# Appendix D

*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report*

# A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE COMMERCIAL/ RETAIL NWC MOUNTAIN AND LAKE STREETS PROJECT

**CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE,**
**RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**APNs 389-030-012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, and -018**

**Project Site Location: Section 27, Township 5 South,**
**Range 5 West of the *Alberhill* USGS Quadrangle Topographic Map**

***Prepared on Behalf of:***

**Empire Design Group, Inc.**
**24861 Washington Avenue**
**Murrieta, California 92562**

***Prepared for:***

**City of Lake Elsinore**
**130 South Main Street**
**Lake Elsinore, California 92530**

***Prepared by:***

**Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA and**
**Brian F. Smith, M.A., Principal Investigator**
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**
**14010 Poway Road, Suite A**
**Poway, California 92064**

***October 2, 2019***

***Fieldwork Performed: September 10, 2019***
***Key Words: Approximately six acres; positive survey; two previously evaluated historic properties; P-33-007208; P-33-017352; not eligible for the CRHR; monitoring recommended.***

# Archaeological Report Summary Information

***Authors***: Andrew J. Garrison, M.A. RPA and Brian F. Smith, M.A., Principal Investigator

***Prepared by***: Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 484-0915

***Report Date***: October 2, 2019

***Report Title***: A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

***Prepared on Behalf of:*** Empire Design Group, Inc.
24861 Washington Avenue
Murrieta, California 92562

***Prepared for***: City of Lake Elsinore
130 South Main Street
Lake Elsinore, California 92530

***Assessor's Parcel Numbers***: 389-030-012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, and -018

***USGS Quadrangle:*** Section 27, Township 5 South, Range 5 West of the *Alberhill* USGS topographic quadrangle map

***Study Area***: Approximately six acres

***Key Words***: Archaeological survey; positive survey; two previously evaluated historic properties; P-33-007208; P-33-017352; not eligible for the CRHR; City of Lake Elsinore; Riverside County; approximately six acres; *Alberhill* USGS Quadrangle; no significant resources identified; mitigation monitoring recommended.

# Table of Contents

**Section** **Page**

# Appendices

Appendix A – Qualifications of Key Personnel
Appendix B – Site Record Form Updates*
Appendix C – Archaeological Records Search Results*
Appendix D – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*
Appendix E – Previous Survey Report and Addendum Letter ***(Prepared by CRM Tech, 2008)***
**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

# List of Figures

**Section** **Page**



# List of Plates

**Section** **Page**

## List of Plates (continued)



## List of Tables

# 1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lane Streets Project. The study area consists of an approximately six-acre multi-parcel property located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Mountain Street and Lake Street in the city of Lake Elsinore in western Riverside County, California. The project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 389-030-012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, and -018. Specifically, this project may be found in Section 27, Township 5 South, Range 5 West of the USGS 7.5-minute *Alberhill, California* topographic map. The proposed project consists of a commercial development including a gas station, car wash, and convenience store, as well as retail and restaurant space. The cultural resources study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the environmental guidelines of the City of Lake Elsinore.

The project area is partially developed and disturbed. One parcel (APN 389-030-014), situated within the relative center of the project, is partially developed, containing a residence and a prefabricated home. The parcels in the northern portion of the project (APNs 389-030-012 and -013) are not developed and vacant, while the remaining four parcels (APNs 389-030-015, -016, -017, and -018) in the southern portion of the project are characterized mainly as vacant cleared land that previously contained a rural residence. Vegetation within the project area mainly consists of non-native weeds and grasses. Pepper and eucalyptus trees are also found throughout the project, but mainly focused within the northern and southeastern portions of the subject property.

Two resources, P-33-007208 and P-33-017352, are located within the project, both of which have previously been determined ineligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). BFSA conducted the current archaeological study to survey the property, review the two previously evaluated resources, and assess any newly identified resources. The current survey resulted in the relocation of the two previously studied resources. Both P-33-007208 and P-33-017352 appeared in the same condition when previously studied; however, during the current survey, a previously unidentified cistern associated with P-33-007208 was located. The addition of this feature to P-33-07208 does not alter the previous evaluation of the site and both resources within the project remain not eligible for the CRHR and are therefore not considered Historical Resources under CEQA criteria (Section 15064.5).

## 1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to complete a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property, survey the project acreage, identify any archaeological resources within the project, and evaluate any cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed development. The project development map (see Figure 2.0–3) shows the configuration of the development proposed on this property.

### 1.2 Major Findings

The records search for the property from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) reported that 25 cultural resource studies have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, four of which included the current project (Lerch and Gray 2006; Lerch et al. 2006; Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). Based on the previous reports and the EIC maps, two resources have previously been recorded within the subject property (P-33-007208 and P-33-017352) (Tang et al. 2008). CRM Tech conducted focused property history and evaluated both resources as not eligible for the CRHR in 2008 (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008).

Based on the results of the current survey, both P-33-007208 and P-33-017352 appeared in the same condition as when previously studied. However, an unrecorded cistern associated with P-33-007208 was identified. The ground surrounding the cistern was unstable, which limited access to the feature. Based on visual observation, the cistern appears to have been brick and stone lined and is approximately five to six feet in diameter. Two isolated bottles were observed within the eastern wall of the cistern; however, the cistern appears empty, indicating it is unlikely that any concentration of historic artifacts exists. The addition of this feature to P-33-07208 does not alter the previous evaluation of the site. The appropriate updated site forms were prepared and submitted to the EIC at UCR (Appendix B).

### 1.3 Recommendation Summary

Although P-33-007208 and P-33-017352 are not eligible for the CRHR, it is recommended that the project be conditioned for archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbing activities due to the potential to encounter buried historic features or archaeological deposits associated with the historic occupation of this property. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended to provide the protocols of archaeological monitoring and the treatment of any historic features or deposits that might be encountered. The scope of the MMRP is presented in Section 6.1. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the EIC at UCR. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

# 2.0 INTRODUCTION

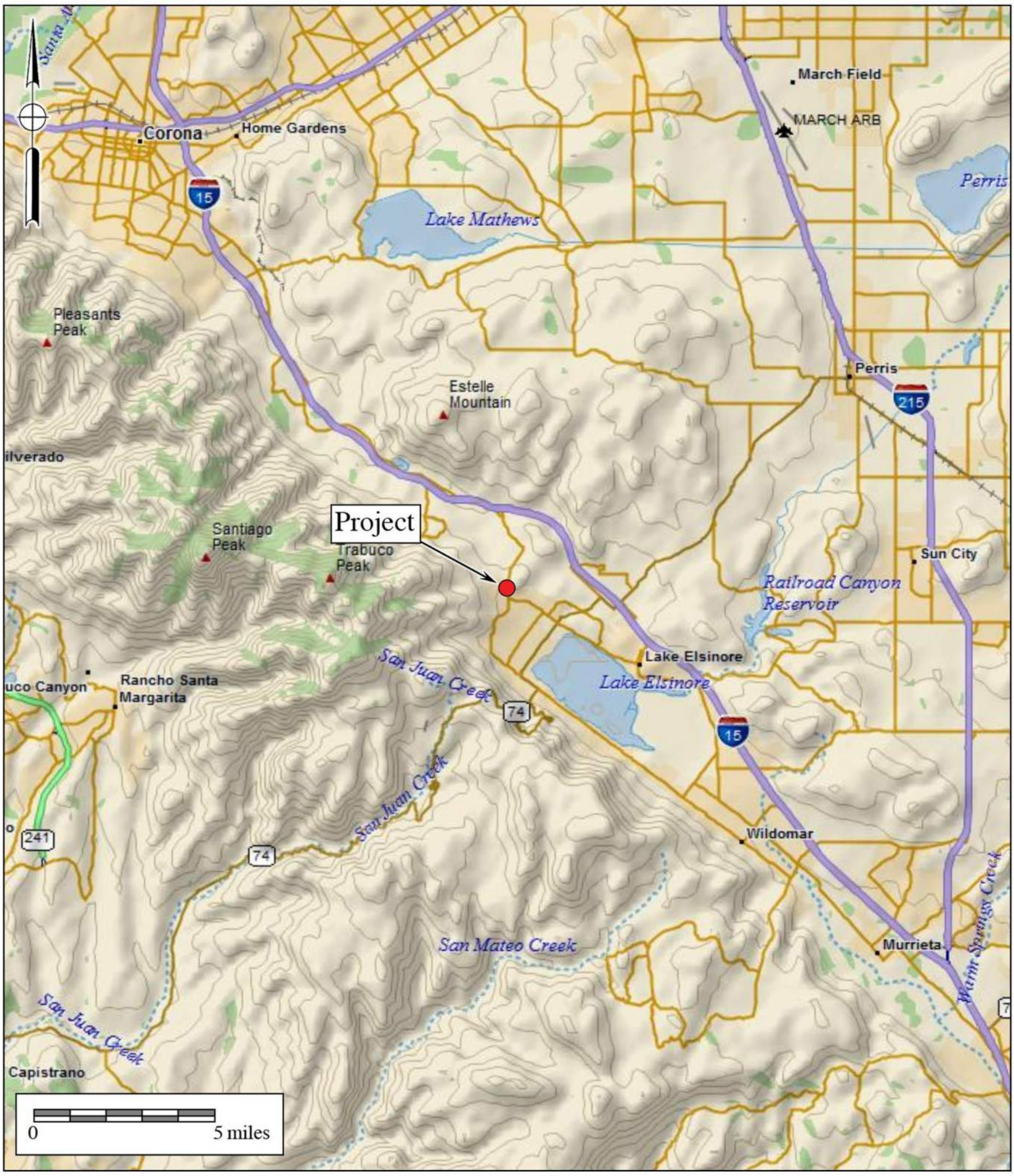
BFSA was retained by the project applicant to conduct a cultural resources survey of the proposed project in the city of Lake Elsinore. The archaeological survey was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of Lake Elsinore guidelines with regards to development-generated impacts to cultural resources. The project is located in an area of moderate cultural resource sensitivity, as is suggested by known site density and predictive modeling.

The proposed project is an approximately six-acre multi-parcel property located in the city of Lake Elsinore in western Riverside County, California (Figure 2.0–1) and is identified as APNs 389-030-012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, and -018. Specifically, the project is situated at the northwest corner of the intersection of Mountain Street and Lake Street, in Section 27, Township 5 South, Range 5 West of the USGS 7.5-minute *Alberhill, California* topographic map (Figure 2.0–2). The project, as proposed by the applicant, consists of commercial development including a gas station, car wash, and convenience store, as well as retail and restaurant space (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project with assistance from Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison. The technical report was prepared by Andrew Garrison and Brian Smith. Maureen Vaughan created the report graphics and Courtney Accardy conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

## 2.1 Previous Work

The records search for the property from the EIC at UCR reported that 25 cultural resource studies have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project, four of which included the current project (Lerch and Gray 2006; Lerch et al. 2006; Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). Based on the previous reports and the EIC maps, two resources have previously been recorded within the subject property (P-33-007208 and P-33-017352). CRM Tech conducted focused historic research of the property and evaluated both resources as ineligible for listing on the CRHR in 2008 (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). In addition, the records search identified 18 other resources within one mile of the project. A discussion of the complete records search is provided in Section 4.1 of this report.




# Figure 2.0–1

## General Location Map

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

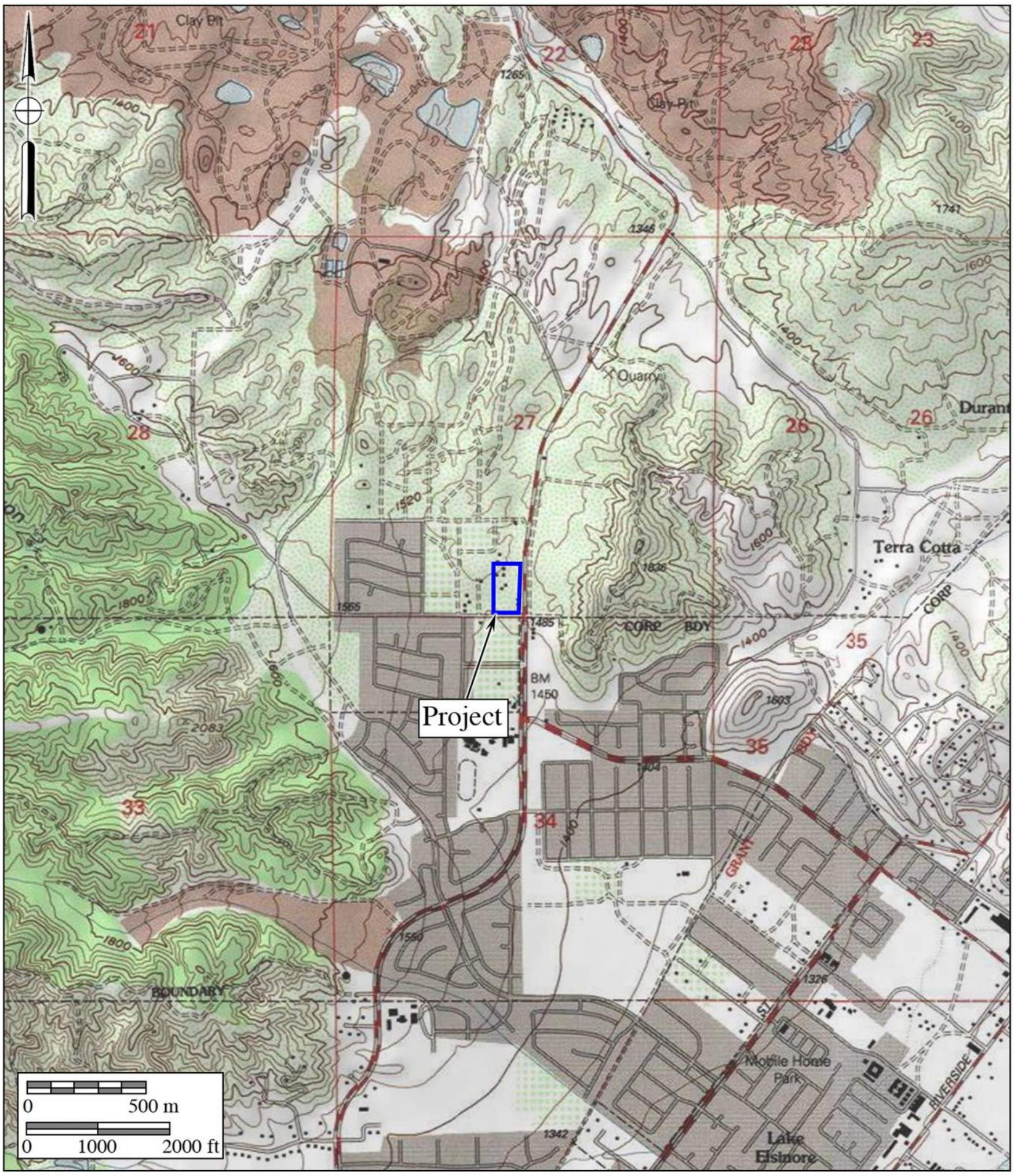
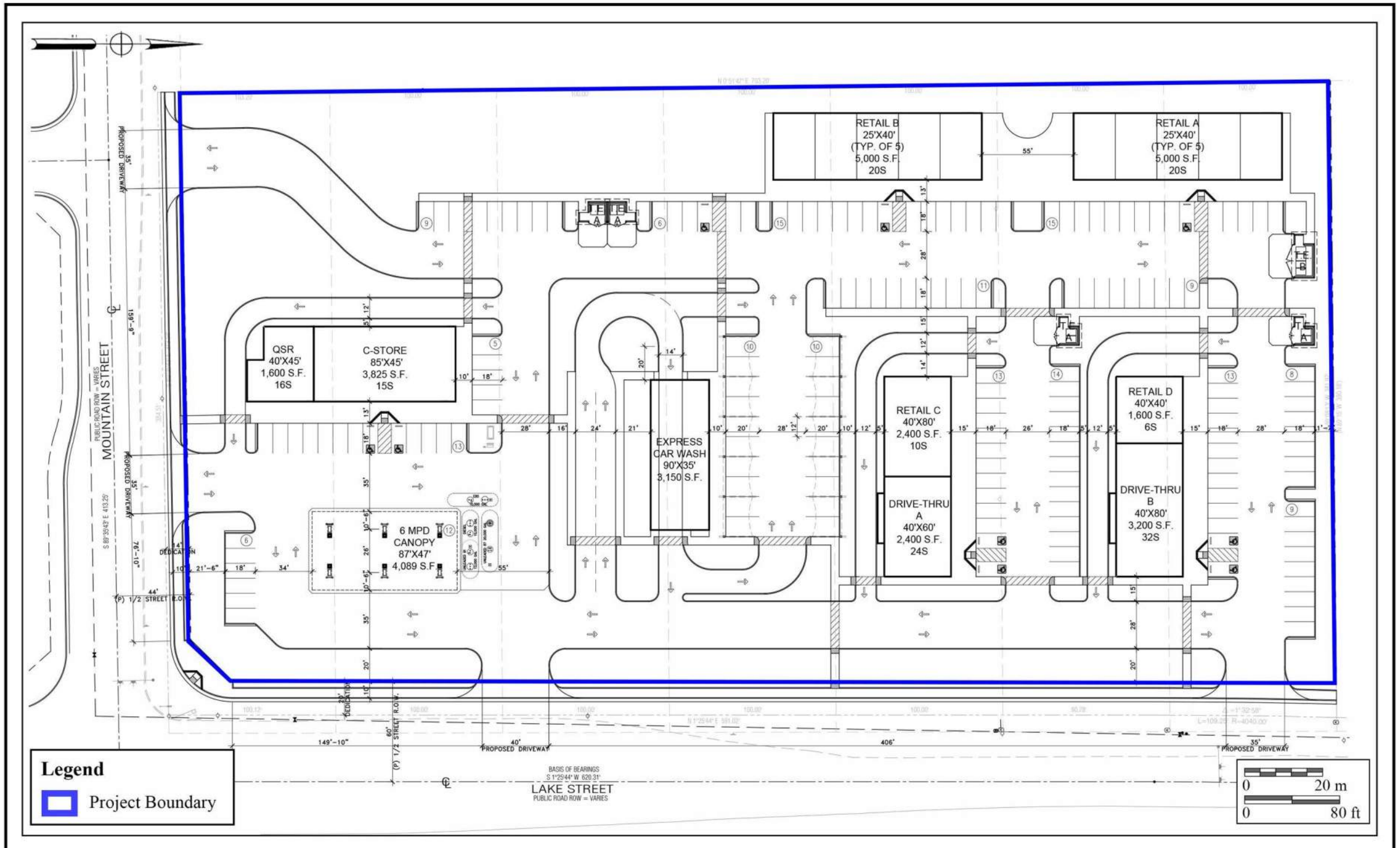



