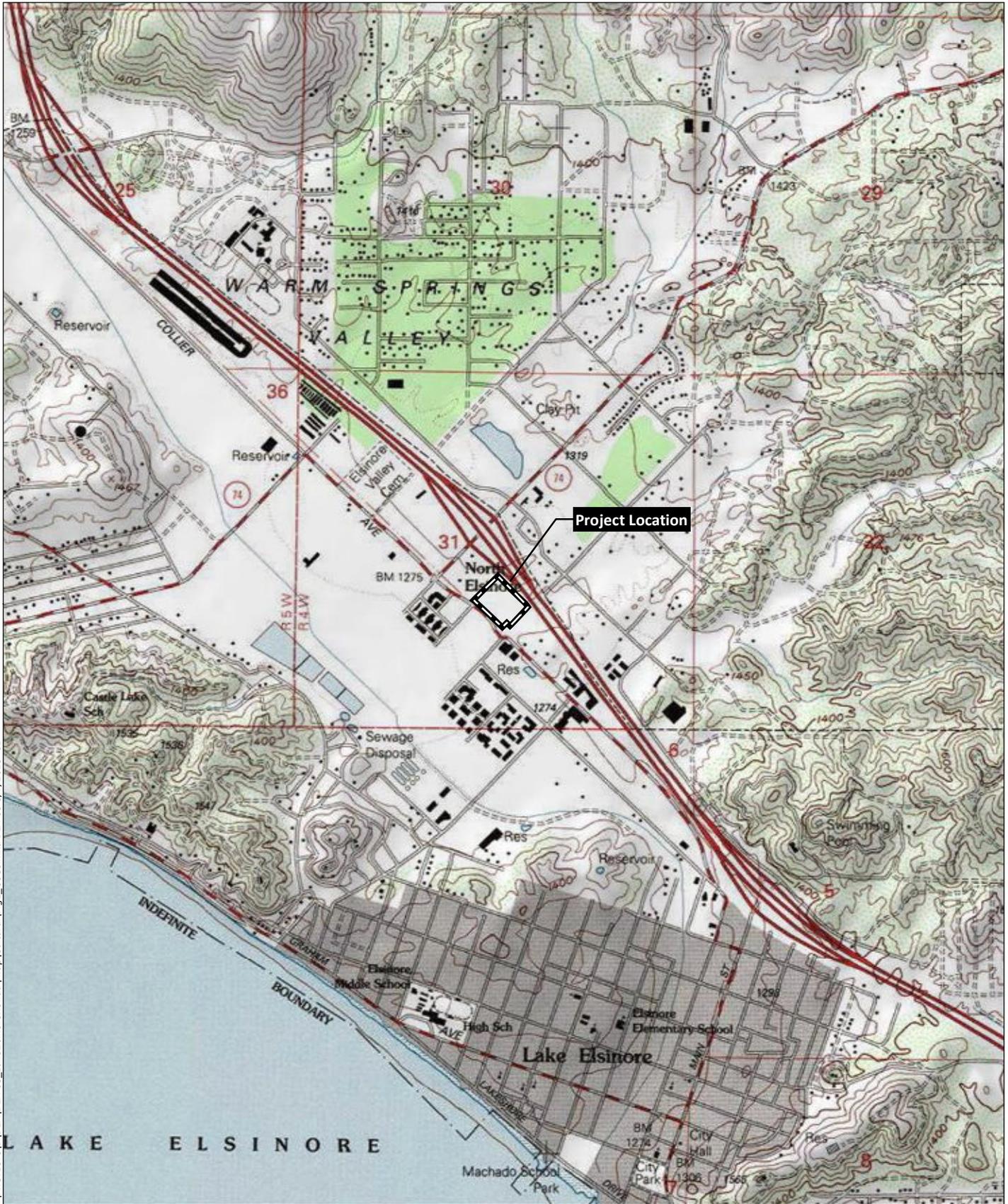
- (a) "Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:
  - (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
    - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
  - (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.



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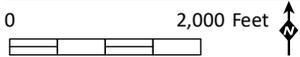


Source: Base Map Layers (ESRI, 2013)



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Source: Lake Elsinore 7.5' Quad (USGS)





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Copyright nearmap 2015

Source: Aerial (Nearmap 11/2017).

0 200 Feet



- (b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
- (c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

## 1.2.2 City of Lake Elsinore

The City of Lake Elsinore recognizes the importance of cultural resources in its General Plan, addressed in Chapter 4.0, Resource Protection and Preservation (City of Lake Elsinore 2011).

**Goal 6 Preserve, protect, and promote the cultural heritage of the City and surrounding region for the education and enjoyment of all City residents and visitors, as well as for the advancement of historical and archeological knowledge.**

### Policies

- 6.1 Encourage the preservation of significant archeological, historical, and other cultural resources located within the City.
- 6.2 The City shall consult with the appropriate Native American tribes for projects identified under SB 18 (Traditional Tribal Cultural Places).
- 6.3 When significant cultural/archeological sites or artifacts are discovered on a site, coordination with professional archeologists, relevant state and, if applicable, federal agencies, and the appropriate Native American tribes regarding preservation of sites or professional retrieval and preservation of artifacts or by other means of protection, prior to development of the site shall be required. Because ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony reflect traditional religious beliefs and practices, developers shall waive any and all claims to ownership and agree to return all Native American ceremonial items and items of cultural patrimony that may be found on a project site to the appropriate tribe for treatment. It is understood by all parties that unless otherwise required by law, the site of any reburial of Native American human remains or cultural artifacts shall not be disclosed and shall not be governed by public disclosure requirements of the California Public Records Act.
- 6.4 If archeological excavations are recommended on a project site, the City shall require that all such investigations include Native American consultation, which shall occur prior to project approval.

