Appendix C

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE DEXTER VILLAGE PROJECT

CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 377-090-013, -037, -039, and -040
(PAR 2022-07)

Project Site Location: Section 31, Township 5 South, Range 4 West of the *Lake Elsinore* USGS Quadrangle Topographic Map

Prepared on Behalf of:

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Prepared for:

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June 22, 2022; Revised July 20, 2023; Revised June 19, 2024; Revised April 11, 2025
Fieldwork Performed: May 5, 2022
Key Words: 22.5 acres; archaeological survey;
no cultural resources identified; monitoring recommended.

Archaeological Report Summary Information

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Report Title:	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dexter Village Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California
Prepared on Behalf of:	Fairbrook Communities 2280 Wardlow Circle, Suite 250 Corona, California 92878
Prepared for:	City of Lake Elsinore 130 South Main Street Lake Elsinore, California 92530
Assessor's Parcel Numbers:	377-090-013, -037, -039, and -040
USGS Quadrangle:	Section 31, Township 5 South, Range 4 West of the (7.5-minute) *Lake Elsinore* USGS topographic quadrangle map
Study Area:	22.5 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey; City of Lake Elsinore; Riverside County; 22.5 acres; *Lake Elsinore* USGS Quadrangle; no resources identified; mitigation monitoring of grading recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of the cultural resources survey conducted by BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA) (formerly Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.), for the Dexter Village Project (PAR 2022-07). The project includes 22.5 acres located northeast of Dexter Avenue between 2nd and 3rd streets, within the Lake Elsinore Business District, city of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. The project includes Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 377-090-013, -037, -039, and -040 situated within Section 31, Township 5 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) (7.5-minute) *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle map. The project proposes a multi-family residential development, recreation center, and associated infrastructure.

BFSA conducted the archaeological assessment to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and following City of Lake Elsinore guidelines. The project development area is currently vacant; however, the property previously contained rural residential structures and was used for ranching and the housing of livestock. The survey did not identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the subject property.

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

The purpose of this investigation was to determine if any cultural resources would be affected by the proposed land development. This study consisted of the processing of a records search of previously recorded archaeological sites on or near the property and the completion of an archaeological survey of the project. A records search was conducted by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside (UCR). In addition, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search.

1.2 Major Findings

The EIC records search identified 37 resources (seven prehistoric and 30 historic) located within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which are in the subject property. The EIC records search also identified 65 studies which have been conducted within one mile of the current project, none of which include the subject property. The SLF search was negative for recorded sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity. A review of aerial photographs indicates that a residential structure was constructed on the property between 1962 and 1967. An additional residential structure and ancillary structure appears to have been added to the southeasternmost parcel between 1975 and 1978. By 2009, all structures within the project had been removed from the subject property. The survey of the project was conducted in a series of parallel survey transects spaced at 10-meter intervals on May 5, 2022. During the survey, it was noted that the property had been disturbed in the past due to clearing, discing, disposal of building materials, and ranching. Abandoned animal pens and a small cement slab were noted in the southeasternmost parcel. However, these features correspond to the 1975 to 1978

improvements to the project and are therefore not old enough to be evaluated under CEQA for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric.

1.3 Recommendations Summary

The subject property has been impacted by previous rural development, discing, and clearing. As such, the current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts, and cultural materials that may have been on-site could have been masked by the previous land disturbance across the property. Given the prior development within the project and the proximity to known features exploited by the prehistoric inhabitants of the area, such as Lake Elsinore, Wasson Creek, and the foothills surrounding Warm Springs Valley, there remains a potential that buried archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. In order to identify any cultural resources uncovered by the development of this project, a recommended condition of the development permit should require that all earthwork (grading or trenching) be monitored by an archaeologist and Native American monitor.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by Fairbrook Communities to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Dexter Village Project (PAR 2022-07) in the city of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. 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. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns which, in northwestern Riverside County, are concentrated around environments with accessible food and water.