**Figure 2.0–2**

**Project Location Map**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

USGS *Alberhill* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)




# Figure 2.0–3

## Conceptual Site Plan

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

## 2.2 Project Setting

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is located just east of the foothill and the Santa Ana Mountains, west of Interstate 15, and between Alberhill and the city center of Lake Elsinore. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 1,485 to 1,520 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

The subject property consists of seven parcels (APNs 389-030-012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, and -018). One parcel (APN 389-030-014), situated within the relative center of the project, is partially developed containing a residence and a prefabricated home. The parcels in the northern portion of the project (APNs 389-030-012 and -013) are not developed and vacant, while the remaining four parcels (APNs 389-030-015, -016, -017, and -018) in the southern portion of the project are characterized mainly as vacant cleared land that previously contained a rural residence. As such, vegetation within the project area mainly consists of non-native weeds and grasses. Pepper and eucalyptus trees are also found throughout the project, but mainly focused within the northern and southeastern portions of the subject property. Other introduced plants associated with the residential landscaping of APN 389-030-014 are also present. Approximately two thirds of the project has been disturbed.

Mammals within the region include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and quail (*Dipodomys*); birds include hawks and eagles (Falconidae), owls (Tytonidae), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), heron (*Ardeidae*), crow (*Corvus*), finch (*Fringillidae*), and sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project during the prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from creeks located within nearby canyons, Temescal Wash, as well as Lake Elsinore. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species that are present today

## 2.3 Cultural Setting

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

the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

Between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in the southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas

Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

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

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

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

time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

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

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

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

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

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

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change

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

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

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

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

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

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group

was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

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

*Luiseño*

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of *datura* (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity *Chingichngish* (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

***Subsistence and Settlement***

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

sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

***Social Organization***

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

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

***Material Culture***

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

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

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

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

*Cahuilla*

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the *Chingichngish* religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

***Subsistence and Settlement***

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were

occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

***Social Organization***

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

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

***Material Culture***

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the

lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

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

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

*Gabrielino*

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

***Subsistence and Settlement***

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource-gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller

family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

***Social Organization***

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

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

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

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

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

***Material Culture***

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

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

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

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

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

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

### *2.3.6 Historic Period*

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California and gradually expanded their use of the interior valley (into what is now western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions (Riverside County n.d.). The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is now Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen, Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde led an expedition from Mission San Juan Capistrano through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site before constructing Mission San Luis Rey in northern San Diego County (Brigandi 1998). While no missions were ever built in what would become Riverside County (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998), many mission outposts, or *asistencias,* were established in the early years of the nineteenth century to extend the missions' influence to the backcountry (Brigandi 1998). Two outposts located in Riverside County include San Jacinto and Temecula.

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The "grants" were called "ranchos," of which Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo were located in present-day Riverside County. Many of these ranchos have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The first grant in present-day Riverside County, Rancho Jurupa, was given to Juan Bandini in 1838. These ranchos were all located in the valley

environments typical of western Riverside County.

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

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

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

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, leading to California became a state in 1850. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

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

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, land speculators, developers, and colonists began to invest in southern California. The first colony in what was to become Riverside County was Riverside itself. Judge John Wesley North, an abolitionist from Tennessee, brought a group of associates and co-investors out to southern California and founded Riverside

on part of the Jurupa Rancho. A few years after, the navel orange was planted and found to be such a success that it quickly became the agricultural staple of the region (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between Riverside and San Bernardino, its neighbor 10 miles to the north, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of the city of only San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy. By the time of Riverside County's formation, Riverside had grown to become the wealthiest city per capita in the country due to the successful cultivation of the navel orange (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

*History of the Lake Elsinore Area*

The project is most influenced by the development of the Lake Elsinore region. The region's history is tied to travel, mining, and tourism. A branch of the Southern Emigrant Road or "Old Emigrant Road" is present just east of the project on the 1880 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) plat map of the region. The Old Emigrant Road and various branches have served as important routes throughout the twentieth century by a succession of modern transportation ways, including the Santa Fe Railroad, the old Highway 71, and Interstate 15 (Tang et al. 2008). The main branch of road was located about two miles north and was among one of the most traveled gateways through the region during the nineteenth century especially in the 1850s when it was selected by John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company as a stagecoach line. The branch of the trail near the project area became less utilized towards the end of the nineteenth century as a result of the Santa Fe Railroad's Alberhill spur along the main branch road to the north (Hudson 1978). As automobile travel became prevalent in twentieth century, the southern route was shifted a bit and labeled Highway 71 (now Lake Street). Highway 71 served as a major thoroughfare across the northern Elsinore Valley throughout the mid-twentieth century (Tang et al. 2008).

With the emergence of the railroad through the region in the 1880s, a steady stream of settlers, miners, and prospectors beagn to come into the area, thereby creating the community of Elsinore. By 1884, the developing town had a school and post office established, and in 1893, the town officially became recognized as the city of Elsinore. In the late nineteenth century, the region experienced a boom due to the mining of gold between Elsinore and nearby Perris. The most prosperous mine was Good Hope Mine, which produced over two-million dollars' worth of gold (Hudson 1978).

In addition to the mining of gold, the region is also known for the mining of tine ore, coal, clay, and asbestos. In 1887, the short-lived town of Lucerne was founded north of Elsinore and approximately one-half-mile southeast of the project (Gunther 1984). Lucerne was founded around the same time as another competing "town site" known as Terra Cotta City. Despite the name, Terra Cotta City was little more than a clay products manufacturing plant (Gunther 1984; Lerch et al. 2006). Both Lucerne and Terra Cotta City were founded by speculators hoping to develop the area as a result of the coal and slay mining industries beginning to take form during the late nineteenth century (Gunther 1984; Tang et al. 2008). However, the vision for the Lucerne town never materialized as the early twentieth century progressed.

In contrast to Lucerne, Alberhill to the north did experience boom with the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad spur through community in 1886 (Gunther 1984). In 1906, the California Fireproof Construction Company rebuilt and expanded the Terra Cotta City factory, but this endeavor only lasted about six years (Hudson 1978). In the 1915, Pacific Clay Products Company of Los Angeles acquired the Terra Cotta City factory as well as coal and clay properties in Alberhill (Gunther 1984). Terra Cotta City remained in operation until 1940 when all operations were consolidated to the Alberhill locations (Hudson 1978).

In addition to mining, the Lake Elsinore region began to bring in many tourists due to boat and auto racing and the lakefront resorts, and officially changed its name from Elsinore to Lake Elsinore in 1927 to better promote the destination. The earliest attraction of Lake Elsinore was the legendary Crescent Bathhouse, which was built in 1923. Historically, the Crescent Bathhouse attracted many Hollywood stars, such as Will Rodgers. The bathhouse was declared a National Historic Place on July 30, 1975 (Hudson 1978). In 1932, the Ortega Highway was opened, as well as the airport, continuing to bring people into the city. The Great Depression limited expansion, except for the completion of a new post office in 1932 (Hudson 1978).

### 2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. The scope of work for the archaeological program included the survey of approximately the project, review of two previously evaluated resources (P-33-007208 and P-33-017352) within the project, and assessment of any newly identified resources. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of cultural resources within the project, the research goal was not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resource. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although initial site evaluation investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The basic research effort employed for this project was focused upon the gathering of sufficient data regarding P-33-007208 and P-33-017352 to determine the boundaries of the resource and the overall integrity of the site. Recordation of the contents of the site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. This information ultimately forms the foundation to determine the period of use, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project area discussed above.

***Research Questions:***

- Can the historic artifacts provide data to determine the specific time period, population, or individual responsible for the historic scatter?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation?
- Is the historic site associated with any other historic sites in adjacent parcels?
- Do the artifacts from the site provide any information regarding the population who utilized the property?

*Data Needs*

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

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

# 3.0 METHODOLOGY

The cultural resources program for the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the approximately six-acre project, review of two previously evaluated resources (P-33-007208 and P-33-017352) within the project, the assessment of any newly identified resources, and the preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study conformed to City of Lake Elsinore guidelines and the statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5). Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO March, 1995).

## 3.1 Archaeological Records Search

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

## 3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with City of Lake Elsinore CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at five-meter intervals to locate any cultural resources within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on September 10, 2019. The entire project area was covered by the survey process. Photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the property ranged from good within the southern half of the project to poor, as dense non-native vegetation and prior development obscured the natural ground surface within the northern half of the project. The survey resulted in the relocation of two previously studied cultural resources (P-33-007208 and P-33-017352), both of which have previously been evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). In addition, a previously unidentified cistern associated with P-33-007208 was also located during the survey. All cultural resources located during the survey were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, using DPR forms.

## 3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of

the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate DPR site forms, which will be filed at the EIC.

### 3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA requested a records search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The SLF search did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

### 3.5 Applicable Regulations

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

#### *3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act*

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

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California

Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency

reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

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

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

# 4.0 RESULTS

## 4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was conducted by the EIC at UCR. In total, the record search identified 20 resources within a mile of the project. Two of the previously recorded resources are located within the subject property (P-33-007208 and P-33-017352) (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008).

Site P-33-007208 was first recorded as a historic single-family residence (28993 Lake Street) in 1982 by Pat Meredith as part of a large county-wide inventory of historic structures. Meredith estimated a construction date of 1902 and only recorded the main residence within APN 389-030-018. At that time, the residence was in disrepair and was evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR (Meredith 2008). In 2006, a study conducted by Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) for the construction of a new electrical substation briefly discussed the resource (Lerch et al 2006). SRI noted that they were unable to access the property, and therefore, they were unable to field check the presence of the structure during their study. As such, they recommended that if the resource was to be impacted in the future, a formal evaluation of the residence should be completed to determine whether it is eligible for either the CRHR or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (Lerch et al. 2006).

In 2008, CRM Tech revisited the originally recorded location of P-33-007208 and noted that the residence had been demolished (Tang et al. 2008). Property-specific research revealed that a permit was issued by the City of Lake Elsinore in 2004 to demolish the residence at 28993 Lake Street (P-33-007208); as such, the residence had been demolished even before the SRI study (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). However, during the CRM Tech study in 2008, three ancillary features described as two-story water tower, a concrete lined pit, and a brick outdoor chimney were identified (Tang et al. 2008). Both the chimney and pit were identified within in the southeast corner of the project (APN 389-030-018), generally within the location where the residence was located, while the water tower was noted approximately 350 feet to the northwest (APN 389-030-015) along the property line with the neighboring parcel (APN 389-030-014). Although the original 1902 residence had been demolished, CRM Tech researched the ownership of the property and evaluated all of the ancillary features, concluding that the site was not eligible for the CRHR (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008).

Site P-33-017352 is a 1931 residence (28915 Lake Street) located within the relative center of the project (APN 389-030-014). The residence was documented, researched, and evaluated by CRM Tech in 2008 and found ineligible for the CRHR (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). CRM Tech also noted the presence of the modern (1976) prefabricated home at 28915 Lake Street, but did not evaluate the building further, as the residence does not meet the age threshold to be considered a historic resource (Tang et al. 2008).

Of the remaining 18 resources identified by the records search, 12 are prehistoric and six are historic. The prehistoric sites consist of four bedrock milling sites (two with associated midden

soils and/or artifact scatters), one artifact scatter with an associated midden soil, five lithic scatters, and one isolate. The remaining historic resources consist of a railroad, a ranch complex, a trash scatter, a residence, a barn, and the potential Alberhill historic district. Brief descriptions of all 20 previously recorded resources located within one mile of the project area are provided in Table 4.1–1 and the complete records search results are provided in Appendix C.

**Table 4.1–1**
Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the
Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

| Site(s) | Description |
|---|---|
| RIV-5306 and RIV-5307 | Prehistoric bedrock milling site |
| RIV-4664 | Prehistoric bedrock milling site with an associated artifact scatter and midden |
| RIV-5782 | Prehistoric bedrock milling site with an associated artifact scatter |
| RIV-1311 | Prehistoric artifact scatter with associated midden |
| RIV-3408, RIV-4665, RIV-4666 RIV-4667, and RIV-5783 | Prehistoric lithic scatter |
| P-33-012335 | Prehistoric isolate |
| RIV-3832H | Historic railroad |
| RIV-4320 | Historic ranch complex |
| RIV-5785H | Historic trash scatter |
| P-33-007168 and P-33-017352* | Historic residence |
| P-33-007169 | Historic barn |
| P-33-007208* | Historic residence and ancillary structures |
| P-33-012336 | Historic isolate |
| P-33-017016 | Historic Alberhill district (potential) |

**Located within the current project*

The records search also indicated that there have been 25 cultural resource studies conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed project (Table 4.1–2). The results from the records search indicated that four of these previous studies included the current project (Lerch and Gray 2006; Lerch et al. 2006; Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). The Lerch and Gray 2006 study consisted of a long linear transmission line study. As such, the study only included the eastern boundary of the subject property and does not specifically address the current project or resources within it.

The three remaining studies (Lerch et al. 2006; Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008) do address resources within the current project. The SRI study consisted of a survey of 14 non-contiguous parcels in the Terra Cotta area of north Lake Elsinore for the siting efforts of an electrical

substation (Lerch et al. 2006). Although the current project area is listed within the study as a candidate location, SRI did not survey the property due to access issues (Lerch et al. 2006). Therefore, SRI was never able to field check the status of Site P-33-007208, which is the reason the structure's demolishment in 2004 was not noted.

As noted above, CRM Tech conducted archival research for the project acreage and an evaluation of sites P-33-017352 and P-33-007208 in 2008 (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). Both CRM Tech studies reference the same project, with the later report (Tang 2008) prepared as an addendum to clarify the noted discrepancies between the demolition of P-33-007208 in 2004 and ambiguous references to the structure still being present within the SRI study (Lerch et al. 2006). The findings of the CRM Tech study are briefly summarized below, and both studies can be found in Appendix E of this report.

Based on archival research, CRM Tech established that P-33-017352 was constructed on APN 389-030-018 in 1931. At that time, Anna Schuster owned the parcel. Schuster owned the parcel until Roderick and Esther DeMille acquired the parcel in 1956. CRM Tech found that the building was originally an 11x20-foot residence (Tang et al. 2006). CRM Tech identified multiple additions and modifications to the residence throughout the twentieth century. The original structure was mainly constructed out of 12x12-inch concrete blocks. However, the gable, as well as some of the additions, contained bricks stamped "Alberhill LABPC Co," which were manufactured locally by Pacific Clay Products Company (Tang et al. 2008). Due to the extensive modifications to the residence over time, the historic building sustained a general loss of integrity design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. CRM Tech found the residence not eligible for the CRHR as it was not associated with any significant historical event or individual, not architecturally significant, and archival research had exhausted the structures research potential.

In addition to P-33-017352, a modern prefabricated home and two wood sheds were also noted by CRM Tech within the same parcel. However, the County of Riverside Assessor's records indicated that all of the additional structures were constructed after 1976 and therefore were not old enough to qualify as a historical resource (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008).

Site P-33-007208 was expanded by CRM Tech through the discovery of three ancillary features (Tang et al. 2008; Tang 2008). The water tower was described as a dilapidated two-story wood frame building containing a modern metal water tank on the second level. The chimney feature was identified as a "crumbling" outdoor cooking facility with several bricks stamped "LAPB Co.," which were produced by the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company's Alberhill Plant No. 4 between 1916 and 1925 (Tang et al. 2008). The concrete-lined pit located approximately 10 feet north of the chimney was described as a small foundation, possibly for a smoker or other associated structure.