**Implementation Program:** The City shall encourage owners of local sites to apply for recognition in the State Historic Resources Inventory as Riverside County Landmarks, State Points of Historic Interest, State Landmarks, and as sites on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Agency/Department:** Community Development Department

**Goal 7 Support state-of-the-art research designs and analytical approaches to archeological and cultural resource investigations while also acknowledging the traditional knowledge and experience of the Native American tribes regarding Native American culture.**

**Policies**

- 7.1 Consult with California Native American tribes prior to decision-making processes for the purpose of preserving cultural places located on land within the City’s jurisdiction that may be affected by the proposed plan, in accordance with State or Federal requirements.
- 7.2 Continue to identify, document, evaluate, designate, and preserve the cultural resources in the City.
- 7.3 Continue to update a citywide inventory of cultural resources in conformance with state standards and procedures while maintaining the confidentiality of information as required by law.
- 7.4 Support the permanent curation of archaeological artifact collections by universities or museums or appropriate tribal facilities.
- 7.5 Increase opportunities for cultural heritage tourism by promoting the history of Lake Elsinore to attract cultural heritage travelers while maintaining the confidentiality of Native American sites, places, and other information as required by law.

**Implementation Program:** Through the CEQA process the City shall request state-of-the-art and best-available research designs and approaches be utilized in archaeological and cultural resource investigations.

**Agency/Department:** Community Development Department

## **2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

### **2.1 PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT**

The project area is located in the Elsinore Valley, less than a mile from the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, a large natural lake formed by the San Jacinto River. The climate of the area is characterized as semi-arid to subhumid, with warm, dry summers and cool, moist winters (National Cooperative Soil Survey 2006). Temperatures range from an average high of 65 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and low of 38 °F in December to an average high of 99 °F and low of 69 °F in August. Average annual precipitation is 12.45 inches, almost all of it falling in the months of December through March, varying from an average of 0 inches in August to 3.03 inches in January (US Climate Data 2018). A number of seasonal streams are located in proximity to the project site, most of them eventually flowing into Lake Elsinore. The San Jacinto River flows into Lake Elsinore approximately 1 ½ miles to the south-southeast of the project area. Geologically, the project area is underlain by Holocene and late Pleistocene young alluvial-fan deposits (Morton and Weber 2003). Two soil types are mapped within the project site: Arbuckle gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, and Garretson gravelly very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (Web Soil Survey 2018). A majority of the project contains Garretson soils, with Arbuckle soils composing a small portion of the

project's northeastern corner (Web Soil Survey 2018). Arbuckle soils consist of very deep, well-drained soils that formed in alluvium from sedimentary and metamorphic rocks; soils in this series are slightly acidic and contain lithic raw materials such as quartz and chert (National Cooperative Soil Survey 2018). Garretson soils were formed in alluvium weathered predominantly from sedimentary rocks; these soils are well-drained, slightly acidic, and contain increasing amounts of gravel as depth increases (National Cooperative Soil Survey 2003). Based on the soils mapped for the project site, the area would have once supported scattered oaks, chamise, and annual grasses and forbs. These and other plants found in these vegetation communities are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, and ceremonial and other uses (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963). Many of the animal species living within these communities (such as rabbits, deer, small mammals, and birds) would have been used by native inhabitants as well.

## 2.2 CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

### 2.2.1 General Culture History

The culture history presented here (up to the discussion of the Late Prehistoric period) is based on Wallace's (1978) discussion of the Post-Pleistocene for southern California (circa 9000 BC to 2000 BC). The earliest inhabitants of California subsisted mainly by hunting, as attested to by "the finding of projectile points and other stone implements adapted to the chase at ancient campsites" throughout California (Wallace 1978:25). Wallace refers to this early period as Period I: Hunting. It generally equates with the Paleoindian or Lithic stage (Willey and Phillips 1958), in which little diversity of resource exploitation is evident.

Wallace's (1978) Period II: Food Collecting equates with Willey and Phillips (1958) Archaic stage and is often referred to in southern California as the Early Archaic, Early Milling period, or Milling Stone Horizon. "A changeover from hunting to the collection of seed foods is clearly reflected in the archaeological record for the period between 6000 and 3000 B.C. The importance of seeds in the diet of the prehistoric peoples can be seen in the numbers of food-grinding implements present at their settlements" (Wallace 1978:28).

After about 3000 BC, a more diversified subsistence strategy is evident throughout southern California. "Everywhere increased subsistence efficiency in the form of wider exploitation of available food resources can be seen" (Wallace 1978:30). The artifact assemblages changed slowly over time, with a few additions or changes. "By the end of the millennium the new ways and techniques had become firmly established and formed the basis for succeeding cultural traditions" (Wallace 1978:35).

"Perhaps as early as 1500-1000 B.C. the Takic branch of Uto-Aztecan [including the forebears of the Luiseño people] began to spread westward across the Mojave Desert" (Moratto 1984:560). There is disagreement about the date of the "Shoshonean intrusion" into various parts of Southern California, including Riverside County. Moratto indicated that Kowta (1969:50) "proposed dates of circa 1000 B.C. for the entry of 'Shoshoneans' in the Los Angeles Basin" (Moratto 1984:560). "Considering both linguistic and archaeological data, C. Bull (1977:56) sets the western movement of the 'Luisenic language family' at circa 500 B.C." (Moratto 1984:165). Others offer varying dates for the presence of the Luiseño people in Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties.