The 22.5-acre Dexter Village Project is located northeast of Dexter Avenue, between 2nd and 3rd streets, within the Lake Elsinore Business District in the city of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The project includes APNs 377- 090-013, -037, -039, and -040 and is situated within Section 31, Township 5 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian on the USGS (7.5-minute) *Lake Elsinore, California* topographic quadrangle map (Figure 2.0–2). The project proposes a mixed-use development consisting of a multi-family residential apartment complex, recreation center, and associated infrastructure (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project with the assistance of Senior Field Archaeologist Clarence L. Hoff on May 5, 2022. The survey was conducted in parallel transects across the entirety of the project. Survey conditions were adequate, and ground visibility ranged from moderate to good. The technical report was prepared by Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison and Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. Andrew J. Garrison created the report graphics and Jacob Tidwell conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

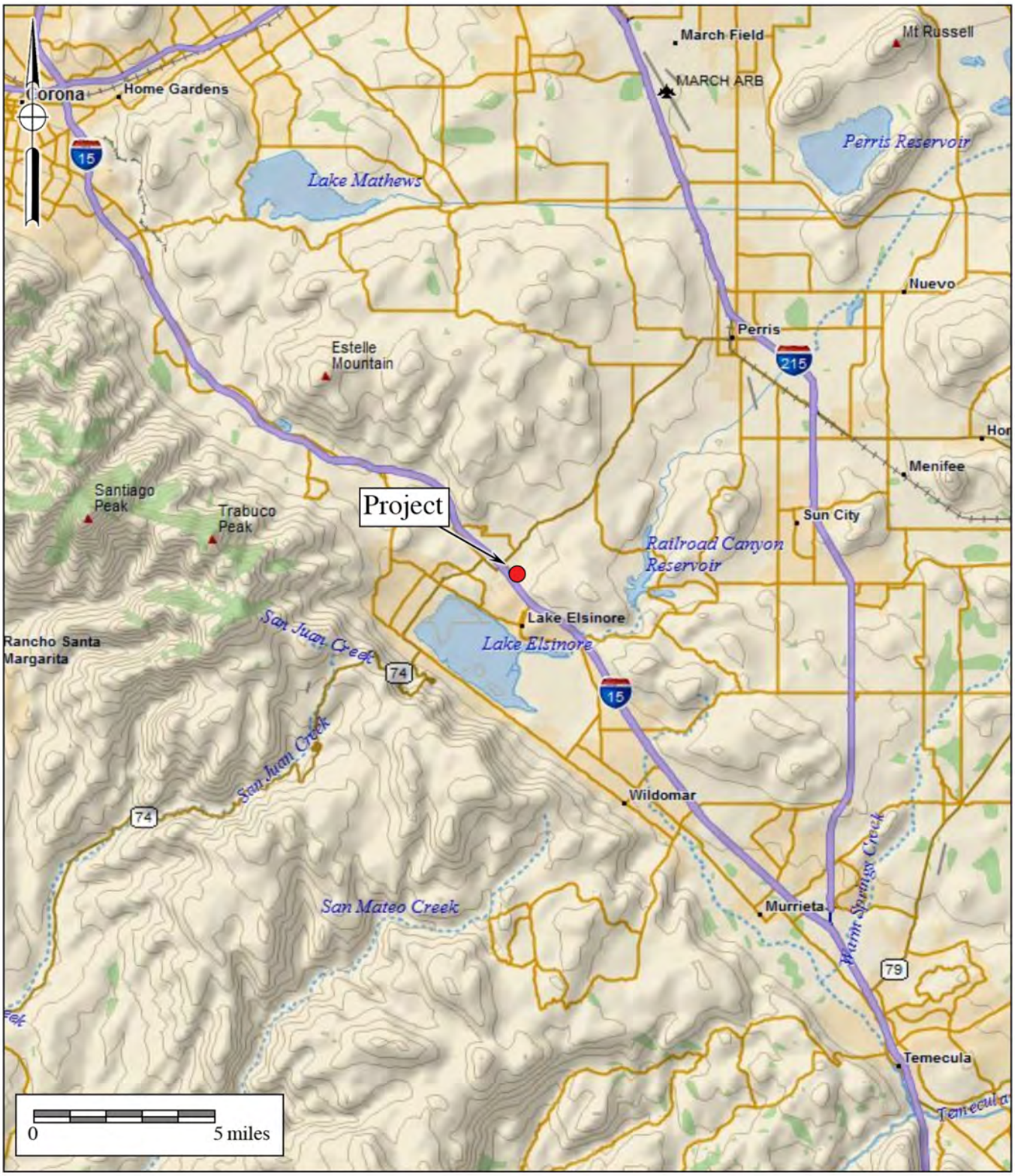

Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The Cove Apartments Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