Based on GLO records, the original owner of APNs 389-030-015, -016, -017, and -018 was Jared R. Mushrush, who acquired the property along with the entire southwest quarter of Section 27 through a homestead claim (GLO Doc Number 2555). CRM Tech noted that the County Assessor's records do not indicate any improvements to the parcels before 1932 when A.P.

Bergeron owned the parcels. Further, CRM Tech indicated that, although the 28993 Lake Street residence (P-33-007208) was recorded as a being constructed around 1902 (Meredith 1982), historic maps do not show any structures within the parcels until 1939 (Tang et al. 2008). However, a review of historic USGS maps by BFSA indicated that the residence can be seen on the 1901 *Elsinore* 60' USGS quadrangle map (Figure 4.1–1). Therefore, it is likely that the residence recorded as P-33-007208 was constructed in the late nineteenth century, as the 1901 *Elsinore* map was prepared through surveys conducted between 1897 and 1898. As such, the initial construction coincides with the time Mushrush acquired the parcels.

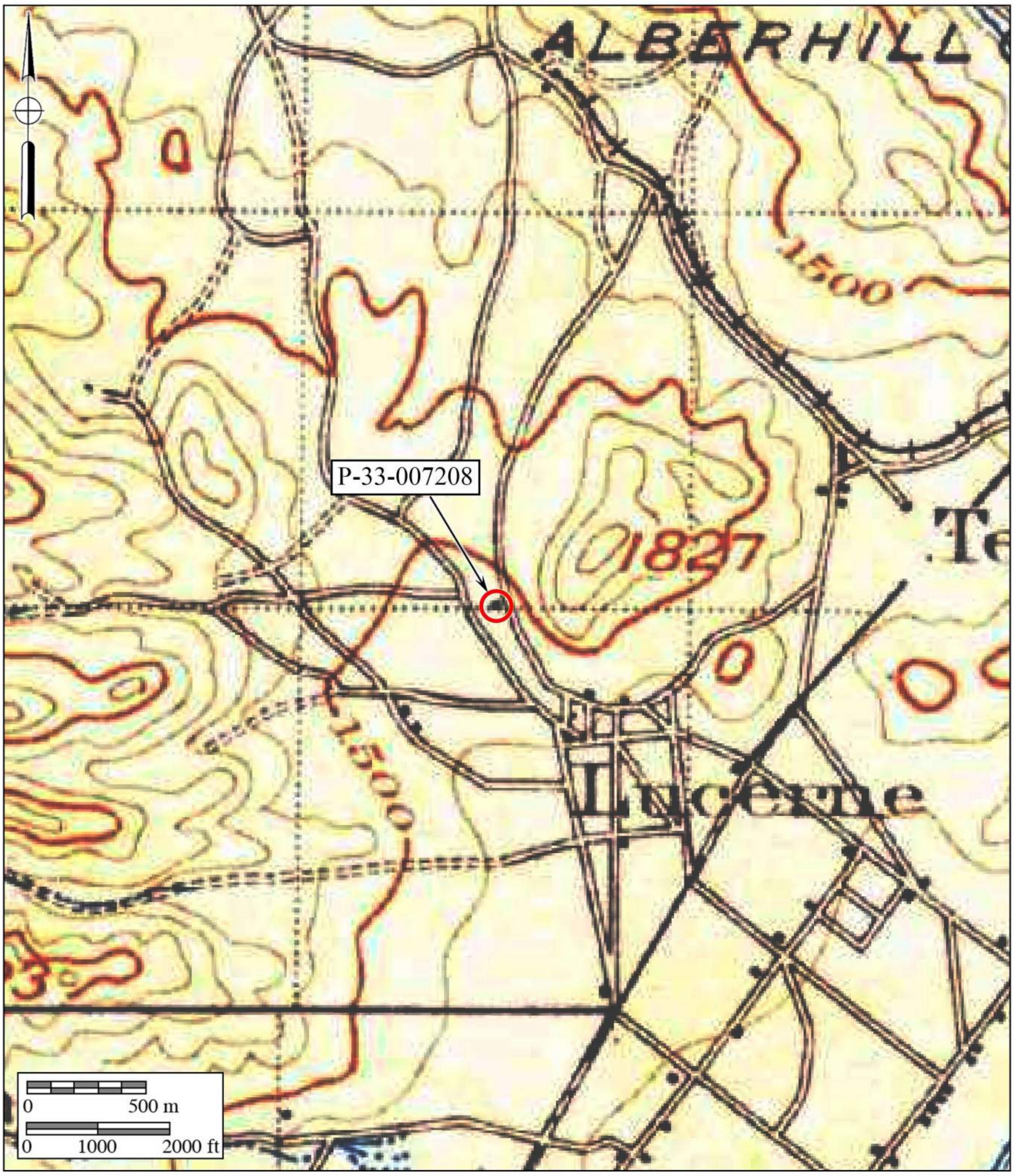
Bergeron owned the parcels until 1941, when they were sold to Anna and Sam Schuster, who also owned 28915 Lake Street (APN 389-030-018). The Schusters sold the parcels to R. Malazacher in 1944. Based on the archival research, the parcels were sold multiple times in the 1950s before Lillian Hemmitt acquired it in 1957. Hemmitt held onto the parcels until at least 1981, as she is listed as the owner on the original site form completed by Meredith. CRM Tech was unable to establish the construction of the ancillary features they identified in 2008 (Tang et al. 2008). However, CRM Tech did note the archival records indicated that between 1932 and 1950, the assessed value of improvements on the parcels rose from $180 to $1,450 (Tang et al 2008). CRM Tech concluded that with the demolition of the main residence in 2004, the ancillary features had lost most of their historic ties to the original complex, as well as any potential collective significance. Further, CRM Tech found P-33-007208 as ineligible for the CRHR, as the ancillary features were not associated with any significant historical event or individual and not architecturally significant, and archival research had exhausted the resource's research potential.

The EIC also reviewed the following historic sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The OHP, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (ADOE)
- The OHP, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data (HPD) File

Site P-33-007208 is listed within the HPD File as "7N: Needs to be reevaluated."

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF by the NAHC. The NAHC SLF search was negative for the presence of Native American cultural resources within the project. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix D.




# Figure 4.1–1

## 1901 USGS Map

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

USGS *Elsinore* Quadrangle (1:250,000 series)

## 4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on September 10, 2019. All elements of the survey were directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith with assistance from Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals. Recent aerial photographs available from Google Earth indicate the vacant portions of the project have repeatedly been cleared and disked. At the time of the survey, vegetation within the project mainly consisted of non-native weeds and grasses. Pepper and eucalyptus trees are also found throughout the project, but mainly focused within the northern and southeastern portions of the subject property. In general, the property can be separated into three sections – the northernmost two parcels (APNs 389-030-012 and -013), the center parcel (APN 389-030-014), and the southernmost four parcels (APNs 389-030-015, -016, -017, and -018). During the survey, both previously recorded resources (P-33-007208 and P-33-017352) were relocated (Figure 4.2–1).

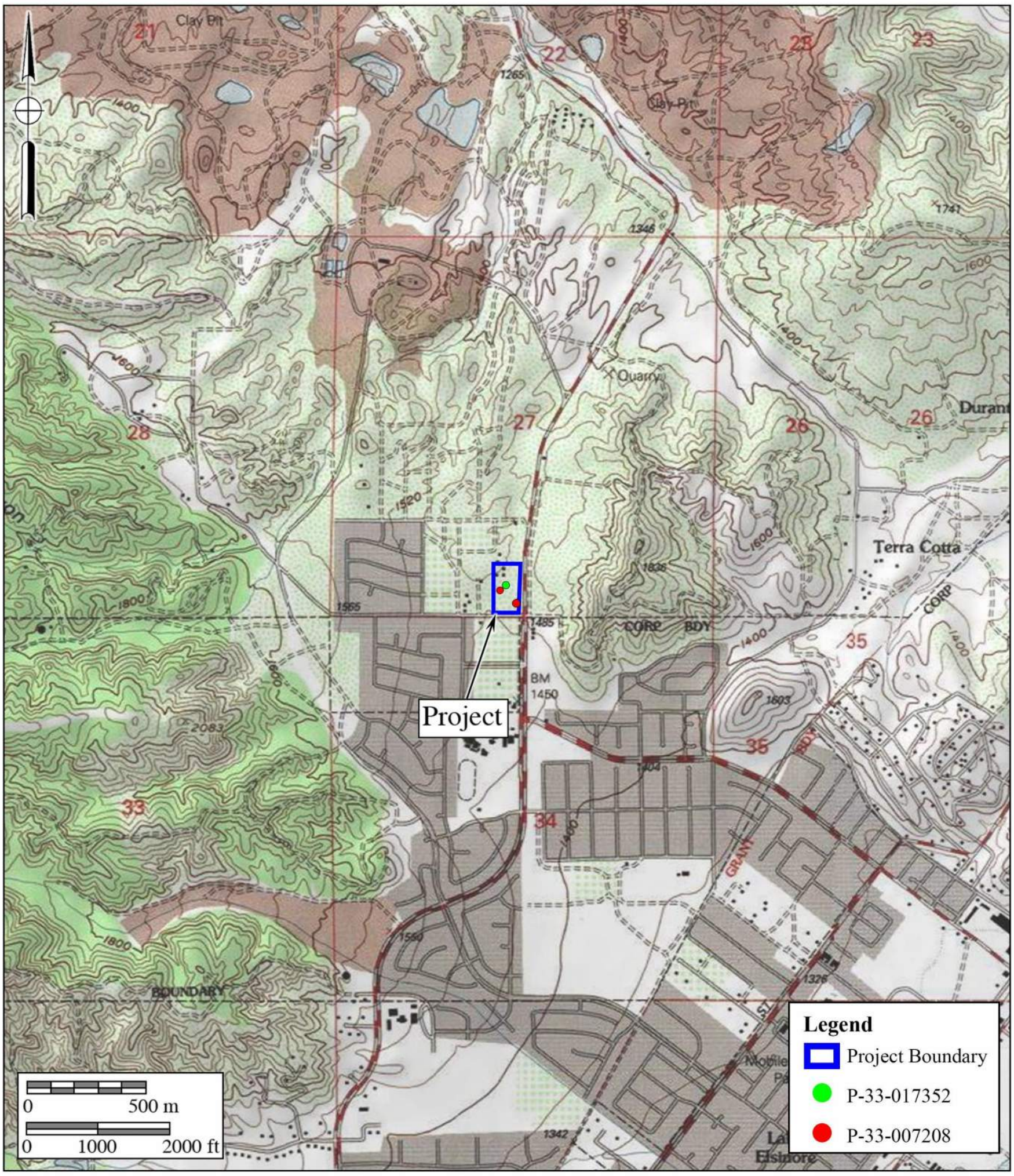
In the northern portion of the project, APNs 389-030-012 and -013 are not developed and are currently vacant. The parcels are densely vegetated containing non-native weeds, grasses, and trees. Visibility of the natural ground surface was poor within this section as a result of the vegetation (Plates 4.2–1 and 4.2–2). Although currently vacant, historic aerial photographs show structures within this area during the mid- to late twentieth century. CRM Tech reported structures within this area as early as the 1950s. The 1967 aerial photograph shows three structures in this location; however, by the 1994 aerial photograph, all structures had been removed. No resources were identified within this northern section.

The center parcel, APN 389-030-014, is characterized as developed, containing the previously-studied 1931 single-family residence at 28915 Lake Street (P-33-017352), a modern prefabricated home, modern sheds, modern trash, and numerous trucks and autobmobiles (Plate 4.2–3 through 4.2–6). APN 389-030-014 is densely vegetated with non-native weeds and grasses, as well as some residential landscaping. Site P-33-017352 was relocated and appeared in a similar condition as described by CRM Tech (Tang et al. 2008). However, the 1931 residence has since been boarded up and is vacant (Plate 4.2–7 and 4.2–8). Due to dense vegetation, development, modern garbage, and the large number of automobiles parked within the parcel, visibility of the natural ground surface was poor. No new resources were identified within APN 389-030-014. As a result of the current study, an updated DPR form for the resource was completed and will be submitted to the EIC at UCR(Appendix B).

The four southern parcels, APNs 389-030-015 through -018, are currently vacant; however, APN 389-030-018 formerly contained the single-family residence originally recorded as Site P-33-007208 (Meredith 1982). Vegetation within this section consists primarily of non-native weeds and grasses throughout, as well as euclyptus and pepper trees mainly situated within the southeast corner of the project (Plates 4.2–9 and 4.2–10). Generally, visibility within this section was moderate to good as a result of recent clearing and disking of the property. All of the ancillary

features were relocated and appeared in the same condition as previously described as CRM Tech (Plates 4.2–11 through 4.2–15).

During the survey, an unrecorded cistern was identified approximately 10 feet east of the outdoor chimney (Figure 4.2–2). Unfortunately, the ground surrounding the cistern was unstable, limiting access to the feature. Based on visual observation, the cistern appears to have been brick and stone lined and is approximately five to six feet in diameter. Currently, the cistern appeared to be cleared out, indicating it is unlikely that any concentration of artifacts is present. However, two isolated glass bottles were visible within the eastern side wall of the cistern alongside broken pieces of mortar (Plate 4.2–16). The bottles appear to be beer or alcohol bottles. As a result of the current study, an updated DPR form was completed and will be submitted to the EIC at UCR (Appendix B).




# Figure 4.2–1

## Cultural Resource Location Map

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

USGS *Alberhill* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

**Plate 4.2–1**

**Overview of APN 389-030-012, Facing Southeast**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

4.0–10

**Plate 4.2–2**

**Overview of APN 389-030-013, Facing Southeast**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–3**

**Overview of APN 389-030-014, Facing Northwest**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project


**Plate 4.2–4**

**Overview of APN 389-030-014, Facing North**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–5**

**Overview of a Modern Shed Within APN 389-030-014, Facing North**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–6**

**View of the 1976 Prefabricated Home Within APN 389-030-014, Facing West**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–7**

**View of the East Façade of the 1931**
**Single-Family Residence at Site P-33-017352, Facing West**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–8**

**Overview of the West Façade of the 1931**
**Single-Family Residence at Site P-33-0017352, Facing Southeast**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–9**

**Overview of APNs 389-030-015 through -018, Facing Northwest**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–10**

**Overview of APNs 389-030-015 through -018, Facing Southwest**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–11**

**View of the Chimney Feature at Site P-33-007208, Facing Southeast**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–12**

**View of the Chimney Feature at Site P-33-007208, Facing Northeast**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

4.0–21

**Plate 4.2–13**

**Overview of the Concrete-Lined Pit Feature at Site P-33-007208, Facing Southeast**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–14**

**Overview of the East Façade of the Water Tower Feature at Site P-33-007208, Facing West**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–15**

**View of the Modern Water Tank in the Water Tower Feature at Site P-33-007208, Facing East**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

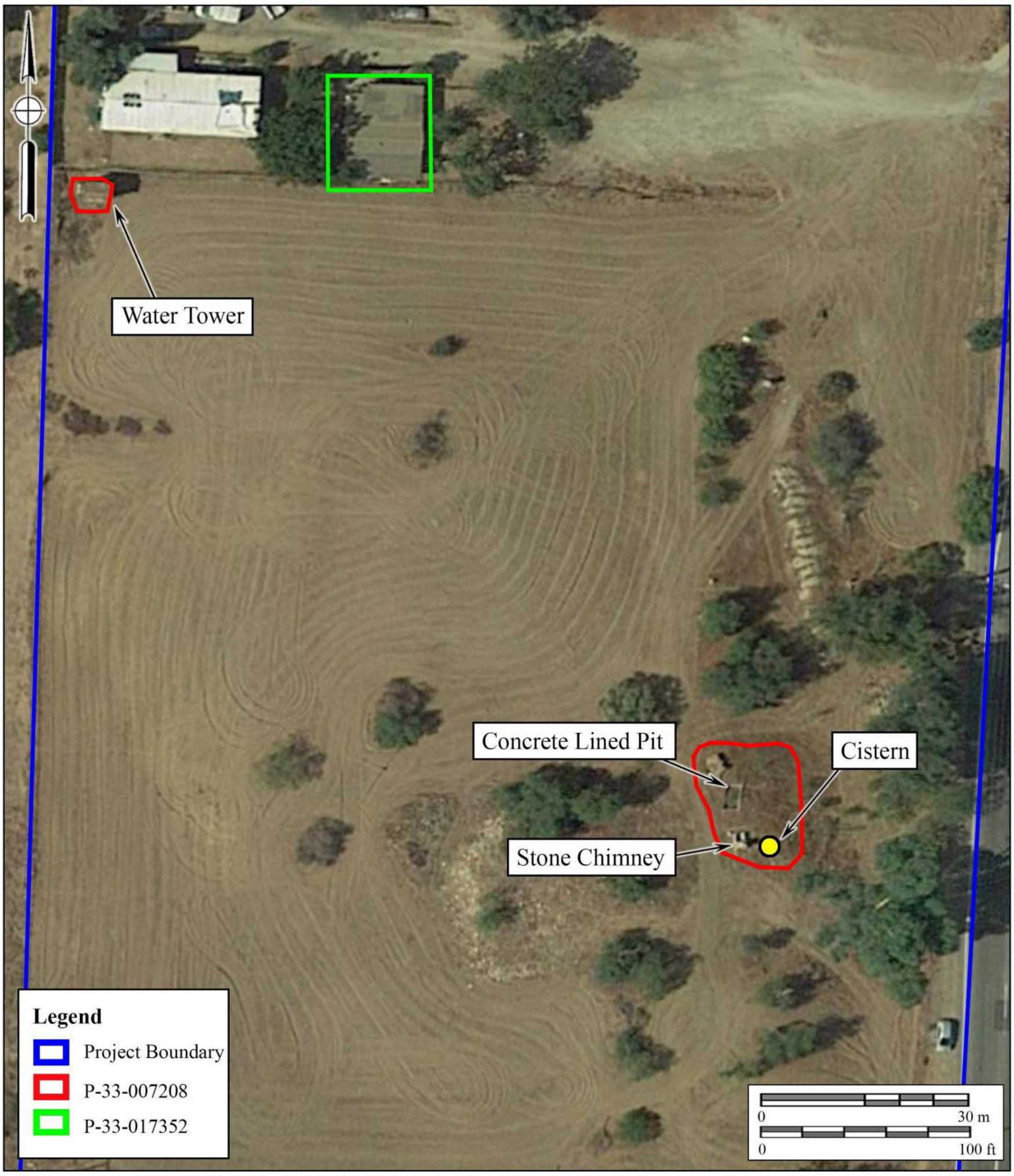



**Figure 4.2–2**

**Feature Location Map**

**Site P-33-007208**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

**Plate 4.2–16**

**View of the Cistern Feature at Site P-33-007208, Showing Bottles in the Eastern Side Wall**

The Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project

# 5.0 SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The archaeological survey of the property and subsequent historic research has confirmed that the project contains elements of an early twentieth century rural homestead with various structures added to the compound over several decades. The historic structures were previously recorded and evaluated as not eligible to the CRHR. Although the current survey identified a cistern that had not been previously recorded, this addition did not affect the evaluation status of the historic sites. The two historic sites recorded within the project (P-33-007208 and P-33-017352) do not possess the level of integrity or association with historic events or locally important individuals to meet the significance criteria listed in CEQA. Therefore, no CEQA-significant or CRHR-eligible resources are present on this project. The recorded historic sites will be directly impacted by the approval of this project; however, these impacts will not be significant, as the affected resources are not significant.