It must be noted that this interpretation by archaeologists and linguistic anthropologists differs from the beliefs of the Luiseño people. The Luiseño creation story indicates that the Luiseño people have always

been here, not migrating from elsewhere. The creation story of the Pechanga people tells that the world was created at Temecula. “The Káamalam [first people] moved to a place called Nachíivo Pomísavo, but it was too small so they moved to a place called ‘exva Teméeku, this place you now know as Temeku. Here they settled while everything was still in darkness (DuBois 1908)” (Masiel-Zamora 2013:2).

The Late Prehistoric period is represented in Riverside County and northern San Diego County by the San Luis Rey complex, which is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño people. Agua Hedionda in San Diego County is traditionally considered to be the point of separation between Luiseño and Northern Kumeyaay territories.

The San Luis Rey complex (SLR) is divided into two phases, SLR I and SLR II. Elements of the SLR complex include small, triangular, pressure-flaked projectile points (generally Cottonwood series, but Desert side-notched series also occurs); milling implements: mortars and pestles, manos and metates, and bedrock milling features; bone awls; Olivella shell beads; other stone and shell ornaments; and cremations (Meighan 1954; Moratto 1984; True et al. 1974). The later SLR II complex also includes several elements not found in the SLR I complex: “pottery vessels, cremation urns, red and black pictographs, and such nonaboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954:223)” (Moratto 1984:154). True noted a greater number of quartz projectile points at SLR sites than at Cuyamaca complex sites, representing the forebears of the Kumeyaay people, which he interpreted as a cultural preference for quartz (True 1966). The general mortuary pattern at SLR sites is ungathered cremations.

SLR I was originally thought to date from AD 1400 to 1750, with SLR II dating between AD 1750 and 1850 (Meighan 1954). However, that division was based on the assumption that the Luiseño did not practice pottery manufacture until just prior to the arrival of the Spanish. The chronology has since been revised due to evidence that pottery may have been introduced to the Luiseño circa AD 1200 to 1600. Ceramics were probably introduced from the Luiseños' southern neighbors, the Kumeyaay (True et al. 1974).

## 2.2.2 Ethnography

The name Luiseño derives from Mission San Luis Rey de Francia and has been used to refer to the Native people associated with the mission. The Luiseño language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which has also been called Southern California Shoshonean, and is part of the widespread Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Shipek 1978; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). Neighboring peoples who speak Cupan languages are Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino. The Indians associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano, called Juaneño by the Spanish, have been described as a separate tribe. The language, culture, and territory of the Luiseño and Juaneño people are so closely related that the two are sometimes considered to be a single ethnic nationality (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963); however, Luiseño and Juaneño individuals generally consider themselves to be separate tribes. Cameron (1987:319-321) has noted archaeological differences between the two peoples.

The territory of the Luiseño people is generally described as extending along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek on the southwest to Aliso Creek on the northwest. On the north, this boundary extended east beyond Santiago Peak to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, continuing southeast to Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. The southern boundary follows westerly to Agua Hedionda Creek (Bean and Shipek 1978; White 1963).

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies of the Luiseño include Bean and Shipek (1978), Boscana (1947), Kroeber (1976), Robinson (1947), Shipek (1977), Sparkman (1908), Talley (1982), and White (1963).

Archaeological studies addressing the Late Prehistoric San Luis Rey complex include Meighan (1954), McCown (1955), True et al. (1974), and Wallace (1960). Most of the ethnographic studies, as well as the “classic” archaeological studies of the Luiseño, have concentrated on the Pauma Valley and the Palomar Mountain area, although Wallace’s (1960) study was an archaeological survey of the Buena Vista Creek watershed.

### 2.2.3 History

Southern California’s historic period began in September 1542 when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo landed on Santa Catalina Island as part of his exploration expedition up the coast north of “New Spain.” Although the impact of this initial contact did not usher in instant changes in the region, it marks the opening of the area to new contact, colonialism, and cultural shifts. In 1769, a Spanish expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra traveled north from San Diego to seek out locations for a chain of presidios and missions in order to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into Alta California. Riverside County was too far inland to include any missions or asistencias within its limits, although both Mission San Luis Rey (1798) and Mission San Juan Capistrano (1776) claimed a large part of southwestern Riverside County. The first Spaniard to visit what is now Riverside County was Don Pedro Fages, the commander at the San Diego presidio, in 1772. In the pursuit of deserted soldiers, Fages traveled from San Diego east to the desert in Imperial County then northwest through the San Jacinto Mountains and the San Jacinto Valley towards Riverside (Lech 2004).

On the coast, the Luiseño people were moved into the Mission environment, where living conditions and diseases promoted the decline of the Luiseño population (Bean and Shipek 1978). Throughout the Spanish Period, the influence of the Spanish progressively spread further from the coast and into the inland areas of southern California as Missions San Luis Rey and San Gabriel extended their influence into the surrounding regions and used the lands for grazing cattle and other animals.

Between 1834 and 1836, secularization of the missions was implemented, and the lands previously held by the missions began to be divided into land grants, or ranchos, and granted to private Mexican citizens.

In 1848, the United States acquired California through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, resulting in a rapidly and substantially increased growth of the population in California, and settlement increased along the Santa Ana and San Jacinto waterways. In 1853, San Bernardino County was established, dividing southern California into the three counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego. Riverside County was formed in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties.