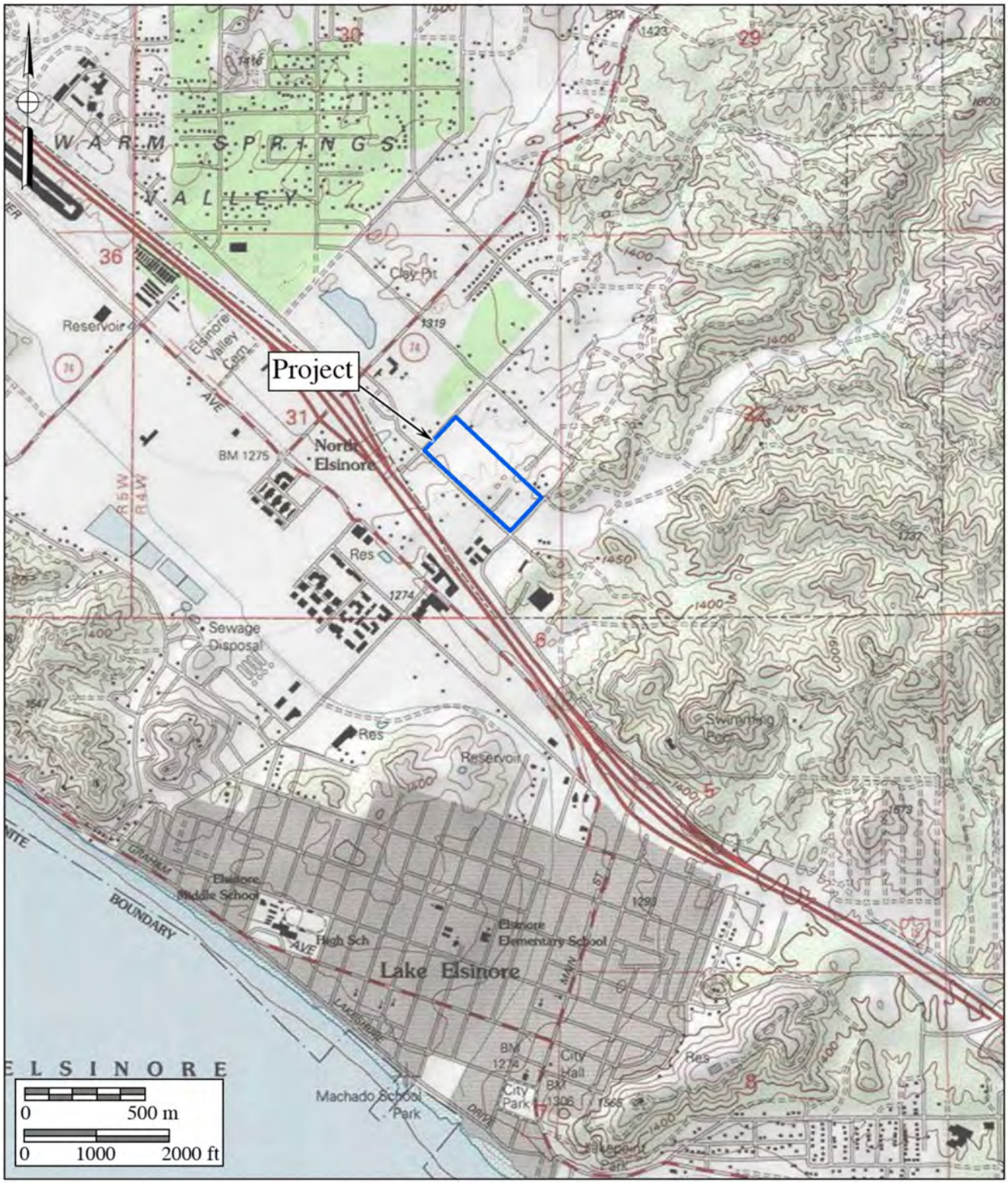

Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The Cove Apartments Project

USGS *Lake Elsinore* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

SITE SUMMARY

Total units:	447 units	(22 Affordable units or 5%)
Total net area:	22.5 ac	Zone: CMU-Commercial Mixed Use
Avg net density:	19.87 du/ac	
Rec Centers:	0.94 ac	

UNIT SUMMARY

6-PACK CLUSTER

Plan Type	Net S.F.	Bed/Bath	Stories	Garage	Total	Unit Mix	Total buildable SF
Plan 1	1,631	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	17	36%	27,727
Plan 2	1,779	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	16	34%	28,464
Plan 3	2,146	3+loft/4	2	2 car std.	14	30%	30,044
					47	100%	86,235