# 6.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

In accordance with CEQA and City of Lake Elsinore environmental guidelines, the potential impacts associated with the proposed development of the project were evaluated. No prehistoric resources were identified during the survey. However, the cultural resources study for the project was positive for the presence of historic cultural resources (P-33-007208 and P-33-017352). Both resources have previously been studied and evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR. No new information was discovered during the survey that would alter these previous evaluations. As such, both remain not eligible for the CRHR and are therefore not considered Historical Resources under CEQA criteria (Section 15064.5).

Although P-33-007208 and P-33-017352 are not be eligible for the CRHR, it is recommended that the project be conditioned with archaeological and Native American monitoring of all ground disturbing activities due to the potential to encounter buried historic features or archaeological deposits. Native American monitoring will not be necessary, because no prehistoric resources have been identified on or near the subject property. A cultural resources MMRP will be recommended as a condition of approval for this property. The scope of the MMRP is presented in Section 6.1.

## 6.1 Mitigation Monitoring

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

*Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program*

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

1) Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall provide written verification that a certified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program. This verification shall be presented in a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency.
2) The certified archaeologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
3) The historic cistern identified during the current archaeological survey shall be documented and removed under the direction of an archaeologist. Any associated artifacts exposed in association with the cistern shall be recorded and recovered. Information gathered through this process shall be presented within the final

monitoring report as outlined below.

4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological shall be on-site, as determined by the consulting archaeologist, to perform periodic inspections of the excavations. The frequency of inspections will depend upon the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify the monitoring program if the potential for cultural resources appears to be less than anticipated.
5) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
6) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, the archaeologist shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operation in the area of discovery to allow for the evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The archaeologist shall contact the lead agency at the time of discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with the lead agency, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The lead agency must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the lead agency before being carried out using professional archaeological methods.
7) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The project archaeologist shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.
8) All cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated according to the current professional repository standards. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation.
9) A report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifact and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the lead agency prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include DPR Primary and Archaeological Site Forms.
10) If any human remains are discovered, the county coroner and lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

## 7.0 CERTIFICATION

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

October 2, 2019

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

## 8.0 REFERENCES

American Local History Network: Riverside County, California
1998 American Local History Network's Page for Riverside County, California. Electronic document, http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ca/county/riverside/, accessed March 28, 2006.

Bean, Lowell John
1978 Cahuilla. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 575-587. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino. In *California,* edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 538-549. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shipek
1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
Various dates. Research library holdings including Sanborn maps, city directories, published regional histories, aerial photographs, and geologic and paleontological references.

Brigandi, Phil
1998 *Temecula: At the Crossroads of History*. Heritage Media Corporation, Encinitas, California.

Bureau of Land Management/General Land Office
Various dates. Land patent records and plat maps. Accessed online at http://www.glorecords.blm.gov.

Byrd, Brian F.
1998 Harvesting the Littoral Landscape During the Late Holocene: New Perspectives from Northern San Diego County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 20(2):195-218.

Cook, Sherburne F.
1976 *The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Erlandson, John M. and Roger H. Colten (editors)
1991 An Archaeological Context for Archaeological Sites on the California Coast. In

*Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Fagan, B.
1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Thames and Hudson. London.

Gallegos, Dennis
1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy, edited by Dennis Gallegos. *San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper* (No. 1).

1992 Patterns and Implications of Coastal Settlement in San Diego County: 9000 to 1300 Years Ago. In *Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by Terry Jones. Center for Archaeological Research, Davis, California.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Carolyn E. Kyle
1988 Five Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence at Ballast Point Prehistoric Site SDI-48 (W-164) San Diego, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gunther, Jane Davies
1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories.* Rubidoux Printing, Riverside, California.

Handley, Charles
1967 The Sun City Story. *Sun City News* 2 February:6, 15-19. Sun City, California.

Hudson, Tom
1978 *Lake Elsinore's Valley, Its Story, 1776-1977.* Lake Elsinore Bicentennial Commission, 1978.

Koerper, H.C, J.E. Ericson, C.E. Drover, and P.E. Langenwalter II
1986 Obsidian Exchange in Prehistoric Orange County. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 22 (1):33-69.

Kowta, Makoto
1969 The Sayles Complex: A Late Milling Stone Assemblage from Cajon Pass and the Ecological Implications of Its Scraper Planes. *University of California Publications in Anthropology* No. 6

Kroeber, A.L.
1976 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Dover Editions, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Laylander, Don (editor)
1985 Some Linguistic Approaches to Southern California's Prehistory. *Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 2(1):14-58. Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Lerch, Michael K. and Marlesa A. Gray
2006 Cultural Resources Assessment of the Valley-Ivyglen Transmission Line Project, Riverside County, California. Statistical Research, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Lerch, Michael K., Anne Q. Stoll, and Patrick B. Stanton
2006 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Fogarty Substation, Lake Elsinore Area, Riverside County, California. Statistical Research, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Martin, P.S.
1967 Prehistoric Overkill. In *Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause*, edited by P.S. Martin and H.E. Wright. Yale University Press: New Haven.

1973 The Discovery of America. *Science* 179(4077):969-974.

Masters, Patricia M.
1983 Detection and Assessment of Prehistoric Artifact Sites off the Coast of Southern California. In *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology: Towards the Prehistory of Land Bridges and Continental Shelves*, edited by P.M. Masters and N.C. Flemming, pp. 189-213. Academic Press, London.

Meighan, Clement W.
1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2).

Meredith, Pat
1982 Site record form: P-33-007208. On file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Miller, J.
1966 *The Present and Past Molluscan Faunas and Environments of Four Southern California Coastal Lagoons*. Master's thesis. University of California at San Diego.

Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Moriarty, James R., III
1966 Culture Phase Divisions Suggested by Topological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4(4):20-30.

Moss, M.L. and J. Erlandson
1995 Reflections on North American Coast Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9(1):1-46.

Raven-Jennings, Shelly, Brian F. Smith, and Johnna L. Buysse
1996 The Results of a Cultural Resource Study at the 4S Ranch, Rancho Bernardo, County of San Diego. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Riverside County
N.d. Welcome to Riverside County, California: Riverside County History. Electronic document, http://www.co.riverside.ca.us/county_info/history.asp, accessed March 28, 2006.

Rogers, Malcolm J.
1939 Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. *San Diego Museum Papers* (No. 3 – 1989 printing). San Diego Museum of Man.

Rolle, Andrew F.
1969 *California: A History*. 2nd ed. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
1995 Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Shumway, George, Carl L. Hubbs, and James R. Moriarty III
1961 Scripps Estate Site, San Diego, California: A La Jollan Site Dated 5,460-7,370 Years Before the Present. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 93(3).

Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty
1985 The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20, Sierra Del Mar. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Strong, William Duncan
1971 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. Reprint of 1929 Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology No. 26, University of California, Berkeley.

Sutton, Mark Q.
2009 People and Language: Defining the Takic Expansion into Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41(2&3): 33-93.

2011a The Palomar Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 44(4):1-74.

2011b *A Prehistory of North America.* Routledge, New York.

Sutton, Mark Q. and Jill K. Gardener
2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1-64.

Tang, Bai "Tom"
2008 Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Lake Street Marketplace, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California CRM Tech Contract No. 2250. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

Tang, Bai "Tom," Terri Jacquemain, and Thomas Melzer
2008 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report, Lake Street Marketplace, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. CRM Tech. Unpublished report on file at the Eastern Information Center at the University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California.

True, Delbert L.
1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3).

1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County. *The Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1-39

Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230.

Warren, Claude N.
1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, edited by C. Irwin-Williams. *Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology* (Vol. 1, No. 3).

Warren, Claude N. and D.L. True
1961 The San Dieguito Complex and its Place in California Prehistory. *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California Press, Los Angeles, California.

# APPENDIX A

## Qualifications of Key Personnel

# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

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

## Education

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

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

## Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

**Principal Investigator** **1977–Present**
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.** **Poway, California**

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

## Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation, some of which included Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and

Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of

site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

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

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Reports/Papers

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

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003– Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project . Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

# Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

## Senior Project Archaeologist

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


## Education

**Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside** **2009**

**Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside** **2005**

**Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside** **2005**

## Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

## Experience

**Senior Project Archaeologist** **June 2017–Present**
**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.** **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

**Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist** **2009–2017**
**Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.** **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

**Preservation Researcher** **2009**
**City of Riverside Modernism Survey** **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

**Information Officer** **2005, 2008–2009**
**Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside** **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

## Reports/Papers

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

## Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

# APPENDIX B

**Site Record Form Updates**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

# APPENDIX C

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

# APPENDIX D

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

# APPENDIX E

**Previous Survey Report and Addendum Letter**

***(Prepared by CRM Tech, 2008)***

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

# LAKE STREET MARKETPLACE

**City of Lake Elsinore**
**Riverside County, California**

**For Submittal to:**

Community Development Department
Planning Division
City of Lake Elsinore
130 South Main Street
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530

**Prepared for:**

Pacific Southwest Biological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 985
National City, CA 91951-0985

**Prepared by:**

CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

CRM TECH

July 1, 2008
CRM TECH Contract No. 2250

## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

**Author(s):** Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Terri Jacquemain, Historian/Architectural Historian
Thomas Melzer, Project Archaeologist

**Consulting Firm:** CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

**Date:** July 1, 2008

**Title:** Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Lake Street Marketplace, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California

**For Submittal to:** Community Development Department
Planning Division
City of Lake Elsinore
130 South Main Street
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
(951) 674-3124

**Prepared for:** Ruth L. Prado
Pacific Southwest Biological Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 985
National City, CA 91951-0985
(619) 477-5333

**USGS Quadrangle:** Alberhill, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 27, T5S R5W, San Bernardino Base Meridian)

**Project Size:** Approximately 7.5 acres

**Keywords:** Elsinore Valley area, Riverside County; historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor's Parcel Nos. 389-030-013 through -018 and 389-030-020 through -022; pre-WWII residence and ancillary features (1900-early 1930s); no "historical resources" under CEQA

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In May and June, 2008, at the request of the Pacific Southwest Biological Services, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 7.5 acres of rural land in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of five existing parcels, Assessor's Parcel Nos. (APNs) 389-030-014 through -018, and portions of four adjacent parcels, APNs 389-030-013 and 389-030-020 through -022. It encompasses the project site designated for a proposed neighborhood shopping center known as Lake Street Marketplace as well as off-site improvements and construction staging areas. The parcels are located on the northwestern corner of Mountain Street and Lake Street, in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 27, T5S R5W, San Bernardino Base Meridian.

The present study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed project. The City of Lake Elsinore, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/ archaeological resources that may exist in or near the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

The results of the records search indicate that a residence of historical origin was previously recorded within the project area at 28993 Robb Road (now Lake Street) and was designated Site 33-7208 in the California Historical Resources Inventory. The field survey, however, reveals that the residence has been removed, leaving only a few secondary features, such as a water tower and a brick chimney associated with an outdoor cooking area, present at its former site. In addition, a residence at 28915 Lake Street, also from the historic period, was recorded during the survey. None of these features, however, appears to meet the definition of a "historical resource," as provided in CEQA.

Based on the study results summarized above, CRM TECH concludes that no "historical resources" exist within the project area, and accordingly recommends to the City of Lake Elsinore a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during future construction activities, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## LIST OF FIGURES



## LIST OF TABLES

## INTRODUCTION

In May and June, 2008, at the request of the Pacific Southwest Biological Services, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 7.5 acres of rural land in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of five existing parcels, Assessor's Parcel Nos. (APNs) 389-030-014 through -018, and portions of four adjacent parcels, APNs 389-030-013 and 389-030-020 through -022. It encompasses the project site designated for a proposed neighborhood shopping center known as Lake Street Marketplace as well as off-site improvements and construction staging areas. The parcels are located on the northwestern corner of Mountain Street and Lake Street, in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 27, T5S R5W, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 2).

The present study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed project. The City of Lake Elsinore, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/ archaeological resources that may exist in or near the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