Southern California was developed by Americans and other immigrants who migrated to the western frontier in pursuit of gold and other mining, agriculture, trade, and land speculation (Robinson 1989). The Homestead Act, passed in 1862, enabled Americans to obtain 160 acres of public land in return for living on the land, building a dwelling, and farming a portion for five years. In addition to the lands that could be homesteaded, land that had been part of the Mexican rancho system were sold to individuals. The population growth of southern California during the early years of the American Period brought a need for mail and freight travel. In 1857, John Butterfield was awarded a six-year contract to transport mail twice a week between St. Louis, Missouri, and San Francisco, California (Helmich 2008). The Butterfield Stage Route used the same trail as the Sonora (or Southern Emigrant) Trail from Yuma through Warner Springs and Temecula, and then up through Temescal Valley to Chino, and then to Los Angeles. By the mid-19th century, the Southern Emigrant Trail ran through western Riverside County in

a similar alignment to the current I-15 freeway. The Butterfield Overland Stage route went through a major stop called “Alamos,” the Spanish word for cottonwoods, located near the present-day intersection of Cherry and Jefferson Avenues in Murrieta. Another branch of the Southern Emigrant Trail veered northward from Temecula to Box Springs near present-day Moreno Valley, roughly following the present-day route of I-215 (Lech 2004).

## 2.2.4 Lake Elsinore Area

Lake Elsinore and the hot springs in the vicinity have been of importance to Native people since prehistoric times.

The Juaneno name for Lake Elsinore was *Paayaxtci*, while the version in another Luiseno dialect (called Temescal by Harrington) was *Paahashnan*. The name for Elsinore Hot Springs was *'Atengvo*, a word which meant "hot springs" and which also applied to the locality of the city of Elsinore, especially the area along the outflow stream of the lake where a number of hot springs are located.

Elsinore Hot Springs has known religious significance to the Juanenos and all Luisenos, as it was the locality known as *Itengvu Wumowmu* in a song recounting the death of Wiyot, a legendary religious leader who the people followed in their migration from the north. When Wiyot was sick and dying, the people took him to a number of sacred hot springs in southern California in an effort to cure him. Elsinore Hot Springs was the last of these, and there Wiyot died (DuBois 1908:134, Harrington 1978:199) [Lerch and Smith 1984:8].

Rancho La Laguna, also known as Laguna Grande and La Laguna de Temecula, was granted by the Mexican government to Julian Manriquez in 1844. “The rancho consisted of three leagues that included the lake bed and the shoreline (Duffield 1987:1)” (Swanson 1991:9). Manriquez’s widow and three sons sold the rancho to Abel Stearns in 1852; Stearns in turn sold the land to Agustin Machado in 1858. Machado built an adobe and lived with his wife and children on the west and southwest side of the lake. The Machado ranch, which included orchards, vineyards, and livestock, was a stop on the Butterfield stage route until the stage line stopped operating around the time of the Civil War. The rancho was sold a few more times before being purchased by a partnership of Franklin Heald, Donald Graham, and William Collier in 1883. Frank Kimball had signed an agreement with the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to build a railway line running from San Diego to Barstow that would run adjacent to Lake Elsinore (still known at that time as La Laguna), and the Heald-Graham-Collier partnership planned to develop a town at the lake. Margaret Collier Graham (sister to William and wife to Donald) chose the name "Elsinore" because she liked the sound of it, a name taken from Shakespeare's Hamlet. The City of Elsinore was incorporated in 1888. Elsinore Valley was originally part of San Diego County and became part of Riverside County when the latter county was formed in 1893 (City of Lake Elsinore 2018).

As a prominent stop along the Butterfield Stage Route, word of the City's healing mineral and sulphur water quickly spread, attracting visitors seeking therapeutic treatments (City of Lake Elsinore 2018). A description of Elsinore written in 1912 notes the town was “evidently designed by nature as a health and pleasure resort” (Peck 1912). The Crescent Bath House, built in 1887 and better known as The Chimes, still stands in historic downtown Lake Elsinore; it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Peck (1912) described the valley as having rich soil, capable of producing “almost all kinds of grain as well as nearly every kind of fruit” and “nuts of many kinds”. His description of the town noted that the Laguna Gas and Oil company was formed for the purpose of prospecting for and developing gas and oil in “Warmspring valley”, now Warm Springs Valley. Hundreds of acres of eucalyptus trees were planted

in Warmspring valley as timber. “One of the greatest sources of revenue in this locality is clay, owned by the Alberhill Coal & Clay Company” (Peck 1912). The historic sketch noted that six varieties of clay were mined, and the average daily shipment was 270 tons. The railroad spur to Alberhill Mine was along Collier Avenue, adjacent to the current project site. At the time of the City’s incorporation in 1888, industries that supported the economy included coal and clay mining, gold mining, ranching, and agriculture. The Good Hope Mine yielded two million dollars’ worth of gold during its working years, operating on and off for 90 years before high groundwater ended its run. The railroad first began serving the town in 1885; the Santa Fe train depot still stands at the corner of Graham Avenue and Spring Street and now serves as the Lake Elsinore Valley Chamber of Commerce headquarters (City of Lake Elsinore 2018).