8-PACK CLUSTER

Plan Type	Net S.F.	Bed/Bath	Stories	Garage	Total	Unit Mix	Total buildable SF
Plan 1	1,323	3/2	2	2 car std.	14	25%	18,522
Plan 2	1,599	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	14	25%	22,386
Plan 3	1,756	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	14	25%	24,584
Plan 4	1,918	4/4	2	2 car std.	14	25%	26,852
					56	100%	92,344

FRONT LOAD CONDITION

Plan Type	Net S.F.	Bed/Bath	Stories	Garage	Total	Unit Mix	Total buildable SF
6-PACK - Plan 1	1,631	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	15	44%	24,465
6-PACK - Plan 2	1,779	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	11	32%	19,569
8-PACK - Plan 1	1,323	3/2	2	2 car std.	2	6%	2,646
8-PACK - Plan 2	1,599	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	2	6%	3,198
8-PACK - Plan 3	1,756	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	2	6%	3,512
8-PACK - Plan 4	1,918	4/4	2	2 car std.	2	6%	3,836
					34	100%	57,226

TOWNHOMES - UA RIVER

Plan Type	Net S.F.	Bed/Bath	Stories	Garage	Total	Unit Mix	Total buildable SF
Plan A	1,230	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	34	38%	41,820
Plan B	1,428	3/2.5	2	2 car std.	28	31%	39,844
Plan C	1,508	3/3	2	2 car std.	28	31%	42,224
					90	100%	123,888

TUCK UNDER APARTMENTS

Plan Type	Net S.F.	Bed/Bath	Stories	Garage	Total	Unit Mix	Total buildable SF
Plan 1	712	1/1	3	-	80	36%	56,960
Plan 2	1,031	2/2	3	-	100	45%	103,100
Plan 3	1,094	2/2	3	-	40	18%	43,760
					220	100%	203,820

PARKING SUMMARY

PARKING REQUIRED (LAKE ELSINORE CODE):

Residential-SFD:	
(2 garage spaces) =	274
(+ 2 open spaces) =	274
Residential-Multifamily (1 bed)	
(1 covered space =	80
0.66 open space)	53
Residential-Multifamily (2+ beds)	
(1 covered space =	230
1.33 open space)	307
Total Parking Space Required =	1,218

PARKING REQUIRED (CA STATE REQUIREMENTS PER WAIVER):

Residential-SFD	
(2 garage spaces) =	274
(+ 1 open space) =	137
Residential-Multifamily (1 bed)	
(1 covered space =	80
0.5 open space)	40
Residential-Multifamily (2+ beds)	
(1 covered space =	230
1 open space)	230
Total Parking Space Required =	991

PARKING PROVIDED:

Garage Space =	678
Private driveway Space =	146
Off-street Parking Space =	295
Total Parking Space Provided =	1,119

PARKING SUMMARY (APARTMENTS ONLY)

PARKING REQUIRED (LAKE ELSINORE CODE):

Residential-Multifamily (1 bed)	
(1 covered space =	80
0.66 open space)	53
Residential-Multifamily (2+ beds)	
(1 covered space =	140
1.33 open space)	187
Total Parking Space Required =	460

PARKING REQUIRED (CA STATE REQUIREMENTS PER WAIVER):

Residential-Multifamily (1 bed)	
(1 covered space =	80
0.5 open space)	40
Residential-Multifamily (2+ beds)	
(1 covered space =	140
1 open space)	140
Total Parking Space Required =	400

PARKING PROVIDED:

Garage Space =	224
Off-street Parking Space =	211
Total Parking Space Provided =	435

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Figure 2.0–3
Project Development Map
The Dexter Village Project

2.1 Previous Work

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the EIC at UCR. The EIC records search identified 37 resources (seven prehistoric and 30 historic) located within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which are in the subject property. The EIC records search also identified 65 studies that have been conducted within one mile of the current project, none of which include the subject property.

2.2 Project Setting

Riverside County lies in the Peninsular Range Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwestern to southeastern 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 project lies within the Elsinore Fault Zone, which is locally comprised of several active fault segments (Weber 1977; Morton and Weber 2003). The Elsinore Fault Zone forms a complex series of pull-apart basins, the largest and most pronounced of which forms a flat-floored, closed depression that is partly filled by the current alignment of Lake Elsinore.