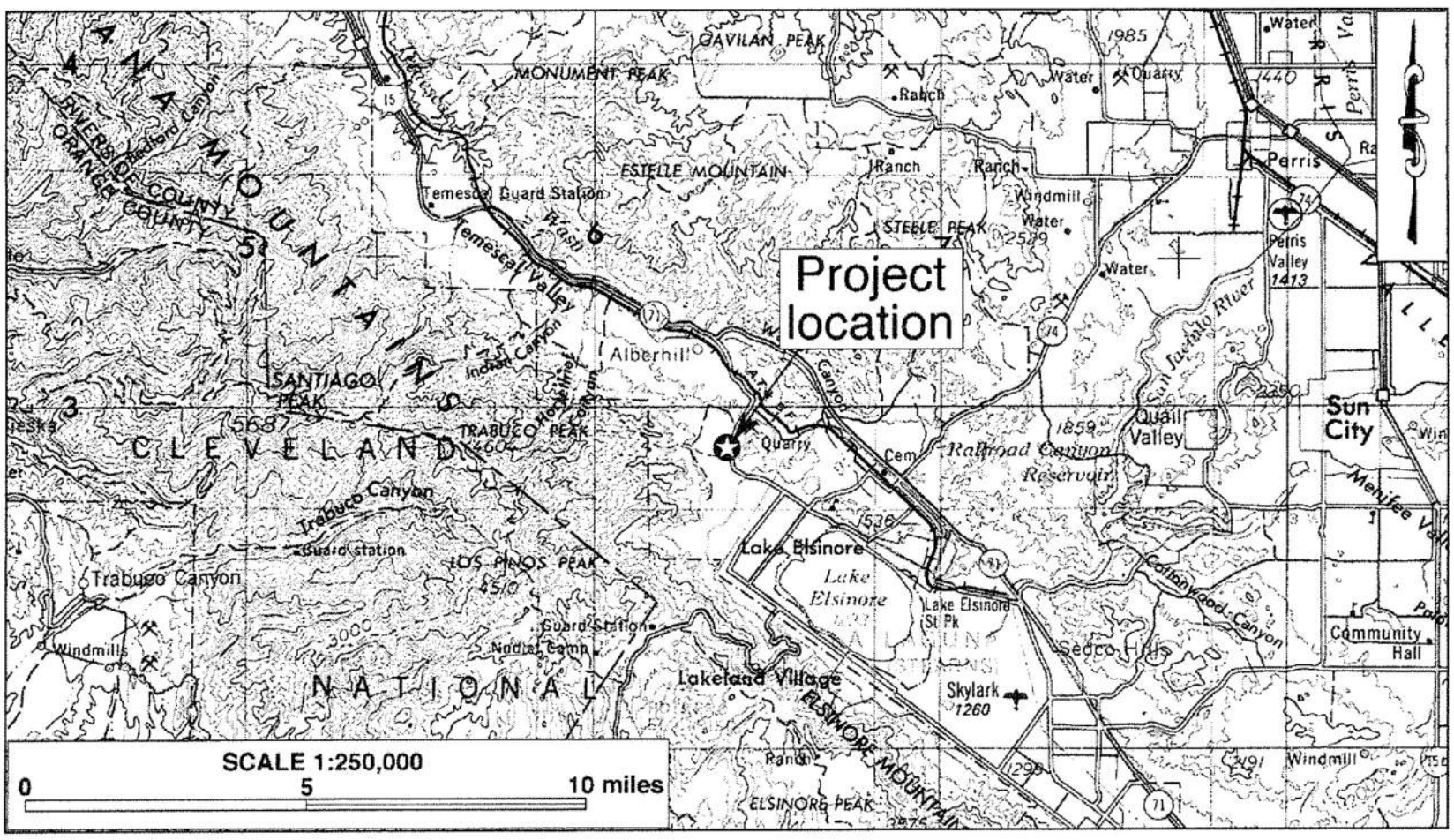



Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

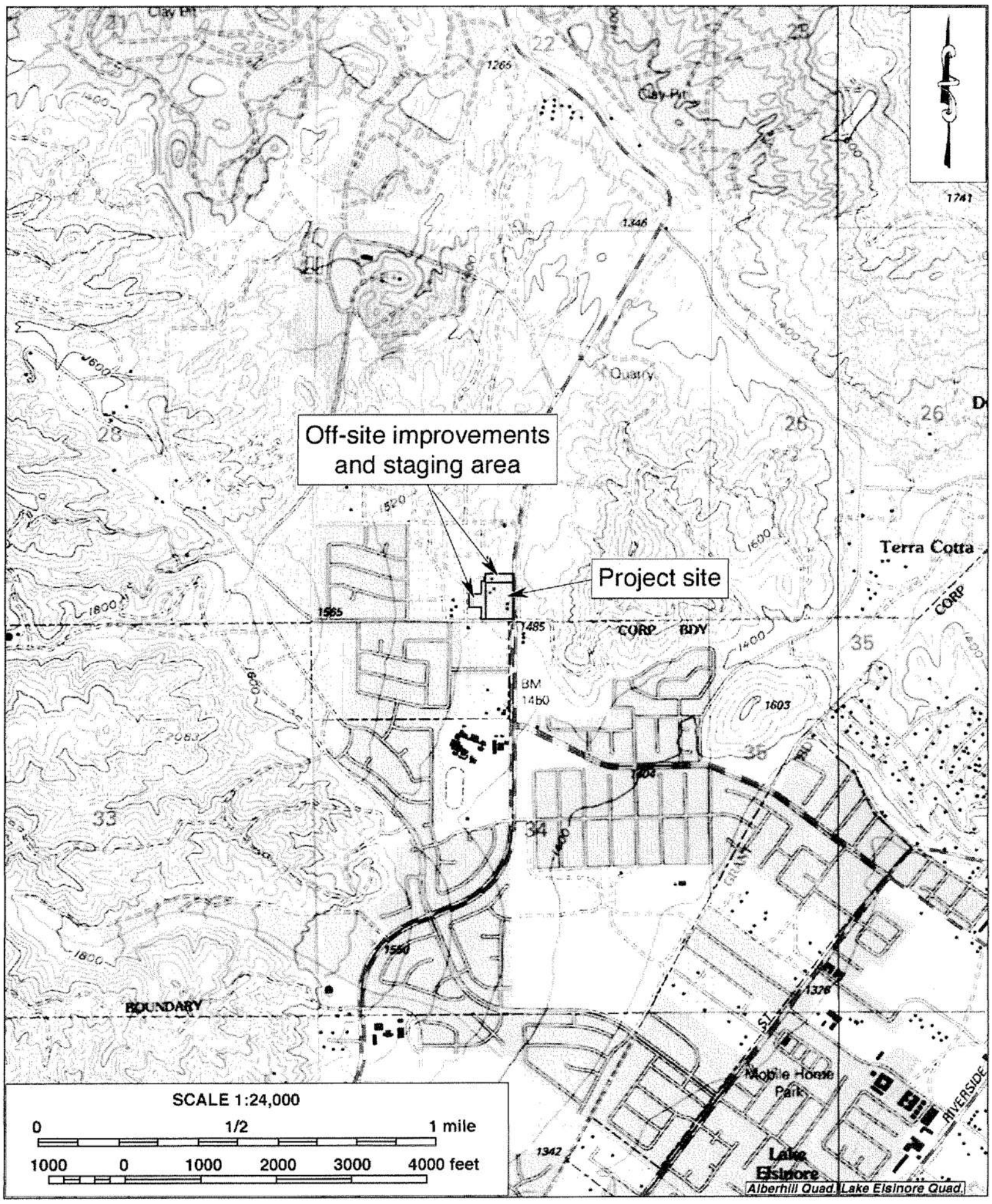



Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Alberhill and Lake Elsinore, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1988; 1997])

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The irregularly shaped project area is located in a recently developed residential area, but it lies mostly vacant, hosting only an older residence, a mobile home, and several ancillary features, such as a two-story water tower and the remains of an outdoor stove. The residences are located at 28915 Lake Street, in the northwest portion of the project area, and the water tank stands in the same general vicinity. The remains of the outdoor stove, represented by a large brick chimney, are found in the southeastern portion, along with a shallow, concrete-lined pit.

The terrain in the project area is uneven, with elevations ranging from approximately 1,485 to 1,520 feet above mean sea level. The central portion of the property was recently disked, while other areas, particularly in the southwestern portion, are covered with dense vegetation, including cypress trees, wild mustard, buckwheat, tumbleweeds, foxtails, datura, cactus, and small grasses and shrubs (Fig. 3).

### CULTURAL SETTING

#### Prehistoric Context

The present-day Lake Elsinore area has long been the homeland of the Luiseño Indians, a Takic-speaking people whose territory extended from present-day Riverside to Escondido and Oceanside. The name of the group derived from Mission San Luis Rey, which held jurisdiction over most of the traditional Luiseño territory during the mission period. Luiseño history, as recorded in traditional songs, tells the creation story from the birth of the first people, the *kaamalam*, to the sickness, death, and cremation of *Wiyoot*, the most powerful and wise one, at Lake Elsinore. In modern anthropological literature, the leading sources on Luiseño culture and history are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Shipek (1978).

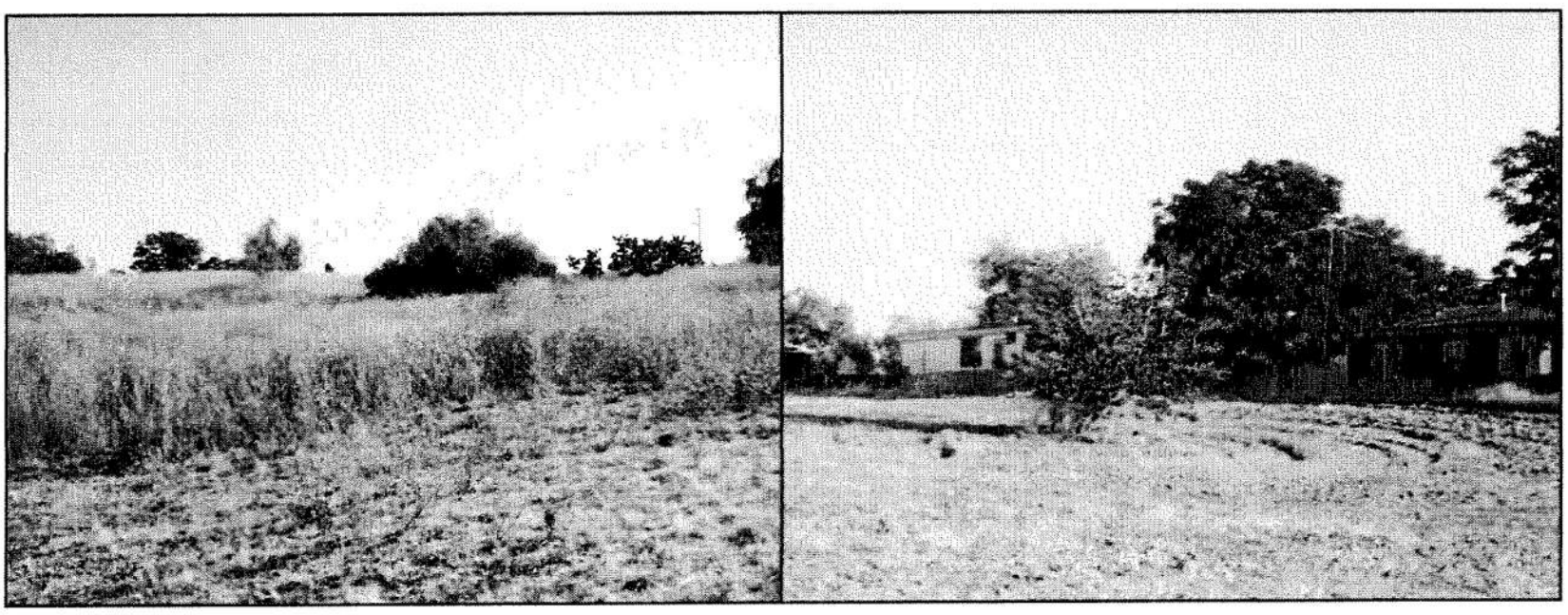


Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. *Left*: view to the northwest across the project area; *right*: view to the northwest across a disked area toward the residence at 28915 Lake Street. (Photos taken on June 9, 2008)

Anthropologists have divided the Luiseño into several autonomous lineages or kin groups, which represented the basic political unit among most southern California Indians. According to Bean and Shipek (1978:551), each Luiseño lineage possessed a permanent base camp, or village, on the valley floor and another in the mountain regions for acorn collection. Luiseño villages were made up of family members and relatives, where chiefs of the village inherited their rank and each village owned its own land. Villages were usually located in sheltered canyons or near year-round sources of freshwater, always near subsistence resources.

Nearly all resources of the environment were exploited by the Luiseño in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. The Luiseño people were primarily hunters and gatherers. They collected seeds, roots, wild berries, acorns, wild grapes, strawberries, wild onions, and prickly pear cacti, and hunted deer, elks, antelopes, rabbits, wood rats, and a variety of insects. Bows and arrows, atlatls or spear throwers, rabbit sticks, traps, nets, clubs, and slings were the main hunting tools. Each lineage had exclusive hunting and gathering rights in their procurement ranges. These boundaries were respected and only crossed with permission (Bean and Shipek 1978:551).

It is estimated that when Spanish colonization of Alta California began in 1769, the Luiseño had approximately 50 active villages with an average population of 200 each, although other estimates place the total Luiseño population at 4,000-5,000 (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). Some of the villages were forcefully moved to the Spanish missions, while others were largely left intact (*ibid.*:558). Ultimately, Luiseño population declined rapidly after European contact because of diseases such as smallpox and harsh living conditions at the missions and, later, on the Mexican ranchos, where the Native people often worked as seasonal ranch hands.

After the American annexation of Alta California, the large number of non-Native settlers further eroded the foundation of the traditional Luiseño society. During the latter half of the 19th century, almost all of the remaining Luiseño villages were displaced, their occupants eventually removed to the various reservations. Today, the nearest Native American groups of Luiseño heritage live on the Soboba, Pechanga, and Pala Indian Reservations.

**Historic Context**

After the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California, what is today the southwestern portion of Riverside County, consisting of Temescal, Elsinore, and Temecula Valleys, became the first region in the county to be settled by non-Indians. In 1818-1819, Leandro José Serrano, a Spanish soldier from San Diego, established a cattle ranch in the Temescal Valley under a temporary occupancy and grazing permit issued by Mission San Luis Rey (Jennings et al. 1993:91). Around the same time, with the Temecula Valley growing into Mission San Luis Rey's principal grain producer, the mission fathers established a granary, a chapel, and a residence for the *majordomo* at the Luiseño village of *Temeeku*, near present-day Temecula (Hudson 1989:19).

Beginning in 1834, during secularization of the mission system, former mission ranchos throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican government, and subsequently divided and granted to various prominent citizens in the province. The

nearest one among these land grants to the project location was Rancho La Laguna, lying less than a mile to the southeast. It was granted to Julian Manriquez in 1844, but is best remembered today in association with its second and third owners, Abel Stearns and the Augustin Machado family, who held the rancho between 1852 and 1873 (Gunther 1984:281). As elsewhere in Alta California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on this and other nearby ranchos, until the influx of American settlers eventually brought an end to this now-romanticized lifestyle in the second half of the 19th century.

In 1883, at the height of the great southern California land boom of the 1880s, Franklin H. Heald, Donald M. Graham, and William Collier purchased 12,832 acres of Rancho La Laguna land, on which they laid out the townsite of Elsinore (Gunther 1984:178). Three years later, the town's founders began advertising the healing properties of "medicine water" from the abundant hot sulphur springs in the area (*ibid.*:143). With bath houses and related businesses springing up in and around the new colony, Elsinore soon became known as a resort town, a reputation that fueled the growth of the community for much of the 20th century.

The town was incorporated in 1888. By the mid-20th century, due to the changing trend in American life style, the mineral bath industry gradually went into decline. Since the early 1980s, the City of Lake Elsinore has experienced rapid growth in residential development and, like many other communities in southwestern Riverside County, has begun to take on more and more the characteristics of a "bedroom community" in support of the fast-growing industries in nearby Orange County and the Temecula area.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### RECORDS SEARCH

On May 16, 2008, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

### NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

As part of the research procedures, CRM TECH contacted the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission on May 15, 2008, to request a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Meanwhile, CRM TECH notified Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst for the Temecula (Pechanga) Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, of the upcoming archaeological field survey. Following the commission's recommendations, CRM TECH contacted 13 additional Native American representatives in the region in writing on May 20. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report in Appendix 2.

## FIELD SURVEY

On June 9, 2008, CRM TECH archaeologist Thomas Melzer (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area. During the survey, Melzer walked across the entire project area along parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart, except where the transects were blocked by the existing buildings. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Visibility of the native ground surface ranged from poor (nearly 0%) to good (80%), depending on the density of vegetative growth.

After the completion of the archaeological survey, on June 24, 2008, CRM TECH architectural historian Terri Jacquemain (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out a field inspection of all buildings and built-environment features in the project area, and performed field recording procedures on those that appeared to be more than 45 years old. In order to facilitate the proper recordation and evaluation of the historic-period buildings and features, Jacquemain made detailed notations and preliminary photo-documentation of their structural and architectural characteristics and current conditions. Jacquemain's field observations form the basis of the building descriptions and integrity evaluation presented below.

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical research for this study was completed in two phases. The preliminary background research was conducted by Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps of the Lake Elsinore area. Among maps consulted were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1880-1890 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1954. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), located in Moreno Valley.

After the identification of a historic-era building and other features in the project area, Jacquemain pursued more focused research on the pertinent parcels. Sources examined during this phase of the research included the archival records of the BLM, the City of Lake Elsinore, and the County of Riverside; materials on file at the Local History Collection of the Riverside Public Library, Central Branch; and various online genealogical databases. To supplement these sources, Jacquemain also interviewed Ruth Atkins, president of the Lake Elsinore Historical Society, for supplementary information on the history of the project area. Findings from these sources are summarized in the sections to follow.

# RESULTS AND FINDINGS

## PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

According to EIC records, a residence of historical origin was recorded in the southeastern portion of the project area during a countywide historic building reconnaissance completed in the early 1980s, and was designated Site 33-7208 in the California Historical Resources

Inventory (Meredith 1982). Located at 28993 Robb Road (now Lake Street), the residence was described as a two-story, Colonial Revival-style building of mixed concrete and wood-frame construction (*ibid.*:1). Although in deteriorated condition in 1982 (*ibid.*:2), the residence was still present in 2006, when most of the project area was included in a cultural resources survey for a proposed substation (Lerch et al. 2006; #6866 in Fig. 4). The 1982 survey concluded that the building was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Meredith 1982:1), while the 2006 survey stated that the residence might qualify for the National Register and/or California Register of Historical Resources listing, but did not offer a formal evaluation of its potential significance (Lerch et al. 2006:33).