In addition to its popularity as a health resort, Elsinore was a “playground for the rich and glamorous” in the 1920s. During the 1950s, the lake was completely dry for the first time in recorded history, lasting for a period of 10 years. In 1964, the first artificial filling of the lake occurred, with water from the Colorado River, delivered via Metropolitan Water District’s Colorado River Aqueduct. That same year, Elsinore elected California’s first African-American Mayor, Thomas R. Yarborough (City of Lake Elsinore 2018). In 1972 the City’s citizens approved a name change to the City of Lake Elsinore, as a way to promote the City as a lake-oriented destination area. The City’s historic Main Street and City Hall were completely renovated in 1989. The Lake Elsinore Outlet Center, with over 100 factory outlets, opened in 1991, and the opening of the Lake Elsinore Diamond in 1994 brought professional baseball to the City. The Diamond is the home of the Lake Elsinore Storm, formerly an affiliate of the Anaheim Angels, now with the San Diego Padres.

### 3.0 METHODS

HELIX conducted a records search of the project site and a one-mile radius at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside on March 7, 2018. The records search included locations and records for archaeological and historical resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, and a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory. The records search maps are included as Confidential Appendix B to this report. Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the potential for historic archaeological resources to be present.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on March 7, 2018 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of Native American contacts, which were received on March 8, 2018. Letters were sent on March 30, 2018 to the contacts listed by the NAHC. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix C to this report.

A pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted by HELIX archaeologist Mary Villalobos and Native American monitor Cameron Linton of Pechanga on March 16, 2018. The project area was surveyed in parallel transects spaced approximately 3 meters (m) apart.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 RECORDS SEARCH

EIC has a record of 31 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the project site. These include surveys, assessments, monitoring, and a due diligence study, conducted between 1978 and 2016. Several studies have addressed parcels adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of the project area, but none have covered the project site itself.

Twenty cultural resources have been recorded within the one-mile records search radius (Table 1, *Resources Recorded within One Mile*). These include 11 buildings ranging in date of construction from 1895 to 1959; a historic railroad grade; remnants of a racetrack, thought to postdate 1945; the Elsinore Valley Cemetery and Home of Peace Jewish Cemetery; a prehistoric site with milling stations; three isolated prehistoric items: two manos and a metate; and two historic isolates: a fragment of a Gordon's London Dry Gin glass bottle dating between 1902 and 1914, and a brown or amber glass bottle fragment dating to circa 1885 to 1920. The railroad line located adjacent to the project site was recorded as P-33-003832; it was dismantled in the 1970s. A single-family residence built in 1943, P-33-028017, was also recorded adjacent to the project site. It was determined not to be a significant resource. The only other resource mapped within ¼ mile of the project site is an isolated mano.

**Table 1**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE**

Resource Number (P-33-#)	Resource Number (CA-RIV-#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Distance from Project Site
003832		Historic site. This resource is an abandoned historic-period railroad grade that was dismantled in 1970.	Leonard, 2014; Hoffman, 2011; Goodman et al., 2006; Blevins and Hoover, 2005; Love and Tang, 2001; Goodwin, 2001; CRM Tech, 1996; Swope and Pierce, 1990; McCarthy, 1990	Adjacent
007170		Historic structure. An L-shaped residential home constructed in 1930 in the Mediterranean/ Spanish architectural style.	Borchard, 1982	Within 1 mile
007172		Historic structure. A residential home constructed in approximately 1895. This house is a good example of the hipped roof cottage style of architecture popular around the turn of the century.	Kane, 1982	Within 1 mile
007189		Historic structure. A residential home constructed in 1929 in the bungalow architectural style.	Borchard, 1982	Within ¼ mile

**Table 1 (cont.)  
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN A MILE**

Resource Number (P-33-#)	Resource Number (CA-RIV-#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Distance from Project Site
007193		Historic structure. A residential home constructed in 1925 in the bungalow architectural style.	Borchard, 1982	Within 1 mile
007202		Historic structure. A residential/boarding house originally used as a residential/real estate office. It was constructed in 1926 in the Mediterranean/Spanish architectural style by builder Henry Schultz.	Borchard, 1982	Within 1 mile
007228		Historic structure. A residential home constructed in 1928 by builder A.J. Delaney in the Mediterranean/Spanish architectural style. This house is one of the best examples of Mediterranean/ Spanish style homes built during the late 1920s building boom.	Meredith, 1982	Within 1 mile
007240		Historic structure. A residence and horse breeding ranch (King's Ranch) constructed in 1922.	Ramsey, 1980	Within ¾ mile
013802		Prehistoric isolate. One aplite unifacial mano; moderately used, disc-scarred.	LSA Associates, 2004	Within ¼ mile
013803		Prehistoric isolate. One granitic unifacial mano.	LSA Associates, 2004	Within ½ mile
015420	008132	Historic site. The Elsinore Valley Cemetery and Home of Peace Jewish Cemetery, known as the "Mt. Sinai Memorial Park of Elsinore." Was associated with a local post-World War II Jewish community; appears to be eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR under Criteria A/1 and D/4.	Formica, 2007; Goodman et al., 2006	Within ½ mile
015437		Historic building. A residential home constructed in 1916 in the craftsman bungalow (altered) architectural style was. The residence has been extensively altered.	Austerman, 2006	Within ½ mile

