

**HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 32535**

**Near the Community of Wildomar  
Riverside County, California**

**Submitted to:**

H. Jei Kim  
Pacific Coast Land Consultants, Inc.  
41769 Enterprise Circle North, Suite 201  
Temecula, CA 92590

**Submitted by:**

Bai Tang, Principal Investigator  
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator  
Matthew Wetherbee, Archaeologist/Report Writer  
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist  
CRM TECH  
4472 Orange Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

June 7, 2005

CRM TECH Contract #1608  
Approximately 31.5 Acres  
Assessor's Parcel Numbers 380-090-012; 380-100-004, -005, -006;  
380-110-005, -006; 380-120-001, -002; and 380-130-001, -002  
USGS Wildomar and Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' Quadrangles  
Section 1, T7S R4W, SBBM; Partially within the Rancho La Laguna (Stearns) Land Grant

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In May, 2005, at the request of Pacific Coast Land Consultants, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 31.5 acres of rural land in an unincorporated area near the community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map No. 32535, is located south of Catt Road and northwest of Clinton Keith Road. It lies partially within the Rancho La Laguna (Stearns) land grant and partially within the north half of Section 1, T7S R4W, San Bernardino Base Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed residential development project. The County of Riverside, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the County of Riverside with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the County of Riverside a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY .....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	1
SETTING.....	3
Current Natural Setting.....	3
Cultural Setting .....	4
Ethnohistoric Context .....	4
Historic Context .....	4
RESEARCH METHODS.....	5
Records Search .....	5
Historical Research .....	5
Field Survey.....	6
RESULTS AND FINDINGS .....	6
Records Search Results .....	6
Historical Research Results.....	6
Field Survey Results .....	8
DISCUSSION.....	9
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	10
CONCLUSION.....	11
CERTIFICATION.....	11
REFERENCES .....	12
APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS .....	13

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project area .....	2
Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area .....	3
Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies.....	7
Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1854-1880.....	8
Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898.....	8
Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939.....	8
Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951.....	9
Figure 9. Modern residential buildings in the project area .....	9

## INTRODUCTION

In May, 2005, at the request of Pacific Coast Land Consultants, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 31.5 acres of rural land in an unincorporated area near the community of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map No. 32535, is located south of Catt Road and northwest of Clinton Keith Road. It lies partially within the Rancho La Laguna (Stearns) land grant and partially within the north half of Section 1, T7S R4W, San Bernardino Base Meridian (Fig. 2). The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed residential development project. The County of Riverside, as Lead Agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.).

CRM TECH performed the present study to provide the County of Riverside with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area, as mandated by CEQA. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.