No other cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show more than 20 other cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 4). As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, 18 additional historical/archaeological sites and one isolate—i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts—were recorded within the scope of the records search, as listed in Table 1. Except 33-7208, none of the sites was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, nor was the isolate. Therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

**Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search**

| Site No. | Recorded by/Date | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 33-1311 | J. Baldwin 1978 | Small prehistoric campsite, midden, artifact scatter |
| 33-3408 | C. Drover, E. Jackson, Jr., 1987 | Lithic flaking station |
| 33-3832 | D. McCarthy 1990; B. Love, B. Tang 1996 | Santa Fe Railroad grade through the Temescal Valley |
| 33-4320 | R. Hathaway 1989 | Torn Walnut Ranch, ca. 1924 |
| 33-4664 | B. McManis 1991 | Two bedrock milling features and artifact scatters |
| 33-4665 | B. McManis 1991 | Lithic scatter with cores and flakes |
| 33-4666 | B. McManis 1991 | Lithic scatter with biface fragment |
| 33-4667 | B. McManis 1991 | Lithic scatter with basalt core and three modified flakes |
| 33-5306 | B. McManis 1991 | Six bedrock milling features |
| 33-5307 | B. McManis 1991 | Bedrock milling feature |
| 33-6880 | B. Love, B. Tang 1995 | Lithic scatter, bedrock milling feature |
| 33-6881 | B. Love, B. Tang 1995 | Lithic scatter with metate, hammerstone, mano, and basalt flake |
| 33-6882 | B. Love, B. Tang 1995 | Building remains, ca. 1924-1957 |
| 33-6883 | J. Goodman, D. Cogan, W. Jones 2006 | Historic-period trash scatter |
| 33-7208* | P. Meredith 1982 | Colonial Revival-style residence, ca. 1902 |
| 33-7168 | J. Warner 1982 | Bungalow-style single-family residence ca. 1914 |
| 33-7169 | J. Warner 1982 | Mission Revival-style single-family residence, ca. 1914 |
| 33-12335 | ? Sundberg 1991 | Isolate: hammer-grinder |
| 33-12336 | ? Sundberg 1991 | Historic-period ceramics and two bottles |
| 33-17016 | A. Craft 2007 | Historical community of Alberhill |

* Recorded within the current project boundaries.

## NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission reported that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. However, noting that "the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources," the

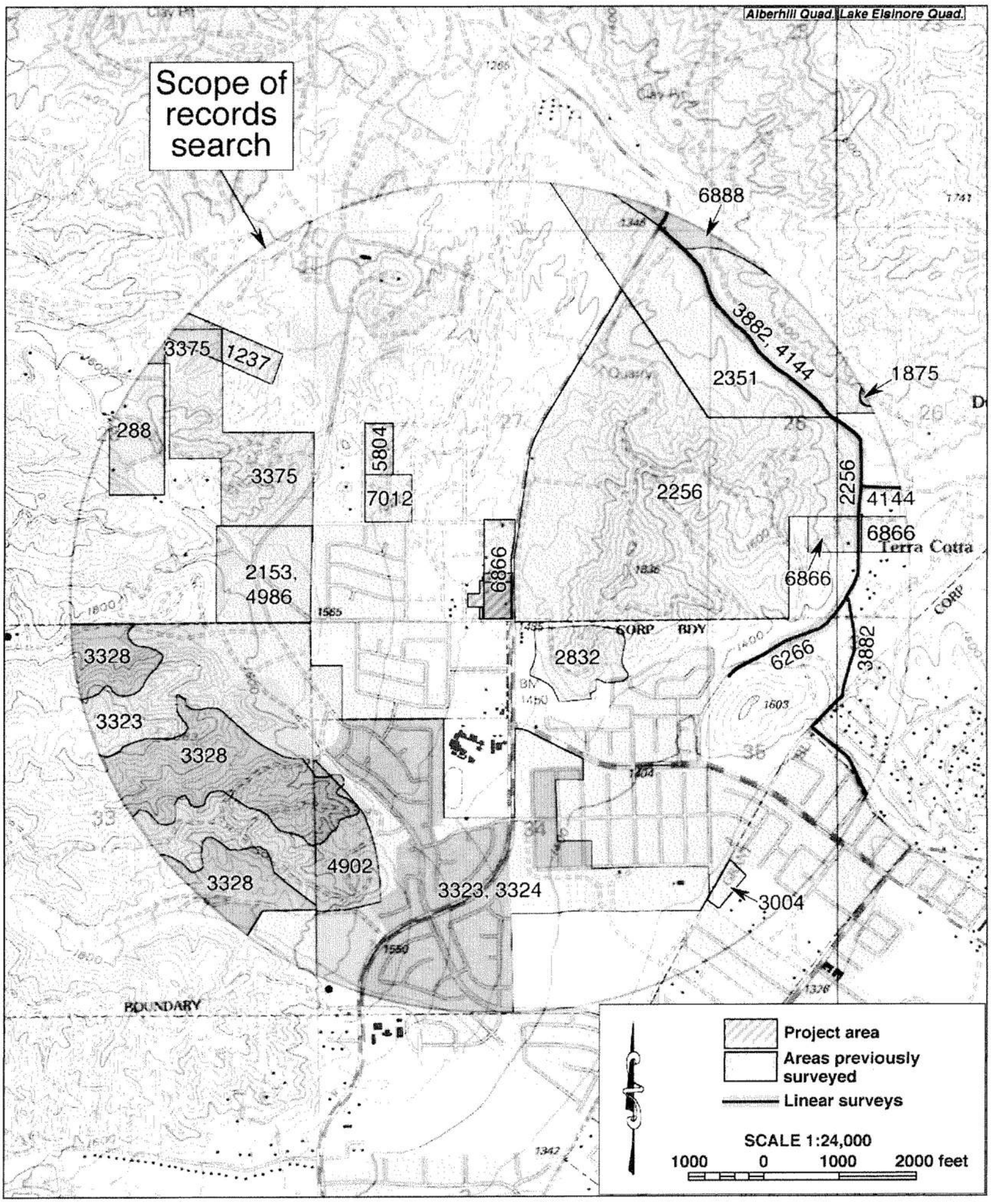



Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

commission suggested that local Native American representatives be contacted for additional information, and provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2).

Upon receiving the commission's response, CRM TECH initiated correspondence with all 11 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent. In addition, John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Evelyn Duro, Tribal Administrator for the Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians, and Anna Hoover of the Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians were also contacted. As of this date, Mr. Gomez and Ms. Hoover have replied in writing (see App. 2), but none of the other local Native American representatives has responded.

In a letter dated June 20, 2008, Mr. Gomez states that the project area lies within the Ramona Band's ancestral land, where "unique and irreplaceable cultural resources" may exist and/or are at risk of being disturbed. Therefore, he requests a copy of the completed cultural resources report, and reserves the right to comment further after reviewing the report. In her letter of June 17, Ms. Hoover also identifies the project area as a part of the Temecula Band's ancestral lands, and thus requests further consultation with the project proponent and the Lead Agency, as well as copies of all cultural resource documentations pertaining to the project.

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate that the project vicinity showed clear signs of human activities at least by the mid-19th century, but the project area likely remained vacant until the 1930s (Figs. 5-8). In the mid-19th century, a branch of the historic

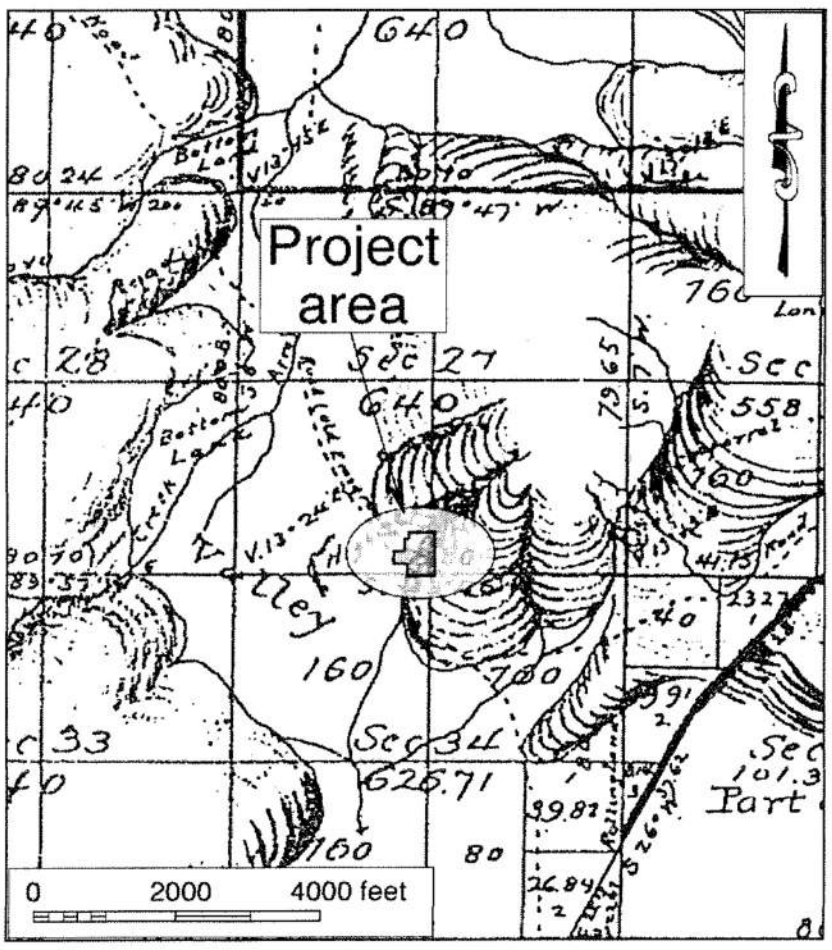



Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1854-1880. (Source: GLO 1880)

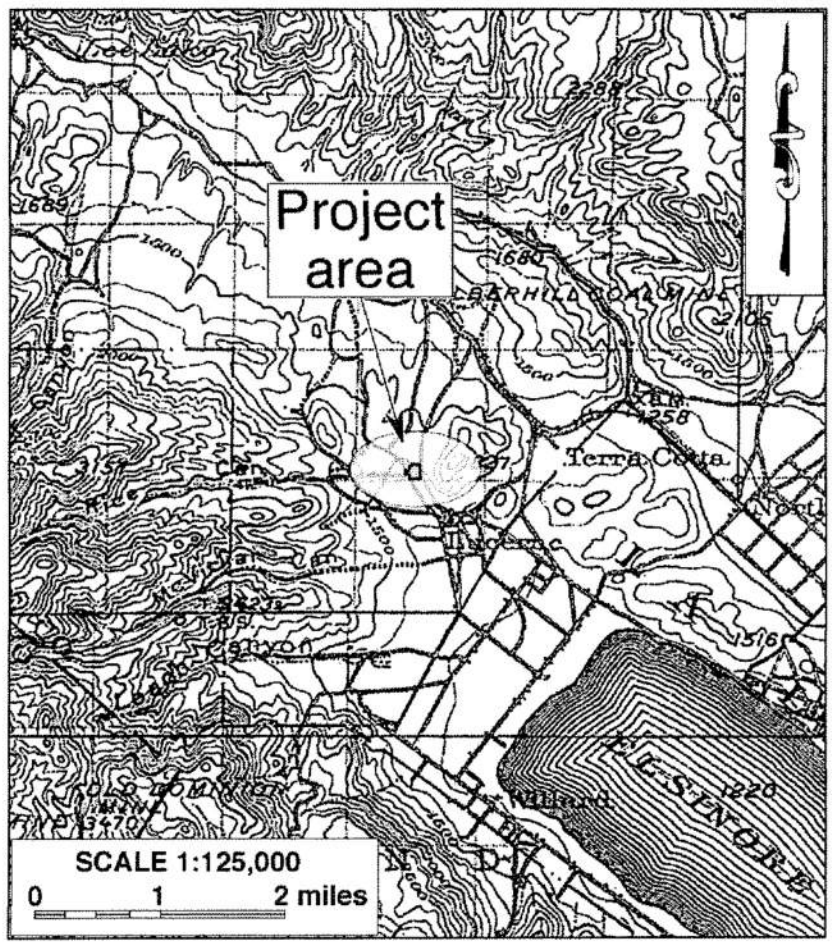



Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

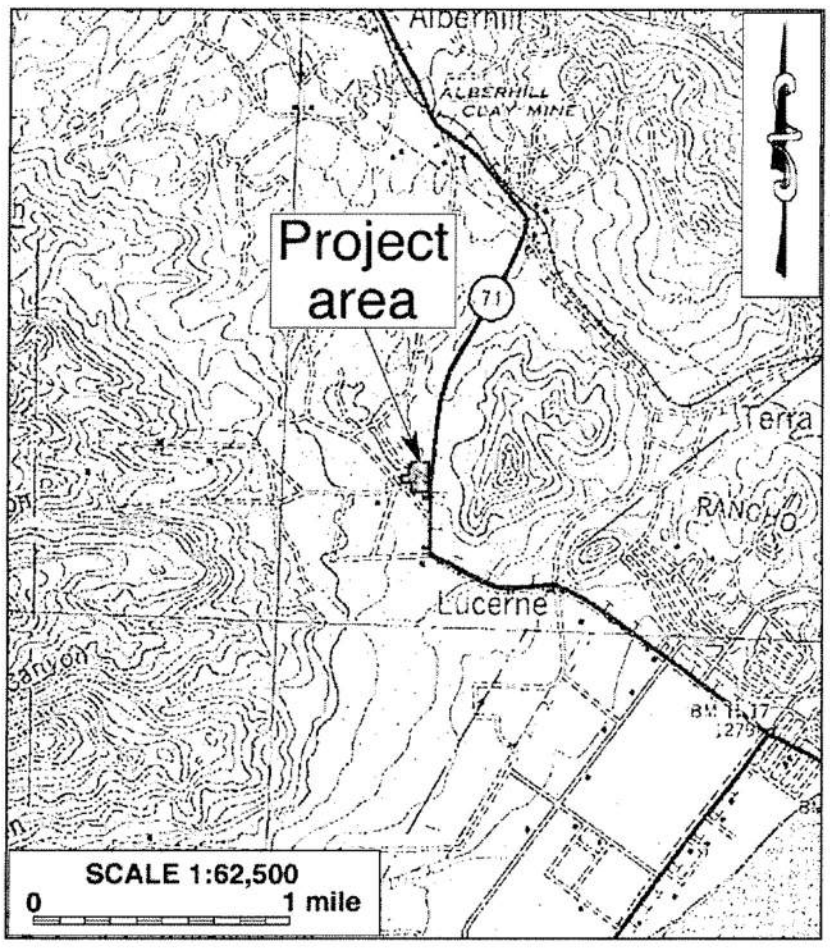



Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942)

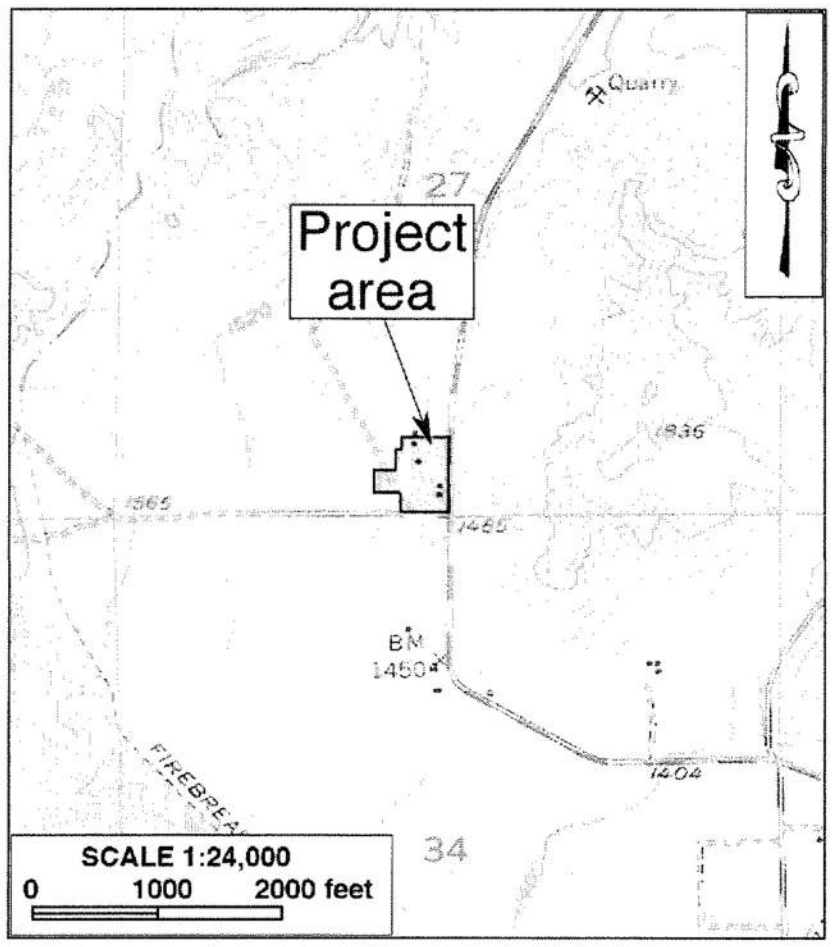



Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1954. (Source: USGS 1954)

Southern Emigrant Road, identified as "Old Emigrant Road," was observed traversing just to the west of the project area (Fig. 5). The main branch of the road, lying some two miles to the north (GLO 1880; 1890), was among the most traveled gateways for the legendary wagon trains streaming into California after the American annexation in 1848. Ten years later, the route gained further prestige when it was selected by John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company for its famed stagecoach line between San Francisco and St. Louis, Missouri.