**Table 1 (cont.)**  
**PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES WITHIN A MILE**

Resource Number (P-33-#)	Resource Number (CA-RIV-#)	Description	Recorder, Date	Distance from Project Site
016641		Prehistoric site. Three bedrock milling features with a total of three milling elements. Site may be submerged in marsh area of Temescal Wash or displaced by maintenance of private dirt roads.	Craft et al., 2007; Keller 2007	Within 1 mile
017019		Historic building. A vernacular side-gabled bungalow constructed in 1959. Common name is "American Pacific Trust office buildings."	Craft et al., 2007	Within ¼ mile
017021		Historic building. A side-gabled bungalow constructed in 1950.	Craft, 2007	Within 1 mile
017576		Prehistoric isolate. One isolated granitic basin metate with extensive polish.	Lichtenstein et al., 2007	Within ¾ mile
023614	011588	Historic structure. The remnants of a historic-age racetrack considered to date to post-1945.	Miller and Morgan, 2013	Within ¾ mile
024666		Historic isolate. A body fragment from a Gordon's London Dry Gin glass bottle which dates between 1902 and 1914.	Elzinga and Kay, 2015	Within ½ mile
024667		Historic isolate. A brown or amber glass bottle fragment dating to approximately 1885-1920.	Elzinga and Kay, 2015	Within ½ mile
028017		Historic building. A residential home constructed in 1943; modest vernacular style.	Bechtel et al., 2016	Adjacent

## 4.2 HISTORIC BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Government Land Office (GLO) Plat Maps were researched and downloaded from the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) GLO Records website. These include the survey plats from 1880, 1882, 1889, and 1898. A BLM GLO Records land patent search was also conducted to identify the historic land use and ownership of the study area.

Only the 1880 plat map has cultural data shown within Section 31 (General Land Office 1880). On this plat, the Elsinore Valley is labeled as "Valley" and several roads are depicted throughout the section, but no houses or structures are shown. The only land patents on file for Section 31 are for the Southern Pacific Railroad and the land grant for the Rancho La Laguna, located within the southwest corner of the section.

Historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were also examined. The 1901 USGS Elsinore topographic map (1:125,000), based on field surveys from 1897-1898, shows the street grid for North Elsinore, but no buildings are shown in the vicinity of the project site. A spur of the Southern California

Railroad, San Bernardino and Temecula Line, is shown immediately west of the project site, along the current alignment of Collier Avenue. This spur runs to the Alberhill Coal Mine (USGS 1901 Elsinore topographic map).

The 1953 USGS 7.5-minute Elsinore quadrangle map, based on aerial photos taken in 1951, shows a structure in the southwest corner of the project, as well as others in the vicinity. The railroad tracks are still shown adjacent to Collier Avenue; on this map they are noted as Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. A structure is still shown in this location on the 1988 USGS 7.5-minute Lake Elsinore map, photorevised in 1997 and reprinted in 2000. The earliest aerial photograph available is from 1967; a three-walled structure can be observed with grading scars running parallel behind the long, central wall and perpendicular from the central wall out towards 4rd Street, shown as a graded dirt road to the south (NETR Online 2018). Various years between 1967 and 2014 continue to show the three-walled structure.

No topographic maps were available between the 1901 and 1953 maps, and the earliest aerial photo available was from 1967. Based on this, the date of construction of the structure shown on the 1953 map is not known. Therefore, this is a potential for historic features or deposits associated with this structure.

### **4.3 FIELD SURVEY**

A field survey was conducted by HELIX archaeologist Mary Villalobos and Native American monitor Cameron Linton (Pechanga) on March 16, 2018. Three walls with four upright wood posts extending from the central wall were noted in the southwest corner of the project site, in the vicinity of the structure shown on historic maps (Plate 1). The walls of the structure were constructed of cinder block with concrete plaster covering the outer surfaces. A constructed soil pad was built up within the retaining walls and spreads south from the open portion of the structure (Plate 2). Modern (post-historic era) debris covered the pad area. The project site exhibited a great deal of disturbance and had been disked relatively recently. Two billboards are present on the northeastern side of the project site, and recent debris including chunks of concrete and asphalt, plastic pipe fragments, construction gravel, a wood panel, and trash was noted throughout the area. There is also a large soil platform, approximately 1 to 2.5 feet high, at the northern quarter of the property and a homeless camp at the far north corner. No historic or prehistoric artifactual material was observed. Ground visibility was generally quite good (approximately 90 percent over most of the project area).



Plate 1: remaining walls with wooden posts, looking westerly



Plate 2: soil pushed up behind walls, looking northerly

## 4.4 SACRED LAND FILES SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

The NAHC was contacted on March 7, 2018 for a Sacred Lands File search and list of tribal contacts. The response, received on March 8, 2018, indicated that the Sacred Lands File search was negative, however the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Letters regarding the project were sent on March 30, 2018 to the tribal contacts provided by the NAHC. When responses are received they will be forwarded to the City and to the applicant. Native American correspondence is included as Confidential Appendix C.

## 5.0 IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

No historic or prehistoric artifactual material was identified during the survey of the Honda Lake Elsinore project site. A structure is shown on topographic maps beginning in 1953, but its date of construction is not known. The field survey identified a three-walled structure with four wooden posts atop the central wall in the general location of the structure observed on the topographic maps. The structure appears to be an industrial retaining wall of some sort, with soil pushed into the open side of the structure that faces a southerly direction. Several residential buildings are situated within the project area vicinity on the 1967 aerial (NETR Online 2018). However, the structure is of an unknown function and does not appear to be associated with any of the residential developments. Modern debris was observed within the soil deposits that are within, and surrounding, the structure.

Based on this, no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated; however, there is a potential for encountering subsurface historic features or deposits associated with the former structure. In addition, the area is sensitive for Native American cultural resources, which could also be encountered during grading and other ground-disturbing activities. Given this potential, a cultural resources monitoring program is recommended as described below.