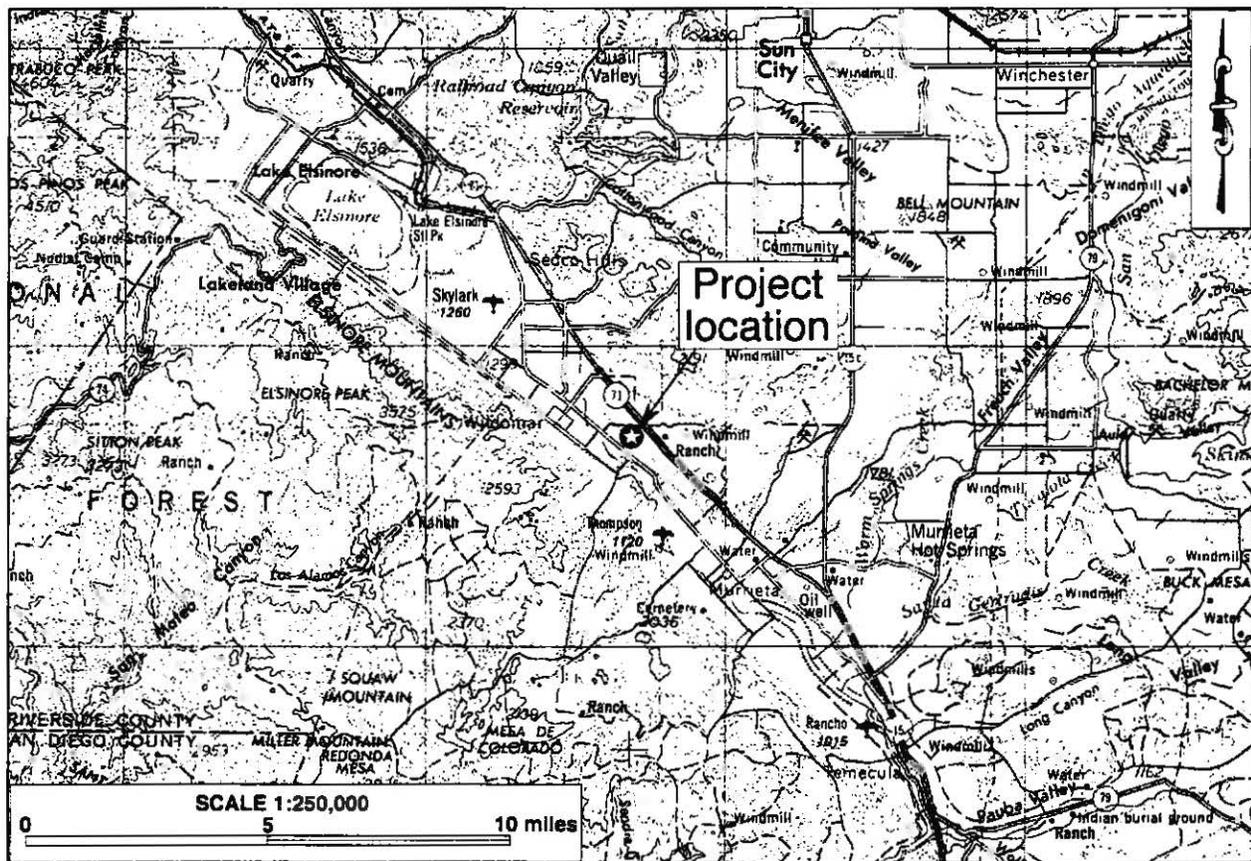


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1979a])