Since then, the rich heritage of the Southern Emigrant Road has been carried to the present time by a succession of modern transportation arteries, including the now-abandoned Santa Fe Railroad, the old Highway 71, and finally today's Interstate 15. The branch of the trail near the project area apparently became less favored as the 19th century drew to a close, especially as the Santa Fe Railroad's Alberhill spur, built in 1896 (Hudson 1978:33), opted for the northerly route (Fig. 6). With the advent of the automobile age in the early 20th century, however, this southerly route again became the main thoroughfare across the northern Elsinore Valley in the form of Highway 71, the direct forerunner of present-day Lake Street (Figs. 7, 8).

Archival records indicate that in 1896, Jared R. Mushrush acquired the entire southwest quarter of Section 27, including the project area, from the U.S. government through a homestead claim (BLM n.d.). U.S. census data list a 35-year-old farmer with the same unique name living in Iowa in 1870 (Ancestry.com n.d.), but no other information was found on Mushrush.

In 1887, four years after the establishment of the town of Elsinore, a rival townsite—albeit a short-lived one—named Lucerne was founded (Gunther 1984:301), its core reportedly

centered at the project location but shown slightly to the south in historic maps (Atkins 2008; Figs. 6, 7). The townsite was conceived as a development scheme predicated on the coal and clay mining industries based in Alberhill to the north and Terra Cotta City to the east, but it failed to materialize (*ibid.*).

Coal was first discovered at Alberhill in 1883 and, a few years later, coal and clay deposits were also found at Terra Cotta City (Gunther 1984:9, 539). Soon afterwards, the Southern California Coal and Clay Company established its headquarters at Terra Cotta City, and the Elsinore Coal and Clay Company at Alberhill (*ibid.*). Together, the two companies began the only coal mining operation in California (*ibid.*:10, 541). Terra Cotta City prospered for a few years, but a lack of efficient transportation and the poor quality of local coal and clay deposits forced the Southern California Coal and Clay Company out of business in the early 1890s (*ibid.*:540).

At Alberhill, in contrast, the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad's Alberhill spur helped sustain operations there. In 1906, the newly formed California Fireproof Construction Company rebuilt and expanded the factory at Terra Cotta City, but that venture lasted only six years (Hudson 1978:33-34). Then in 1915, the Pacific Clay Products Company of Los Angeles purchased the coal and clay properties at both Alberhill and Terra Cotta City (Gunther 1984:541). The clay mine at Terra Cotta City remained in operation until 1940, when the company finally abandoned this location in favor of Alberhill (*ibid.*; Hudson 1978:34).

In the late 1930s, only a few scattered buildings were present in the area around the "town" of Lucerne, none of them within the project area (Fig. 7). Between 1939 and 1951, four buildings appeared within the project area, which was situated just outside the northern tip of an extensive citrus-growing area that had developed near Lake Elsinore (Fig. 8). The northernmost building shown in the 1950s map corresponds to APN 389-030-013, a parcel that is currently vacant. The older residence at 28915 Lake Street, within APN 389-030-014, is apparently represented in the map, while the two buildings shown in the southeastern portion of the project area likely represent those associated with Site 33-7208*.

## POTENTIAL HISTORICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

During the field survey, no sites, features, or artifacts of prehistoric origin were discovered within or adjacent to the project area. At Site 33-7208, the residence recorded in 1982 is no longer in existence, leaving only a few ancillary features, such as the two-story water tower, the brick chimney, and the concrete-lined pit, on the property it once occupied.

Meanwhile, as stated above, two other residences were found in the northern portion of the project area, at 28915 Lake Street. One of these, a prefabricated mobile home, was placed at this location in 1976 (County of Riverside 1976). Modern in origin and demonstrating no special architectural, artistic, or aesthetic qualities, the mobile home requires no further consideration as a potential historical resource. The other house and the ancillary features in the project area all appear to date originally to the historic period, and are discussed further below.

---

* It should be noted that the appearance of the buildings as shown in the historic maps does not reconcile with the chronology of building events as recorded in archival records, as detailed in the following section.

**Residence at 28915 Lake Street (APN 389-030-014)**

This one-story single-family residence, facing east toward Lake Street, is generally square in plan and rests on mostly concrete block perimeter footings, except for approximately 11 feet of stone masonry footing at the middle portion of the primary façade (Fig. 9). It is surmounted by a medium-pitched front gable roof of dark-brown composite sheeting that has been extended on either side to cover later additions to the original main mass.

Inspection from the interior reveals that the original portion of the building consists of an approximately 11x20-foot structure built of 12x12-inch concrete blocks except the gable peaks, which are built of bricks. With the except of the rear wall, the original structure has been completely encased by later additions, most notably a 15x15-foot addition to the north side of the building made of 12x8-inch scored blocks inscribed "Alberhill LABCP Co" (Fig 9). The entrance to a concrete cellar is located at the rear of the house.

Other later additions include an approximately 6x11-foot plywood-clad lean-to near the northwest corner; a 10x25-foot addition clad with a mixture of horizontal boards and vertical boards, the latter covering the entire south side of the building; and a five-foot-wide addition clad with horizontal boards, which constitutes the southern two-thirds of the primary façade and features a shallow bay with aluminum-framed windows.

Figure 9. Historic-period residence at 28915 Lake Street. *Clockwise from top*: primary façade, view to the west; detail of "Alberhill LABCP Co" blocks; stone footing at the middle of the primary façade.

The remaining one-third of the primary facade consists of a concrete porch with a metal railing. The porch provides access to a north-facing front entrance and is sheltered by an extension of the main roof, supported by a square wood post and two thin steel posts. There are two wood-framed double-hung windows on the front and side of the northern addition, while all others windows are aluminum-framed sliders. Some of the window openings have been sealed with plywood panel. The exterior of the house is painted white with blue trim, except the south-facing façade, which is brown. The residence is situated near the top of a slope, some 150-200 feet from Lake Street. It stands vacant and is in a neglected and poor condition, as is the surrounding landscaping.

According to archival records, the first improvement was assessed on APN 389-030-014 around 1931, about the same time when Anna Schuster became owner of the parcel (County Assessor 1926-1932). Schuster remained owner until around 1956, when Roderick T. and Esther T. DeMille acquired the parcel (County Assessor 1954-1958). Despite the extensive structural modifications outlined above, no documentation of any alterations were found on file in the City's or the County's building safety records.

The "Alberhill LABCP Co" marking on some of the bricks in the building represents the Alberhill plant of the Los Angeles Brick Company, also known as the Los Angeles Brick and Clay Products Company, whose history is related by its parent company, the Pacific Clay Products Company:

> The Los Angeles Brick Company, which started in 1895 here at Alberhill, produced face brick, paving brick, sewer pipe, and roofing tile. Many of the original buildings in Los Angeles were built using these products. UCLA's Royce Hall and Powell Library, both built in the 1920s, used brick from this company... The Los Angeles Brick Company was purchased by Pacific Clay Products in 1963. (Pacific Clay Products n.d.)

Additionally, Dan Mosier of California Bricks, a website devoted to the history of the brick industry in the state, suggests that the 12x8-inch "Alberhill LABCP Co" blocks appear "to be a hollow clay partition tile block made…sometime between 1925 and 1942 or even later" (Mosier 2008). He was unfamiliar with the original 12x12-inch blocks but offered that it seemed probable that "this company could have made those as well" (*ibid.*). The production dates for the 12x8-inch "Alberhill LABCP Co" blocks provide further evidence that the building was in place before 1939, despite the lack of any indication in the historic map from that year (Fig. 7).

**Ancillary Features at Site 33-7208 (APNs 389-030-015 through -018)**

These parcels, historically held by the same owners, were collectively the site of the Colonial Revival-style residence at 28993 Lake Street, recorded in 1982 as Site 33-7208. The original site record offers an estimated construction date of 1902 for the residence (Meredith 1982:1), but archival records indicate that no buildings were present on these parcels prior to 1932 (County Assessor 1927-1933), nor were any shown at this location in the historic map dating to 1939 (Fig. 7).

In any case, A. P. Bergeron was identified as the owner of these parcels when the first improvement of $180, a relatively small amount, was assessed on the property in 1932

(County Assessor 1927-1933). A significant increase in that amount to $1,450 by 1950 indicates that additional construction had occurred on the property at that time (County Assessor 1949-1953). After Bergeron, the property passed through the hands of many different owners during the remainder of the historic period, as shown in Table 2 below.

| Table 2. Owners of APNs 389-030-015 through -018, 1926-1981* | |
|---|---|
| **Name** | **Ownership Period** |
| A.P. Bergeron | Pre-1926 to ca. 1941 |
| Sam and Anna Schuster | Ca. 1942-1943 |
| R. Malazacher | Ca. 1944-1949 |
| Ottowa Lewis | Ca. 1950-1952 |
| William and Bertha Wilkes | Ca. 1953-1956 |
| Lillian J. Hemmitt | Ca. 1957 to at least 1981 |

* Sources: Riverside County Assessor 1926-1964; Meredith 1981.

According to City records, the residence was demolished in 2004 (City of Lake Elsinore 2004). Today, only the water tower, the brick chimney, and the concrete-lined pit are found within APNs 389-030-015 through -018 (Fig. 10). The water tower is located in the northwest corner the property, near the residences on the adjacent parcel at 28915 Lake Street, while the brick chimney and the concrete-lined pit are found in the southeastern portion of the property, near the former location of the demolished residence.

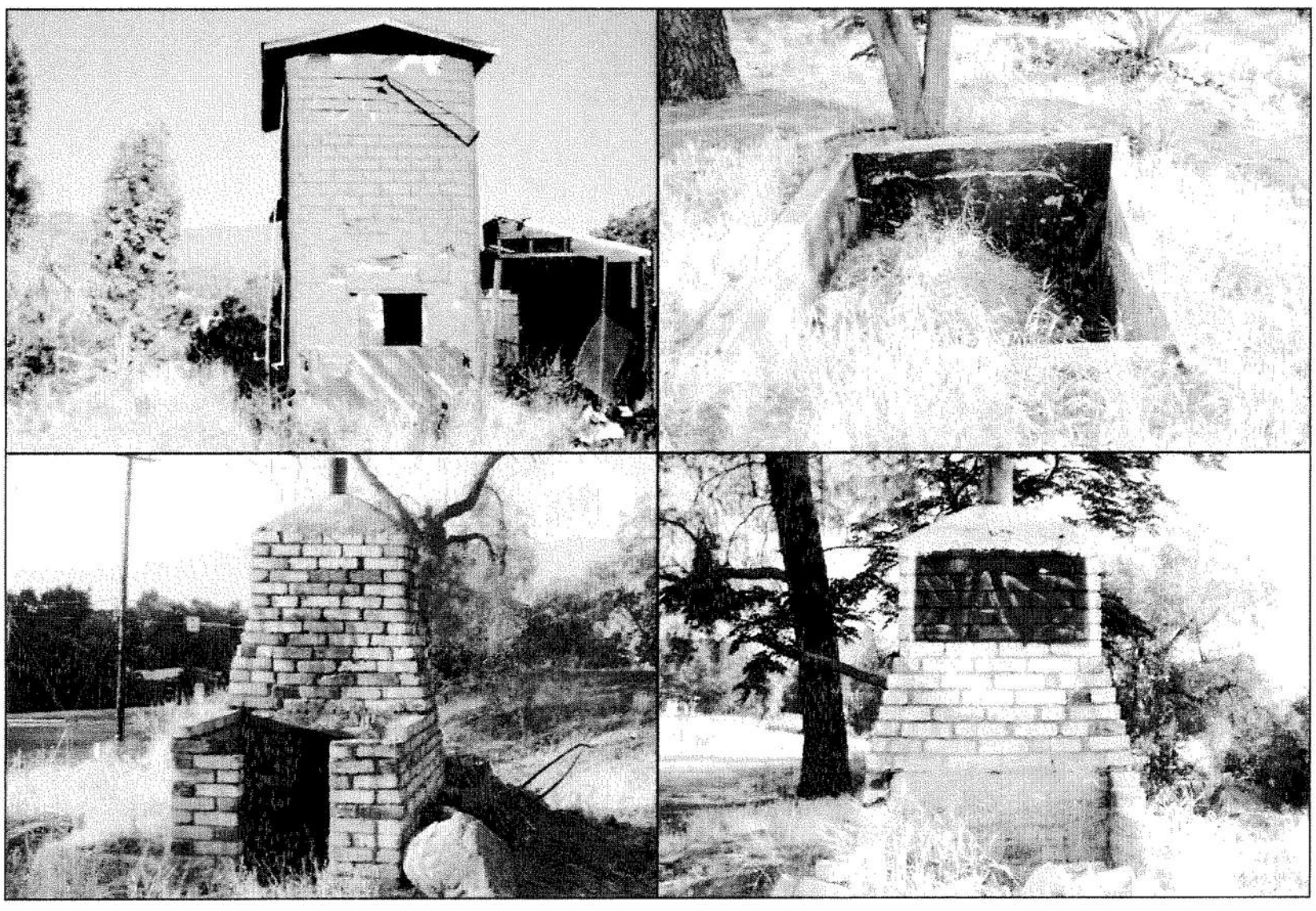


Figure 10. Ancillary features at Site 33-7208. *Clockwise from top left*: water tower; concrete-lined pit; south side of the brick chimney; north side of the chimney.

The water tower is a two-story wood-frame structure built of narrow, diagonally placed wood slats on a nearly square plan (Fig. 10). It is surmounted by a low-pitched gable roof with wide eaves and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The second floor houses a metal water tank that appears modern in origin. On the first floor, a doorway with a triangular arch opens in the west-facing façade, and a window opening is set in the opposite side. Once sheathed in gray composite shingles, the exterior walls of the structure have been painted green, and many of the shingles are missing, particularly on the lower level.

The chimney features a metal exhaust pipe venting from the top, indicating it served an outdoor cooking facility rather than an indoor fireplace (Fig. 10). It appears to have been double-sided with cooking surfaces on both the northern and the southern ends, but is now crumbling and incomplete in some areas, particularly the southern side. Curiously, a water spigot protrudes from the interior on the northern side, possibly indicating that its use and function changed over time.

Several of the bricks, but not all, are stamped "LAPB Co" with a three-star logo below the letters. This represents the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, with the stars identifying this particular product as a fire brick made at the company's Alberhill Plant No. 4 between 1916 and 1925 (California Bricks n.d.). It could not be confirmed, however, whether these bricks signify the construction date of this feature or were incorporated into the chimney at a later date. The concrete-lined pit is located nearly adjacent to the northern end of the chimney, and appears to have served as the foundation for a small structure, possible a smoker or some other feature associated with the chimney (Fig. 10). Due to a lack of available documentation, the exact dates of construction could not be ascertained for these features.

## DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the City of Lake Elsinore in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA.

### DEFINITION

According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of

Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

## EVALUATION

### Residence at 28915 Lake Street (APN 389-030-014)

As discussed above, the residence at 28915 Lake Street was evidently first constructed around 1931 but added on repeatedly in later years. Both the original construction and the later additions utilized building materials manufactured at nearby Alberhill by the Pacific Clay Products Company, a local business and industry that played an important role in the development and cultural heritage of the Lake Elsinore area. The significance of this distinction, however, is reduced considerably by the fact that these materials were produced by the company for nearly 70 years and were widely used in many construction projects in the local area as well as throughout southern California.

Despite its pre-WWII origins, the house has been significantly altered from its original appearance. As a result, it retains poor historic integrity in terms of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling to relate to its period of origin. Throughout the course of this study, no persons or specific events of recognized significance in national, state, or local history, nor any prominent architects, designers, or builders were identified in association with this residence. In terms of architectural or aesthetic merits, the residence is not known to be an important example of any particular style, type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it express any architectural ideals or design concepts more fully than the many other surviving buildings of similar nature and vintage in the Lake Elsinore area.

Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that the residence at 28915 does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not qualify as a "historical resource," as defined above.

### Ancillary Features at Site 33-7208 (APNs 389-030-015 through -018)

The water tower, brick chimney, and concrete-lined pit located on APNs 389-030-015 through -018 are evidently ancillary features that were once associated with the Colonial Revival-style residence previously recorded at 28993 Lake Street as Site 33-7208. With the removal of the residence in 2004, these secondary features, all of them in deteriorated conditions themselves, retain little potential to embody and manifest what historic significance that the residence—and thereby Site 33-7208—may have once had. Furthermore, neither the residence nor any of the ancillary features is known to have been closely associated with any persons or events of recognized historic significance, and none

of the surviving features demonstrates any particular architectural, aesthetic, or technological merits. Therefore, these features do not qualify as "historical resources," either individually or collectively.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

In summary of the information and analysis presented above, neither the historic-period residence at 28915 Lake Street nor any of the surviving features at Site 33-7208 meets the definition of a "historical resource," as provided in CEQA, and no other potential "historical resources" were encountered during the course of this study. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Lake Elsinore:

- No historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known historical resources.
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## REFERENCES


Ancestry.com
n.d. Genealogical data on Jared R. Mushrush. Http://www.ancestry.com.

Atkins, Ruth (President, Lake Elsinore Historical Society)
2008 Personal communication. Interviewed via telephone on June 24.

BLM (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior)
n.d. Online database of U.S. land patents. Http://www.glorecords.blm.gov.

Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shipek
1978 Luiseño. In Robert F. Heizer (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*; pp. 550-563. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

California Bricks
n.d. LAPBCo. Http://www.calbricks.netfirms.com/brick.lapbco3stars.html.