### 5.1 MITIGATION MEASURES

- CR-1** At least 30 days prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the applicant shall retain a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology and listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) or the County of Riverside list of qualified archaeologists to implement the monitoring program, including the monitoring all ground-disturbing activities by an archaeologist and a Native American tribal monitor.
- CR-2** At least 30 days prior to grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities the applicant shall contact the appropriate Tribe to notify the Tribe of excavation activities and coordinate with the Tribe to develop a Monitoring Agreement. The Agreement shall address the designation, responsibilities, and participation of Native American tribal monitors during excavation and other ground disturbing activities and construction scheduling.
- CR-3** The Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Monitoring Tribe, the City, and the applicant, shall develop a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan (CRMP) to address the details, timing and

responsibility of all archaeological and cultural activities that will occur on the project site. Details in the Plan shall include:

- a. Project grading and development scheduling;
- b. The coordination of a monitoring schedule as agreed upon by the Monitoring Tribe, the Project Archaeologist, the City, and the applicant; and
- c. The protocols and stipulations that the Monitoring Tribe, the Project Archaeologist, the City, and the applicant will follow in the event of inadvertent cultural resources discoveries, including any newly discovered cultural resources.

**CR-4** Prior to any grading, excavation and/or other ground-disturbing activities on the project site, the Project Archaeologist and the Monitoring Tribe shall conduct cultural resources sensitivity training for all construction personnel. Construction personnel shall be informed of the types of archaeological resources that may be encountered, and of the proper procedures to be enacted in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains. The project construction manager shall ensure that construction personnel are made available for and attend the training and shall retain documentation demonstrating attendance.

**CR-5** In accordance with the agreement required in CR-2, the archaeological monitor and designated tribal monitor shall have the authority to stop and redirect excavation in order to evaluate the significance of any archaeological resources discovered within the project site.

**CR-6** All artifacts discovered at the development site shall be inventoried and analyzed by the archaeological monitor and Native American monitor. If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop. The Project Archaeologist/archaeological monitor and Native American monitor shall analyze the Native American artifacts for identification as everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of CEQA and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Luiseño tribes. All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

The applicant shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources. Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation. Within a reasonable amount of time, the Project Archaeologist, following consultation with the Monitoring Tribe, shall deliver the materials to a qualified repository in Riverside County that meets or exceeds federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and which shall be made available to all qualified researchers and tribal representatives.

**CR-7** If inadvertent discoveries of subsurface archaeological/ cultural resources are discovered during grading, the Project archaeologist and the Tribal monitor, in consultation with the City, shall assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding the mitigation for such resources. The determination as to the significance or the mitigation for such resources will be based on the provisions of CEQA and shall take into account the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the Tribes.

- CR-8** All sacred sites, should they be encountered within the Project area, shall be avoided and preserved as the preferred mitigation, if feasible.
- CR-9** The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final archaeological report within sixty (60) days of completion of the project. The report shall follow Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) Guidelines and City requirements and shall include at a minimum: a discussion of monitoring methods and techniques used; the results of the monitoring program, including any artifacts recovered; an inventory of any resources recovered; updated DPR forms, if any; and any other site(s) identified; final disposition of the resources; and any additional recommendations. A final copy shall be submitted to the City, EIC, and the Monitoring Tribe.
- CR-10** If human remains are encountered, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Riverside County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Riverside County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours. Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the “most likely descendant.” The most likely descendant may then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code 5097.98

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# Appendix A

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Resumes of Key Personnel

### Summary of Qualifications

Ms. Robbins-Wade has extensive experience in both archaeological research and general environmental studies. She oversees the management of all archaeological, historic, and interpretive projects; prepares and administers budgets and contracts; designs research programs; supervises personnel; and writes reports. Ms. Robbins-Wade has managed or participated in hundreds of projects in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). She has an excellent relationship with the local Native American community and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Ms. Robbins-Wade has worked in Southern California archaeology for 35 years. She has conducted archaeological studies for numerous local agencies, water districts/water agencies, Caltrans, SANDAG, U.S. Navy, SDG&E, educational institutions, non-profits, and a variety of other entities. Work for public projects has ranged from constraints studies for pipeline alternatives to survey, testing, and monitoring programs for public projects, such as roadways, parks, and various utilities. Ms. Robbins-Wade has also managed a range of mitigation monitoring projects in the public sector.

### Selected Project Experience

**Campo Creek Bridge** (2016 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for the cultural resources monitoring program for this emergency bridge replacement project on SR-94 in San Diego County. The project area is very sensitive in terms of Native American cultural resources, as well as historic resources. Responsible for development and implementation of the monitoring and discovery plan. The project requires effective communication and coordination with construction crews, Caltrans staff, and Native American monitors. Work performed as a subconsultant to the general contractor, with Caltrans as the lead agency.

**Lilac Hills Ranch** (2014 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for an approximately 608-acre mixed-use development in the Valley Center area of northern unincorporated San Diego County. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, recording archaeological sites and historic structures, and report preparation. Responsible for development of the research design and data recovery program, the preservation plan, and Native American outreach and coordination. Project coordination is still underway while the project finishes the environmental review process. The proposed Specific Plan includes residential and commercial use, Town Center, park and private recreation areas, senior center, school site, waste recycling facility, wastewater reclamation facility, active orchards, and other supporting infrastructure. The project also included recording historic structures, development of a research design and data recovery program for a significant archaeological site, and coordination with the Native American community and the client to develop a preservation plan for a significant

### Education

Master of Arts,  
Anthropology, San  
Diego State  
University, California,  
1990

Bachelor of Arts,  
Anthropology,  
University of  
California, Santa  
Barbara, 1981

### Registrations/ Certifications

Register of  
Professional  
Archaeologists  
#10294, 1991

County of San Diego,  
Approved CEQA  
Consultant for  
Archaeological  
Resources, 2014

NCTD, Roadway  
Worker ID #C02943

### Professional Affiliations

Society for American  
Archaeology

Archaeological  
Society

# Mary Robbins-Wade, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

cultural resource. The project changed over time, so new survey areas were added, and a variety of off-site improvement alternatives were addressed. Work performed for Accretive Investments, Inc.