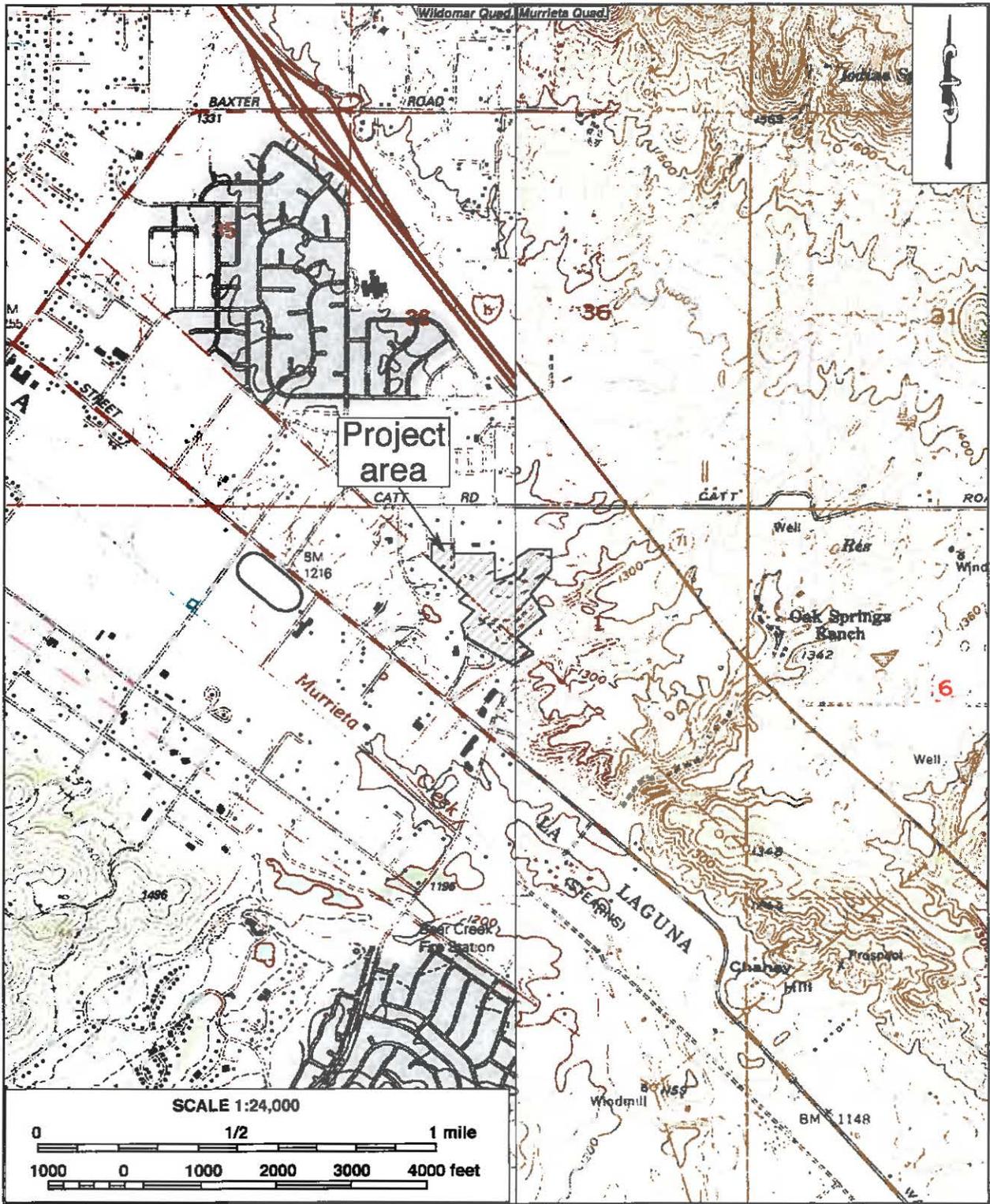


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Murrieta and Wildomar, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangles [USGS 1979b; 1997])

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the rolling hills along the northeastern edge of the Elsinore Valley, near the southeastern end of the narrow valley where it connects with the Temecula Valley. The property slopes down from northeast to southwest, with elevations ranging approximately from 1,250 feet to 1,310 feet above mean sea level. There are several small hills within the project area, and a number drainages traverse through the property from the north and the northeast to the southwest.

The large property is bounded mostly by fencelines, dirt roads and vacant land. The project area retains most of its native integrity, however, some disturbances to the natural landscape are evident due to previous construction and agricultural activities, most notably around existing residences and olive and eucalyptus groves. Six residences and associated structures, on relatively large lots, currently occupy portions of the project area. Several fencelines and roads traverse through the property, delineating the different parcels. The vegetation on the property consists of a dense growth of buckwheat, sage, foxtails, datura, wild mustard, various small grasses/shrubs, and an assortment of introduced domestic trees including eucalyptus, pepper, and pine (Fig. 3).



Figure 3. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photo taken on May 23, 2005; view to the north)

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Ethnohistoric Context

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

Archaeological discoveries at Lake Elsinore and Domenigoni Valley place humans in this part of southern California as early as 8,000 to 9,000 years ago. Over the years there have been many sequences and chronologies proposed for the prehistoric cultural history of inland southern California, but at the present time there are not enough archaeological data to fine-tune these sequences into units any smaller than a few, very broadly defined periods. The various existing schemes were summarized by Grenda (1993), who offered the following basic timeline:

11,000-8,000 years ago	Pleistocene/Early Holocene (Early Man) Period
8,000-5,500 years ago	San Dieguito Period
5,500-1,500 years ago	Millingstone/La Jolla-Pauma/Archaic/Encinitas Period
1,500-300 years ago	Late Prehistoric/Luiseño Period