Geologically, the project is primarily underlain by Holocene and late Pleistocene-aged young alluvial fan deposits that are composed of unconsolidated sandy alluvium. The eastern portion of the project is mapped as Mesozoic-aged black phyllite, a fissile metamorphic rock. The project's southern tip encompasses Holocene and late Pleistocene young alluvial channel deposits deposited by an ephemeral stream. Nearby, to the north of the project, is an outcrop of the fossiliferous Paleocene-aged Silverado Formation, which is composed of marine siltstones and sandstones. Most of the hilly terrain surrounding the project is composed of various plutonic and metamorphic rocks (Wirths 2022). The specific soils found on the property consist of Arbuckle gravelly loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, dry, MLRA 19 (AlC); Arbuckle gravelly loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes (AlE); Garretson gravelly very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (GdC); and Cortina gravelly coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (CnC) (NRCS 2019).

The project is situated in the southern extent of Warm Springs Valley and is relatively flat with an average elevation of 1,350 feet above mean sea level. East of the project, Wasson Creek cuts through a series of foothills as it drains south towards Lake Elsinore. Smaller ephemeral drainages also cross the property in a southern trajectory. The biological setting in the general area is largely disturbed, having been cleared and repeatedly disced. The vegetation found on the property primaily consists of non-native weeds and grasses along with a few eucalyptus, pine, tamarisk, and lilac trees. Modern (circa 1975 to 1978) animal pens indicate the property has been utilized in the past for ranching and housing livestock.

Vegetation near the project provided sufficient food resources to support human occupants in the prehistoric period. 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 drainages in the

immediate vicinity surrounding Wasson Canyon and Lake Elsinore. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species that are present today.

2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

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

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

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

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

2.3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000 YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat. This is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon, where over a 2,000-year period, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

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

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These

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

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardner (2010). Sutton and Gardner (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 Gardner (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 Gardner (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 Gardner (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 Gardner 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 Gardner 2010:8).

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

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

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

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

series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and the 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 the 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.

For the Luiseño, the general vicinity of the project (the lake itself) is considered an important cosmological center and is highly significant to the creation account of the '*Atáaxum* (Luiseño people). The Luiseño name for the lake is *Páayaxchi,* which also serves as the name for an ethnographically documented village northwest of the lake (Du Bois 1908; Kroeber 1976; Harrington 1978; O'Neil and Evans 1980; City of Lake Elsinore 2011). After becoming sick, the Luiseño deity *Wuyóot* is taken to the hot springs of Lake Elsinore for their healing qualities. The Luiseño consider *Wuyóot* a deity in their creation story as he was the first human and a prophet to the *Káamalam,* the First People. The Luiseño also believe that *Wuyóot* died at the hot springs of Lake Elsinore (DuBois 1908). As a result, the lake and its surrounding area are considered a place of significance to the Luiseño people. Approximately 1.5 miles south, along the northern shore of the Lake Elsinore, excavations at the multicomponent site known as the "Elsinore site" have provided a record of 8,500 years of occupation along the banks of the lake (Grenda 1997). Groups in the vicinity of the project, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory

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

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants

were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

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

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, the 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 Mojave 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 upon low terraces within canyons near water sources. These locations proved rich in food resources and 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, Mojave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and several other species such as grass seed. Several agricultural domesticates were acquired from the Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

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

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and

performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976). Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976). Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Cahuilla made baskets from rush, deer grass, and skunk brush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976). Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

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

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

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. The duties of the chief 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).

Men conducted most of the heavy labor. They hunted, fished, and traded 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). 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).

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 upon their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to

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

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

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

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

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked upon a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla,

at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

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

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

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

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

regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

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

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

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

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

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian navel orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive

irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of the citrus tree population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

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

Brief 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 the Rancho La Laguna (Stearns) land grant, travel, mining, and tourism. The area surrounding Lake Elsinore was granted in 1844 to Julian Manriquez under the name of "La Laguna de Temecula" (Gould 1936). In 1851, Abel Stearns acquired the 13,338-acre rancho, and the name "La Laguna" was established. The title was confirmed to Stearns in 1854; however, the land patent was not confirmed until 1872 (Gould 1936). By this time, Agustín Machado, who purchased the La Laguna ranch in 1858, already owned the property (Gould 1936; Lech 2004).