**Valiano Cultural Resources** (2012 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources survey and testing program for a 239-acre residential planned community in the Escondido area of the County of San Diego, following a burn affecting much of the project area. Oversaw background research, field survey, testing, recording archaeological sites and assessment of historic structures, Native American outreach and coordination, and report preparation. Archaeological testing was conducted at several sites that could not be avoided through project design. The project site is in an area that is of cultural importance to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people; HELIX archaeologists worked with Native American representatives from both groups. Coordination was conducted to determine the feasibility of preserving bedrock milling features by moving them to open space areas within the project. Other archaeological sites were retained in open space through project design. Work performed for Integral Partners Funding, LLC.

**Mission Cove Data Recovery** (2014 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources data recovery program at a significant archaeological site with cultural significance to the Luiseño people in the City of Oceanside. Prior to the data recovery program, worked with the client and the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians to redesign the project (an affordable housing/mixed-use development) to avoid impacts to cultural resources to the extent feasible. Oversaw background research, excavation and related fieldwork, cataloging and analysis, coordination of ancillary studies (e.g. radiocarbon analysis and shell analysis), Native American coordination, and report preparation. Analysis and report preparation are currently underway. The data recovery program was conducted to mitigate impacts that could not be avoided through project design. Work performed for National Community Renaissance.

**Mission Cove Monitoring** (2014 - 2016). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of an archaeological monitoring program for the 14.47-acre Mission Cove Affordable Housing mixed-use project area in the City of Oceanside. Oversaw field monitoring and documentation of finds. A significant archaeological and cultural resource is within the project, and there is a potential for unknown buried resources, given the alluvial setting. Work performed for National Community Renaissance.

**Village Park Recycled Water** (2014 - 2015). Project Manager/Principal Investigator of a cultural resources study for a proposed recycled water system consisting of approximately 6.6 miles of pipelines and a pump station mainly within existing roadways in the City of Encinitas. Oversaw background research, field checks, Native American coordination, and report preparation. Work performed for Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

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**Espola Road Widening and Improvements** (2002 - 2010). Project Manager/ Principal Investigator for historic study, historic structures assessment, and archaeological survey for road widening and improvements under the City of Poway and Caltrans. Oversaw field survey, historic study, structures evaluation, and report preparation.

**Bear Valley/East Valley Parkways Road Widening, Realignment, and Improvements** (2000 - 2004). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for historic study, historic structures assessment, archaeological survey, and archaeological testing for road widening, realignment, and improvements under City of Escondido and Caltrans. Oversaw field survey, testing, historic study and structures assessment, and report preparation.

**Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing at SR-56** (2014). Project Manager/Principal Investigator on a cultural resources survey for a proposed bridge over SR 56, which would connect two existing termini of Torrey Meadows Drive in the Carmel Valley community of the City of San Diego. The project is being undertaken by the City, but includes some Caltrans right-of-way, necessitating Caltrans encroachment permits. Oversaw survey, report preparation, and coordination with Caltrans cultural resources staff. Work performed as subconsultant for an engineering prime, with City of San Diego as lead agency.

**SR-163/Friars Road Widening and Interchange Improvements** (2002 - 2007). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for historic study, historic structures assessment, and archaeological survey for road widening and interchange improvements under City of San Diego and Caltrans. Oversaw field survey, historic study and structures assessment, and report preparation. Reports included Archaeological Survey Report, Historic Resources Evaluation Report, and Historic Property Survey Report for Caltrans, as well as Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Evaluation for City of San Diego.

**SR-76 East Mitigation Monitoring** (2015 - 2017). Project Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources monitoring project for roadway improvements at the SR-76/I-15 Interchange and on SR-76 along the San Luis Rey River in the Bonsall area of San Diego County. The area along the San Luis Rey River is quite sensitive in terms of cultural resources. Overseeing field monitoring, report preparation, and monitor coordination with Caltrans field staff. Responsible for Native American coordination and coordination with Caltrans cultural resources staff. Work is being conducted for Caltrans and SANDAG.

**Campo Bus Yard** (2015 - 2016). Cultural Resources Task Manager/Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey for a proposed MTS bus yard in the Campo area of the County of San Diego. The project is immediately adjacent to a County-listed and National Register-eligible historic property (Camp Lockett), and features associated with that historic district extend into the project area. Oversaw background research, field survey, coordination, Native American outreach, and report preparation. Work was conducted under an as-needed contract with SANDAG.

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Senior Archaeologist

**Batiquitos Lagoon Double Track Project** (2015). Senior Archaeologist for the addition of a second main track along a 2.7-mile-long segment of the LOSSAN Rail Corridor in Encinitas and Carlsbad. Overseeing the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Section 106 process for addition of antenna sites. Work performed for HNTB Corporation, with SANDAG as the local lead agency and Federal Transit Administration as the federal lead agency for the overall project, and FAA as the federal lead agency for the antenna sites.