The more recent Native American history in California, beginning with the first European contact, is chronologized by anthropologists and historians as follows:

1500-1770s	Long-distance contact with Europeans
1770s-1830s	Mission Period
1830s-1850s	Rancho Period
1850s-1880s	American Migration to California
1880s-present	Reservation Period

### Historic Context

After the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769, what is today the southwestern portion of Riverside County, consisting of the Temescal, Elsinore, and Temecula Valleys, became the first region in the county to be settled by non-Indians. In 1818-1819, Leandro José Serrano, a Spanish soldier from San Diego, established a cattle ranch in the Temescal Valley under a temporary occupancy and grazing permit issued by Mission San Luis Rey (Jennings et al. 1993:91). Around the same time, with the Temecula Valley growing into Mission San Luis Rey's principal grain producer, the mission fathers established a granary, a chapel, and a residence for the *majordomo* at the Luiseño village of *Temeeku*, near present-day Temecula (Hudson 1989:19).

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

vicinity of the project area, three large land grants were issued during this period, Rancho La Laguna, Rancho Temecula, and Rancho Santa Rosa. Rancho La Laguna, which encompassed the southwestern portion of the project area, was originally granted to Julian Manriquez in 1844, but is best remembered today in association with its second and third owners, Abel Stearns and the Augustin Machado family. As elsewhere in Alta California, cattle raising was the most prevalent economic activity on these and other nearby ranchos, until the influx of American settlers eventually brought an end to this now-romanticized lifestyle in the second half of the 19th century.

In the wake of the massive waves of immigration from the eastern states, a land boom swept through much of southern California in the 1880s. The small community of Wildomar was one of the hundreds of boom towns created during this period. It was founded in 1886 by William Collier and Donald Graham at the site of a minor station on the Santa Fe Railroad (Gunther 1984:572). Initially named Wildon, the town was renamed Wildomar within the same year, a name coined from the first names of the founders and that of Margaret Graham, Collier's sister and Graham's wife (*ibid.*). Since its birth, "Wildomar has remained a quiet farming community, with a scattering of residents who liked living in its restful environment" (Hudson 1978:175). During recent decades, however, Wildomar has experienced a new boom in residential development and, like many other communities in southwestern Riverside County, has begun to take on more and more the characteristics of a "bedroom community" in support of the fast growing industries in nearby Orange County.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### RECORDS SEARCH

On May 16, 2005, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resource Information System.

### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Bai "Tom" Tang (see App. 1 for qualifications) on the basis of published literature in local and regional history and historic maps depicting the project vicinity. Among maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1880-1899 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901, 1942, and 1953. These maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

On May 23, 2005, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester (see App. 1 for qualifications) and Native American monitor Junior QuisQuis from the Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area. During the survey, Ballester and QuisQuis walked parallel north-south and east-west transects spaced 15 meters (ca. 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor (0%) to fair (70%) due to the dense vegetation growth. The results of the survey are discussed below.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on or adjacent to the property. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show at least 22 previous cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land and linear features, including one tract adjacent to the subject property on the west (Fig. 4). As a result of these studies, thirteen archaeological/historical sites and three isolates have been identified within the scope of the records search.

Five of the sites and the three isolates were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in nature, consisting mainly of scatters of chipped stone and groundstone artifacts. The remaining sites include a segment of the California Southern Railroad, a Santa Fe subsidiary, which was originally constructed in 1882-1883 but was removed in 1935. Another site contained both prehistoric and historic-period components, including chipped stone and groundstone pieces and a trash dump. Five historic-era buildings consisting of single-family dwellings dating to the 1880s-1930s and a water conveyance system dating to the 1930s-1940s were also recorded within the scope of the records search. None of these previously recorded sites or isolates was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them requires further consideration during this study.

### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH RESULTS**

Historical sources consulted for this study indicated that no settlement or development activities were evident within the project boundaries prior to 1951. Between 1854 and 1880, the only man-made feature noted in the project vicinity was a road traversing evidently a short distance to the southeast of the project area (Fig. 5). The road was part of the historic Southern Emigrant Road, also known as the Butterfield Route, among a host of other names, one of the most important early transportation arteries in southern California. The presence of the Southern Emigrant Road, however, apparently had little lasting impact on the Wildomar area until the onset of the great southern California land boom of the 1880s (Figs. 5, 6).

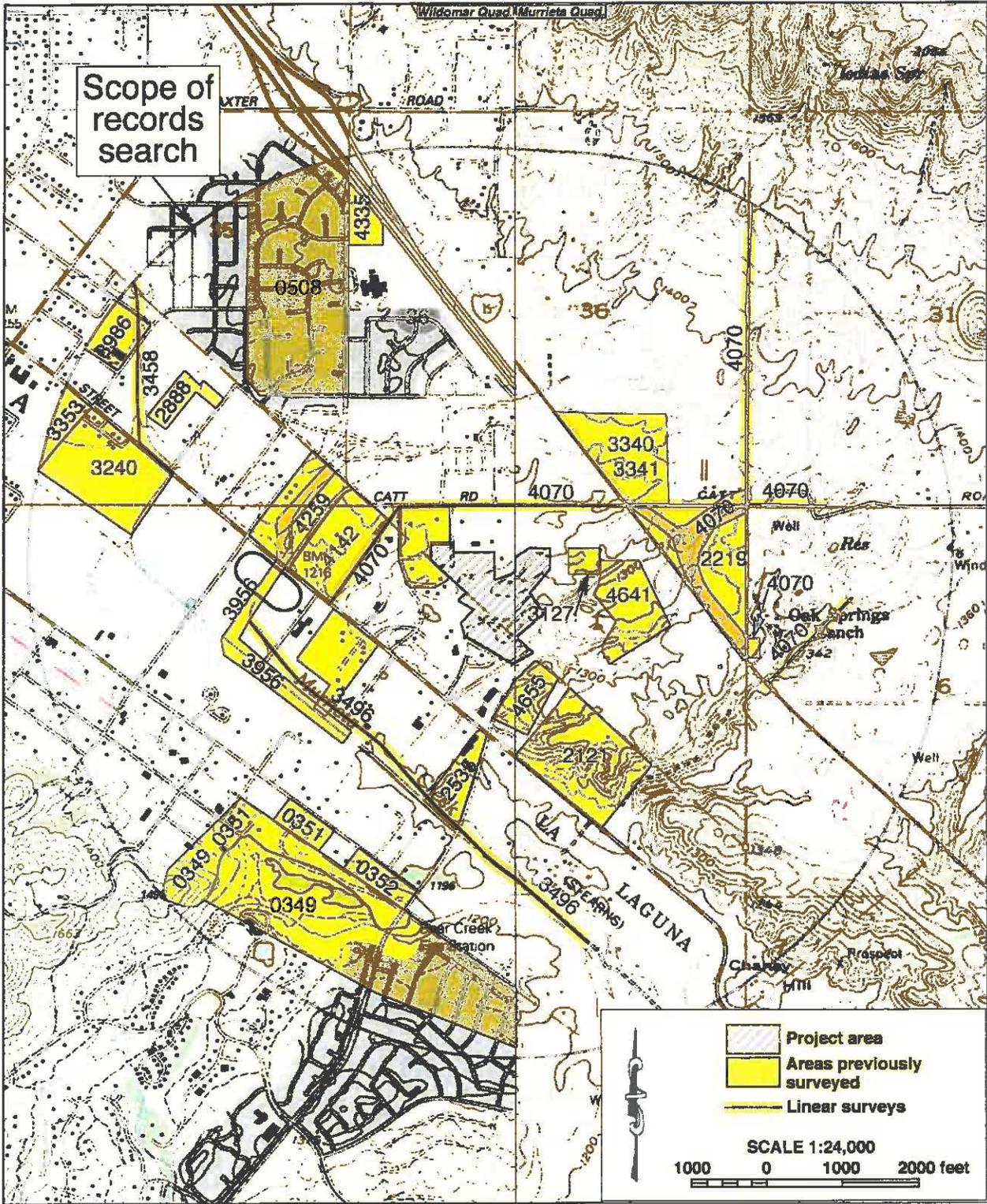


Figure 4. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical / archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