Machado held possession of the La Laguna Rancho until his death in 1865, after which it passed to his widow, Ramona Sepúlveda Machado (Gunther 1984). In 1873, Charles A. Sumner, an Englishman newly arrived in the area, purchased the majority of the La Laguna Rancho from Machado's widow (Hudson 1978; Gould 1936; Gunther 1984). Five hundred acres at the northwestern corner of Lake Elsinore were excluded from the sale and retained by Juan Machado, Agustín's eldest son. He continued to raise livestock on the property and reside in the Machado Adobe house (Hudson 1978). Sumner and his brother, Fred, primarily utilized the property for sheep ranching and raising cattle. They also planted what may have been the very first eucalyptus trees in southern California; however, in the late 1870s and early 1880s, the level of the lake began to recede, causing the Sumner family to mortgage their portion of Rancho La Laguna to the London and San Francisco Bank (Hudson 1978). By 1883, Franklin Heald, William Collier, and Donald and Margaret Collier Graham acquired the former Sumner land and later founded the town of Elsinore (City of Lake Elsinore 2021). Juan Machado's remaining acreage was sold in 1884 to George S. Irish, who later subdivided it in 1895 (Hudson 1978).

The primary transportation route through the settlements surrounding Lake Elsinore was the Southern Emigrant Road or "Old Emigrant Road," which extended through the region (Lech

2004; Miller 2012). 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, old Highway 71, and Interstate 15 (Tang et al. 2008). The Old Emigrant Road was among one of the most traveled gateways through the region during the nineteenth century, especially in 1858, when it was selected by John Butterfield's Overland Mail Company as a stagecoach line. In 1936, Janet Williams Gould, a local historian, postulated that the Machado Adobe was utilized as a stop for the Butterfield Stage; however, other research has indicated the stop could have been located elsewhere along Grand Avenue (Gould 1936; Gunther 1984; Kyle et al. 2002). Regardless, the Southern Emigrant Trail became less utilized toward 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 the twentieth century, the southern route was slightly shifted and labeled Highway 71. 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 traveled to the area, increasing the population of 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, a name selected by Margaret Graham Collier (Hudson 1978). In the late nineteenth century, the region experienced a boom due to gold mining between Elsinore and nearby Perris. The most prosperous mine was the Good Hope Mine (Plate 2.3–1), which produced over two million dollars' worth of gold (Hudson 1978).

Plate 2.3–1: The Good Hope Mine circa 1907.
(Photograph courtesy of Los Angeles Mining Review)

In addition to gold mining, the region is also known for tin ore, coal, clay, and asbestos mining. In 1887, the short-lived town of Lucerne was founded north of Elsinore (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 clay mining industries beginning to take form during the late nineteenth century (Gunther 1984; Tang et al. 2008). However, as the early twentieth century progressed, the vision for Lucerne never materialized.

In contrast to Lucerne, Alberhill, to the north, *did* experience a boom with the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad spur through the community in 1886 (Gunther 1984). In 1906, the California Fireproof Construction Company rebuilt and expanded the Terra Cotta City factory, but it only functioned for about six years (Hudson 1978). In 1915, the Pacific Clay Products Company of Los Angeles acquired the Terra Cotta City factory and 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).

During the 1920s, Elsinore began to establish itself as a recreational destination for many. The earliest attractions were the legendary Crescent Bathhouse, which was built in 1923. Historically, the Crescent Bathhouse attracted many Hollywood stars, such as Will Rogers. The bathhouse was listed on the NRHP in 1975 (Hudson 1978). In 1932, the Ortega Highway (SR 74) and the airport were opened, 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). Following World War II, during the 1950s, the lake went completely dry leading to its first artificial filling with water from the Metropolitan Water District's Colorado River Aqueduct in 1964 (City of Lake Elsinore 2021). In 1984, in response to flooding in 1981 and 1983, the Lake Elsinore Management Project (LEMP) lobbied for and obtained a United States Bureau of Reclamation Small Projects Act loan to build the levee system.

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand how 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 conducted for the Dexter Village Project included the survey of the 22.5-acre project. 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. The main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of cultural resources within the project. Thus, the research goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. 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 elementary resource evaluation programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions consider the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be

determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?

- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

Data Needs

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

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, the site type and function, the context of the resource(s), 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 cultural resource identified.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Dexter Village Project consisted of an institutional records search, a SLF search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 22.5-acre project, and 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 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius was requested from the EIC at UCR on May 9, 2022. The records search results are summarized in Section 4.1 and the complete records search is provided in Appendix B. BFSA also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) index, historic USGS data, and historic aerial photographs. In addition, land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office (GLO) website, were reviewed for pertinent project information, and the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with the CEQA review requirements, an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at 10-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project. The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on May 5, 2022. The survey process covered the entire project and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2).