City of Lake Elsinore
2004 Building safety records, 28993 Lake Street. On file, City of Lake Elsinore, Building and Safety Division.

County of Riverside
1926-1964 Real property tax assessment records, Book 18, Map 8. Microfiches on file, Riverside County Assessor's Office, Riverside.
1976 Building safety records, 28915 Lake Street. On file, Riverside County Building and Safety Department, Riverside.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1880 Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1854-1880.
1890 Plat Map: Township No. 5 South Range No. 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1889.

Gunther, Jane Davies
1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Jane Davies Gunther, Riverside.

Hudson, Tom
1978 *Lake Elsinore Valley: Its Story, 1776-1977*. Lake Elsinore Downtown Business Association and City of Lake Elsinore Centennial, Lake Elsinore.
1989 *A Thousand Years in Temecula Valley*. Reprinted by Old Town Temecula Museum, Temecula.

Jennings, Bill, Ron Baker, Tom Patterson, and Diana Seider (ed.)
1993 *Guide to the Historic Landmarks of Riverside County, California*. Riverside County Historical Commission Press, Riverside.

Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Lerch, Michael K., Anne Q. Stoll and Patrick B. Stanton
2006 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Fogarty Substation, Lake Elsinore Area, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Meredith, Pat
1982 California Historical Resources Inventory site record forms, 33-7208. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Mosier, Dan (creator and host, California Bricks [www.calbricks.netfirms.com])
2008 Personal communication. Interviewed via e-mail on June 27-30.

Pacific Clay Products, Inc.
n.d. Alberhill, CA, Produces World-Class Clay. Http://www.pacificclay.com/v2/main/default.asp?init=true&flash=on&browser=NS.

Strong, William Duncan
1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology No. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.
1942 Map: Lake Elsinore, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.
1954 Map: Alberhill, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field checked in 1954.
1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
1988 Map: Lake Elsinore, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1985.
1997 Map: Alberhill, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1988 edition revised in 1997.

## APPENDIX 1:
## PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

### PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
### Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

**Education**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1988-1993 | Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, U.C. Riverside. |
| 1987 | M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. |
| 1982 | B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China. |
| 2000 | "Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno. |
| 1994 | "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno. |

**Professional Experience**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2002- | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 1993-2002 | Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California. |
| 1993-1997 | Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California. |
| 1991-1993 | Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. |
| 1990 | Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. |
| 1990-1992 | Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, U.C. Riverside. |
| 1988-1993 | Research Assistant, American Social History, U.C. Riverside. |
| 1985-1988 | Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1985-1986 | Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University. |
| 1982-1985 | Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China. |

**Honors and Awards**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1988-1990 | University of California Graduate Fellowship, U.C. Riverside. |
| 1985-1987 | Yale University Fellowship, Yale University Graduate School. |
| 1980, 1981 | President's Honor List, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China. |

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (With Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
**Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA***

### Education

| | |
|---|---|
| 1991 | Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1981 | B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors. |
| 1980-1981 | Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru. |
| 2002 | Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888. |
| 2002 | "Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist. |
| 2002 | "Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals. |
| 1992 | "Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer. |
| 1992 | "Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll. |

### Professional Experience

| | |
|---|---|
| 2002- | Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California. |
| 1999-2002 | Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside. |
| 1996-1998 | Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands. |
| 1992-1998 | Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside |
| 1992-1995 | Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. |
| 1993-1994 | Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College. |
| 1991-1992 | Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside. |
| 1984-1998 | Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms. |

### Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

### Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

### Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists.
Society for American Archaeology.
Society for California Archaeology.
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

## HISTORIAN/ ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
**Terri Jacquemain, M.A.**

### Education

2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

### Professional Experience

2003- Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Writer/co-author of cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106 compliance;
- Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local historical societies;
- Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history.

2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
1997-1999 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

### Memberships

California Council for the Promotion of History.
Friends of Public History, University of California, Riverside.

## PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
**Thomas J. Melzer, B.A.**

### Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Cultural Resources Management, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

### Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2002 Archaeological Field Technician, Death Valley National Park Archaeological Site Resources Condition Assessment Project, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, Foundation; directed by Dr. Mark W. Allen.
- Survey and assessment of previously recorded sites; co-author of final report.

2001-2002 Archaeological Field Technician, Red Mountain Archaeological Project, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona; directed by Dr. Mark W. Allen.
- Survey, test excavation, laboratory analysis of artifacts.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST**
**Nina Gallardo, B.A.**

## Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

## Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- Surveys, excavations, mapping, and records searches.

## Honors and Awards

2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

## APPENDIX 2

# CORRESPONDENCE WITH NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES*

* A total of 14 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

CRM TECH

# FAX COVER SHEET

**1016 E. Cooley Drive**
**Suite B**
**Colton, CA 92324**
**909·824·6400·Tel**
**909·824·6405·Fax**

*To:*
Native American Heritage Commission

*Fax:*
(916) 657-5390

*From:*
Nina Gallardo

*Date:*
May 15, 2008

Number of pages (including this cover sheet):
2

***HARDCOPY:***

_____ will follow by mail

__√__ will not follow unless requested

RE: Sacred Land records search

This is to request a Sacred Lands records search

**Name of project:**
Lake Street Marketplace
APNs 389-030-014 through -018
CRM TECH #2250

**Project size:**
4.15 acres

**Location:**
In the City of Lake Elsinore
Riverside County

**USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:**
Alberhill & Lake Elsinore, Calif.
Section 27, T5S R5W, SBBM

Please call if you need more information or have any questions. Results may be faxed to the number above. I appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Map included

From: lshaker@crmtech.us
To: "Anna Hoover" <ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Subject: CRM TECH #2250
Date: Fri, 16 May 2008 13:53:49 -0400

Ms. Hoover:

CRM TECH will be conducting archaeological fieldwork in the near future for the project referenced below, and is seeking consultation from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians in hopes of gaining knowledge regarding cultural resources within or in the immediate vicinity of the property. Tribal members who have specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural significance within or near the project area are encouraged to contact us with recommendations on how to proceed with the project.

Name of project:
Lake Street Marketplace
APNs 389-030-014 through -018
CRM TECH #2250

Project size:
4.15 acres

Location:
In the City of Lake Elsinore
Riverside County

USGS 7.5' quad sheet data:
Alberhill & Lake Elsinore, Calif.
Section 27, T5S R5W, SBBM

If the tribe would like to have a monitor present during the survey, please contact me for additional details.

Thank you,

Laura Shaker
CRM TECH
909-376-7844
lshaker@crmtech.us

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

May 15, 2008

Ms. Nina Gallardo
**CRM TECH**
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite B
Colton, CA 92324

Sent by FAX to: (909) 824-6405
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the proposed **Lake Street Maketplace Project**; located in the City of Lake Elsinore; Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any project area. This project site is in close proximity to previously discovered prehistoric burial sites and is believed to hold numerous cultural resources.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed is the name of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A list of Native American contacts is attached to assist you. It is advisable to contact the persons listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area.

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(f) and Section 15097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts**
Riverside County
May 15, 2008

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

(951) 763-2632 Fax

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Katherine Saubel, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner , CA 92086
loscoyotes@earthlink.net
(760) 782-0711
(760) 782-2701 - FAX

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

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, vice chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

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

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

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Anthony Rivera, Chairman
31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675-2674
arivera@juaneno.com
949-488-3484
949-488-3294 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Resources-Project
49750 Seminole Drive Cahuilla
Cabazon , CA 92230 Serrano
(951) 755-5206

(951) 922-8146 Fax

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Lake Street Marketplace (CRM TECH #2250) located in the City of Lake Elsinore; Riverside County, California for with a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts**
Riverside County
May 15, 2008

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

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Erica Helms, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
dhill@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
FAX: (951) 654-4198

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

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Lake Street Marketplace (CRM TECH #2250) located in the City of Lake Elsinore; Riverside County, California for with a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**

May 20, 2008

Anthony Rivera, Chairman
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
31411-A La Mantanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675-2674

RE: Lake Street Marketplace Shopping Center
4.15 Acres in Assessor's Parcel Nos. 389-030-014 to 389-030-018
In the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County
CRM TECH Contract #2250

Dear Mr. Rivera:

As part of a cultural resources study for the project referenced above, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area. The lead agency for this project is the City of Lake Elsinore for CEQA-compliance purposes.

The proposed project is located on the northwest corner of Lake Street and Mountain Street, in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Alberhill, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in the southwest quarter of Section 27, T5S R5W, SBBM.

Any information, concerns or recommendations regarding cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile or standard mail. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Laura Hensley Shaker
CRM TECH

Encl.: Project location map

PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES
*Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians*

Post Office. Box 2183 • Temecula, CA 92593
Telephone (951) 308-9295 • Fax (951) 506-9491



June 17, 2008

**VIA E-Mail and USPS**

**RE: Request for Information for the Lake Street Marketplace Shopping Center, APNs 389-030-014 to -018, CRM Tech #2250 (CRM Tech)**

Dear Ms. Shaker;

The Tribe appreciates your request for information regarding the above referenced project. After reviewing the provided maps and internal documents, we have determined that the project area is not within reservation lands although it is within our ancestral territory. At this time, we have no additional comments in regards to the project as provided. If the project should change in any way, the Tribe requests updated information and opportunity to comment on the revisions.

However, the Tribe requests the following:

1) Copies of all applicable archaeological reports and site records; and
2) In the event that subsurface cultural resources are identified, the Tribe requests consultation with the project proponent and Lead Agency regarding the treatment and disposition of all artifacts.

As a sovereign governmental entity, the Tribe is entitled to appropriate and adequate government-to-government consultation regarding the proposed project. We would like you and your client to know that the Tribe does not consider initial inquiry letters from project consultants to constitute appropriate government-to-government consultation, but rather tools to obtain further information about the project area. Therefore, the Tribe reserves its rights to participate in the formal environmental review process, including government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency, and requests to be included in all correspondence regarding this project.

Please note that we are interested in participating in surveys within Luiseño ancestral territory. Prior to conducting any surveys, please contact the Cultural Department to schedule specifics. If you have any additional questions or comments, please contact me at ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov or 951-308-9295.

Sincerely,

Anna M. Hoover
Cultural Analyst

# RAMONA BAND OF CAHUILLA

56310 Highway 371, Suite B
Post Office Box 391670
Anza, California 92539

Tel: (951) 763-4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
E-mail: admin@ramonatribe.com

"A SOVEREIGN NATION"

June 20, 2008

CRM Tech
C/o Laura Hensley Shaker
1016 E. Cooley Dr., Suites A/B
Colton, CA 92324

**Re: Lake Street Marketplace Shopping Center**
**Lake Elsinore, Riverside County**
**CRM Tech Contract #2250**

Dear Ms. Shaker:

The Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians is in receipt of a notice regarding the above proposed project and submits this letter as its official response.

While the proposed project is not within the Reservation boundaries, the project site lies within the traditional territory of the Cahuilla People, and the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians is concerned about the protection of unique and irreplaceable cultural resources, such as Cahuilla village and burial sites and archaeological items that may be displaced by ground-disturbing work associated with any project within the aboriginal homelands of the Cahuilla people.

At this time, the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians can not provide any additional information regarding cultural resources within the proposed project area. However, we reserve the right to review the cultural resource report for the proposed project and provide comments regarding any concerns we may have. Please forward a copy of the cultural resources report to the address listed above.

The Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians appreciates the opportunity to consult regarding the proposed project, and we look forward to working with the City of Lake Elsinore to protect and preserve the invaluable resources of the Cahuilla people.

Please feel free to contact me at the address above or via telephone at (951)941-4943 or (951)763-4105.

Sincerely,

John Gomez, Jr.
Cultural Resources
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians

RECEIVED JUN 26 2008

RI-8175

CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

August 21, 2008

RECEIVED IN
AUG 29 2008
EIC

David Hogan
David Hogan Consulting Services
40595 Windsor Road,
Temecula, CA 92591

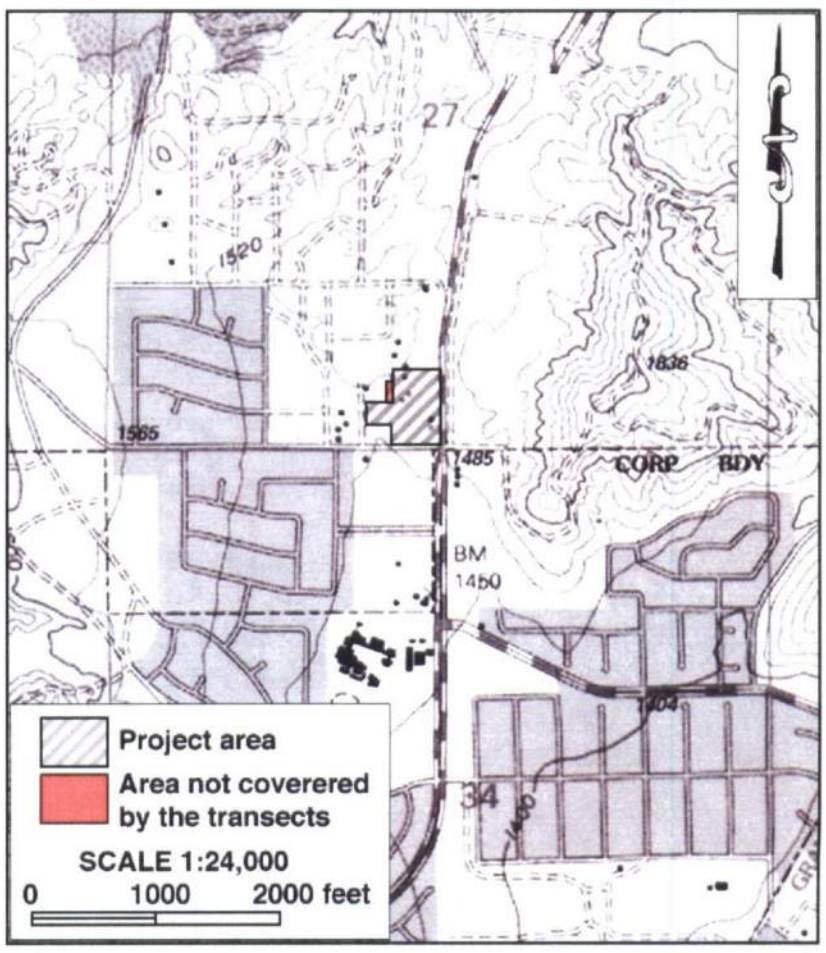
Re: Addendum to Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report
Lake Street Marketplace, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
CRM TECH Contract No. 2250

Dear Mr. Hogan:

In response to your questions, I am writing to clarify some information contained in our recently submitted report for the project referenced above (Tang et al. 2008), particularly regarding the field survey coverage and the house formerly located at 28993 Lake Street.

**Field Survey of the Project Area**

In our report, the "project area" is defined to encompass both the five parcels slated for development (APNs 389-030-014 to -018) and portions of four adjacent parcels to be used for off-site improvement and construction staging (APNs 389-030-013 and 389-030-020 to -022). The 50-foot transects walked during the field survey on May 7, 2008, covered all of these areas with the exception of the portion of APN 389-030-020, which was fenced off and could not be accessed (see map to the right). That portion of the project area, measuring roughly 175x50 feet in size, was inspected from the parameters only. Like the rest of the project area, that portion of APN 389-030-020 appears to have been extensively disturbed by past agricultural and/or development activities, and is relatively low in sensitivity for archaeological resources.




Coverage of the intensive-level field survey

**House at 28993 Lake Street**

The point of clarification regarding the historic-period residence once located at 28993 Lake Street (formerly Robb Road) pivots around its presence or absence at the time of the 2006 study.

A closer review of the 2006 study reveals that at that time Lerch et al. (2006:32) could not ascertain the condition of the

Tel. 909.824.6400 • Fax 909.824.6405 • Cell 909.376.7843

house, which had previously been recorded as Site 33-7208, due to a lack of access and dense vegetation that "obstructed a view of the house from the road." As a result, that study based its conclusion and recommendation regarding the house on information contained in the original site record (Meredith 1982:1), finding it "likely to be eligible" for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources and possibly the National Register of Historic Places (Lerch et al. 2006:34).

As mentioned in our report (Tang et al. 2008:14), the City of Lake Elsinore's building safety records indicate that a permit was issued in 2004 to demolish a single-family dwelling at 28993 Lake Street. Further review of the City records reveals that the permit was finalized on January 20, 2005. Based on this information, the Colonial Revival-style residence recorded in 1982 as Site 33-7208 was evidently no longer present at the time of the 2006 study.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at (909) 824-6400. Thank you for this opportunity to be of service.

Sincerely,

Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A., Principal
CRM TECH

**References:**


Lerch, Michael K., Anne Q. Stoll, and Patrick B. Stanton
2006 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Fogarty Substation, Lake Elsinore Area, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Meredith, Pat
1982 California Historical Resources Inventory site record forms, 33-7208. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Tang, Bai "Tom," Terri Jacquemain, and Thomas Melzer
2008 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Lake Street Markeplace, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of Riverside, California.