By the late 1890s, the nearby towns of Wildomar and Murrieta were well established, but the only evidence of human activities within the project area was a winding dirt road extending in a northeast-southwest direction (Fig. 6). As late as the 1930s-1950s, the subject property remained vacant and undeveloped, except perhaps as farmland (Figs. 7, 8). It was not until sometime between 1951 and 1985 that the first buildings appeared within the boundaries of the project area (USGS 1988).

### FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The intensive-level field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The entire project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods, but none was found. All of the existing buildings on the property are clearly modern in origin (Fig. 9), and

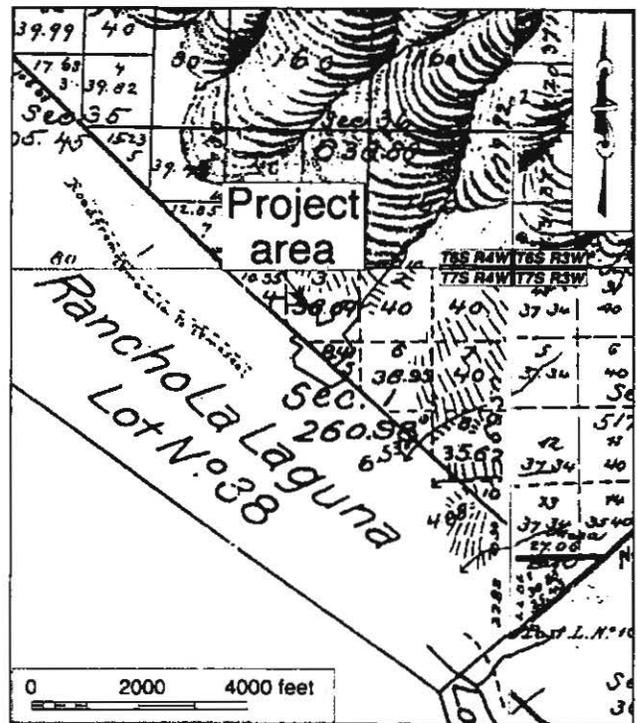


Figure 5. The project area and vicinity in 1854-1880. (Source: GLO 1880a; 1880b; 1883; 1899)

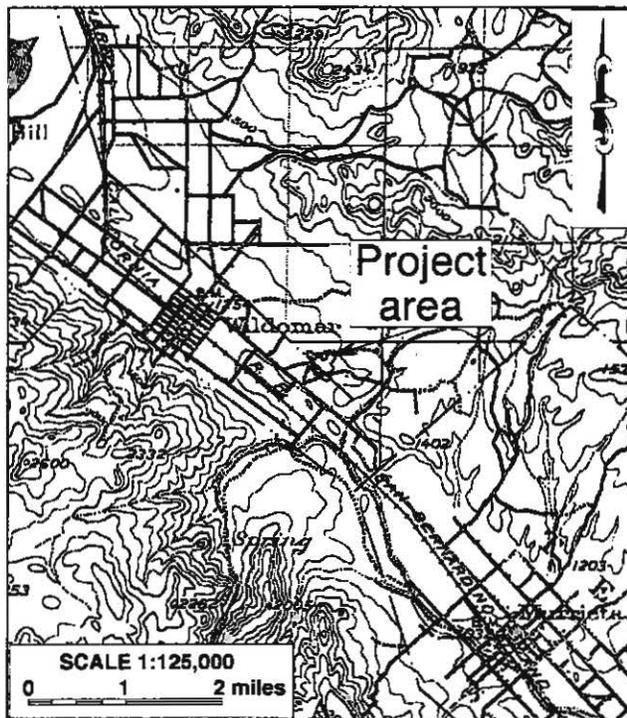


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1898. (Source: USGS 1901)