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 Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will be filed at the EIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF from the NAHC to indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project. The results of the records search were negative. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

3.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of 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 CRHR (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 a 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 a 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 CRHR (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 CRHR, or not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or not identified in a 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 a 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 a 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 a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of a 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 CRHR; 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 a 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 a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR 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 a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code and 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 Environmental Impact Report, 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 requirements 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 requested from the EIC at UCR. The EIC search identified 37 resources (seven prehistoric and 30 historic) located within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which are in the subject property. The prehistoric resources include two bedrock milling sites and five isolates. The historic resources are characterized as one railroad grade, 15 single-family properties, one multi-family property, three ranch properties, one packing house, a café and casino recorded collectively as one resource, one cemetery, one set of foundations with landscaping, one set of bleacher foundations, one trash scatter, one can scatter, one privy with associated trash deposits, and two isolates.

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

Sites	Description
P-33-000640* and P-33-000641*	Prehistoric bedrock milling site
P-33-011216, P-33-013802, P-33-013803, P-33-015793, and P-33-017576	Prehistoric isolate
P-33-003832	Historic railroad grade
P-33-007028, P-33-007029, P-33-007044, P-33-007084, P-33-007085, P-33-007086, P-33-007087, P-33-007088, P-33-007170, P-33-007172, P-33-007179, P-33-007184, P-33-007193, P-33-007242, and P-33-028017	Historic single-family property
P-33-017019	Historic multi-family property
P-33-007228, P-33-007240, and P-33-015437	Historic ranch property
P-33-007200	Historic packing house
P-33-007243	Historic café and casino structures
P-33-015420	Historic cemetery
P-33-015794	Historic foundation(s) and landscaping
P-33-023614	Historic bleacher foundation(s)
P-33-016218	Historic trash scatter
P-33-017020	Historic can scatter
P-33-020339	Historic privy and trash deposits
P-33-024666 and P-33-024667	Historic isolate

**Could not be relocated, 1978*

The EIC records search also identified 65 studies which have been conducted within one mile of the current project, none of which include the subject property. The full records search results can be found in Appendix B.

BFSA also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory
- Historic USGS maps including the 1901 *Elsinore* (30-minute), 1942 *Lake Elsinore* (15-minute), and 1953 and 1970 editions of the *Elsinore* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangles
- Aerial photographs (1938, 1962, 1967, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1994, 2006, 2009, and 2022)

None of these additional sources identified any potential resources within the subject property. The historical maps and aerial photographs show that the property was historically utilized for agriculture. The first map to show any structures within the project is the 1970 edition of the *Lake Elsinore* (7.5-minute) quadrangle, which shows a structure within APN 377-090-039. This structure was likely constructed within the project between 1962 and 1967. This was determined because the records from 1938 and 1962 both show the project as vacant while the structure, possibly a residence, is visible on the next available photograph from 1967. Little change to the property is visible on the 1974 and 1975 aerial photographs; however, by 1978, an ancillary structure is visible near the 1967 residence and an additional structure, possibly a residence along with associated features, is visible in the southeasternmost parcel (APN 377-090-013) at the corner of Dexter Avenue and 2nd Street. Subsequent photographs show only minor changes to the property until 1994, when the late 1970s structure in the southeasternmost parcel is no longer visible. Further, between 2006 and 2009, the 1960s residence and all associated structures were removed from the project. As such, current aerial photographs show the property as vacant land.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF from the NAHC. The SLF search was negative for recorded sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity. All NAHC correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

4.2 Results of the Field Survey

The archaeological survey of the project was conducted on May 5, 2022, by Senior Field Archaeologist Clarence L. Hoff. All elements of the survey were directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological survey of the property was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals that covered the entirety of the project. The entire property was accessible and ground visibility fluctuated, averaging approximately 70 percent, due to pockets of dense vegetation that hindered

visibility in some areas. The vegetation found on the property primarily consists of non-native weeds and grasses with a few eucalyptus, pine, tamarisk, and lilac trees (Plates 4.2–1 and 4.2–2).

During the survey it was noted that the property has been disturbed due to past clearing, discing, disposal of building materials, and ranching. Piles of pushed dirt and concrete rubble were noted in the southern half of the project, which were possibly created when the property was cleared between 2006 and 2009 (Plate 4.2–3). Abandoned animal pens (Plate 4.2–4) and a small cement slab were noted in the southeasternmost parcel. However, these features correspond to the circa 1975 to 1978 improvements to the project and, therefore, are not old enough to be evaluated under CEQA for the CRHR. The survey did not result in the identification of any cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric.

Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the project facing southeast.

Plate 4.2–2: Overview of the project facing north.

Plate 4.2–3: Overview of pushed dirt and piles of concrete facing east/southeast.

Plate 4.2–4: Overview of 1975 to 1978 animal pen, facing northeast.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Dexter Village Project was negative for the presence of cultural resources. However, as previously stated, the project did contain structures as early as 1962, and the level of disturbance associated with the prior development on the subject property is unknown. When land is cleared, disced, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is typically lost. Therefore, whether archaeological resources have ever existed on the project is unclear. The current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts. Any cultural materials that may have been on-site could have been masked by the prior development and clearing of the project. Given the prior development within the project and the proximity to known features exploited by the prehistoric inhabitants of the area, such as Lake Elsinore, Wasson Creek, and the foothills surrounding Warm Springs Valley, there remains a potential that buried archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with the implementation of a cultural resources monitoring program conducted by an archaeologist and Native American representative during the grading of the property.

5.1 General Project Monitoring

Monitoring of the Dexter Village Project during ground-disturbing activities by a qualified archaeologist is recommended to ensure that if buried features (*i.e.,* human remains, hearths, or historic deposits) are present, they will be handled in a timely and proper manner.

Recommended Grading Monitoring Program

A grading monitoring program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources within the Dexter Village 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 in the form of a letter from the project archaeologist to the lead agency stating that a Secretary of the Interior (SOI) qualified archaeologist has been retained to implement the monitoring program.
2) The project applicant shall provide Native American monitoring during grading. The Native American monitor shall work in concert with the archaeological monitor to observe ground disturbances and search for cultural materials.
3) The SOI qualified archaeologist shall attend the pregrading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
4) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and tribal representative 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.

6) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field so the monitored grading can proceed.
7) 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. If any human bones are discovered, the Riverside County Coroner's Office and the lead agency shall be contacted. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the NAHC, shall be contacted in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.
8) 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.
9) 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.
10) 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.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

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

April 11, 2025

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. In *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2).

Miller, Anne J.
2012 *The Southern Emigrant Trail through Riverside County*. AuthorHouse, Bloomington, Indiana.

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

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1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

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

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1985 The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20, Sierra Del Mar. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
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2010 Reconceptualizing the Encinitas Tradition of Southern California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 42(4):1–64.

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

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1961 Early Gathering Complexes of Western San Diego County: Results and Interpretations of an Archaeological Survey. In *Archaeological Survey Annual Report 1960-1961*. University of California, Los Angeles.

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Wirths, Todd A.
2022 Paleontological Assessment for the Dexter Village Project, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Prepared for and on file with BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (formerly Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.), Poway, California.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa.perennialenv.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 Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company **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

2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Station Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Barnaba Soccer Fields and Event Space Project, San Diego County, California.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2608 South Escondido Boulevard Project, City of Escondido. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Quail Ridge Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dudley Pomona Project, Pomona, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 10407 Elm Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Olivenhain Apartments Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Sanctuary Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Borrego Springs 141 Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Natwar Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Morningstar Marguerite Project, Mission Viejo, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Industrial Wilson Avenue Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hanna Banning Project, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resources Negative Findings for the SNC Mixed Use Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resources Study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stemley 42nd Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 320 West Cedar Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-032 and -033, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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.

Brian F. Smith, MA

Senior Advisor

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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

President/Principal Investigator **1977–2024**
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith served as the president and principal historical and archaeological consultant for BFSA Environmental Services. For more than 32 years, he conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies included 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

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 eighteenth century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Hanford Nuclear Site at the Washington Closure Hanford Project, Washington: As part of the massive remediation project at the nuclear site, BFSA prepared a mitigation monitoring plan for the removal of the historic dump site associated with the Hanford Construction Camp occupied from 1943 to 1945 as part of the Manhattan Project to develop the atom bomb. The monitoring plan was implemented and resulted in the completion of a report entitled "Atomic Archaeology: The Manhattan Project's Hanford Engineer Works Construction Camp Historic Landfill Study" (2012) that documented the material discards of the 50,000 people the occupied the camp and constructed the reactors needed for atomic weapons.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra

Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), 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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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; co-authorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)