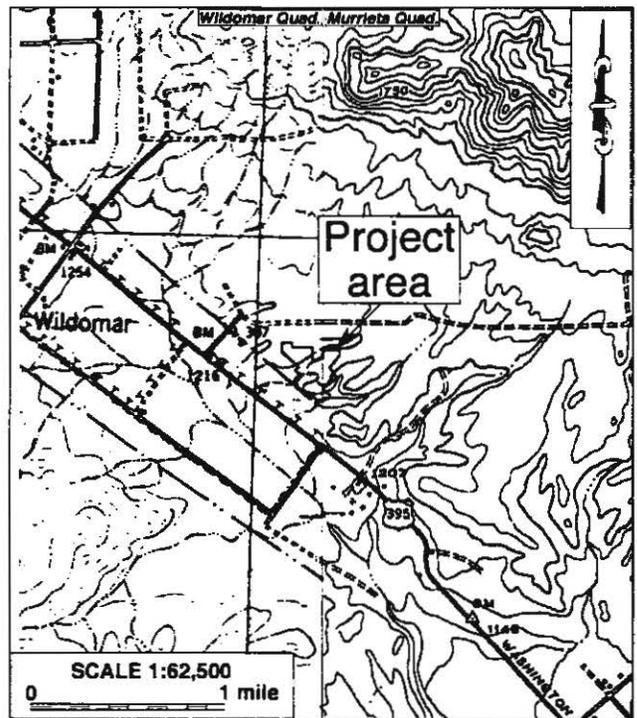


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1942a; 1942b)

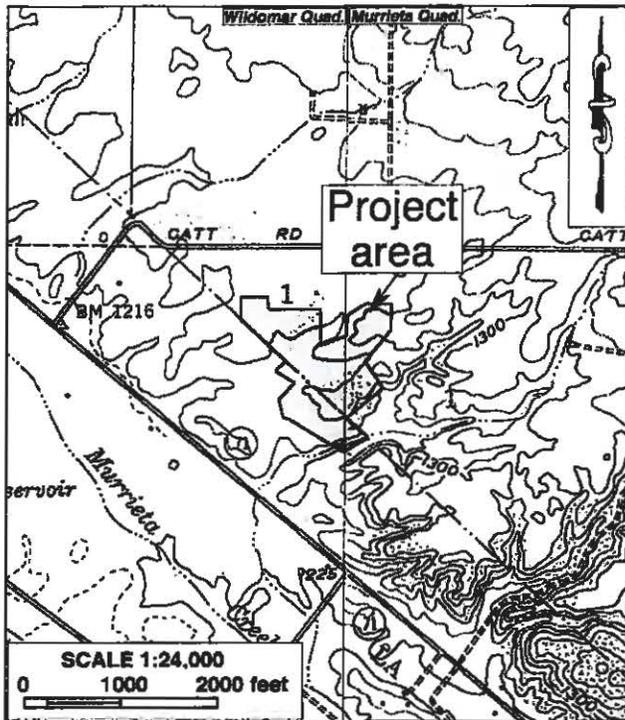


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1951.  
(Source: USGS 1953a; 1953b)

therefore require no further study. In sum, no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered during the field survey.

## DISCUSSION

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

According to PRC §5020.1(j), "historical resource" includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant



Figure 9. Modern residential buildings in the project area. (Photos taken on May 23, 2005)

in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term "historical resources" applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)).

Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that "a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

As discussed above, the records search, the historical research, and the field survey have all produced negative results, and no potential "historical resources" were encountered in the project area. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, this study concludes that *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Since no historical resources were encountered during the course of this study, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of Riverside:

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

## CONCLUSION

The foregoing report has provided background information on the project area, outlined the methods used in the current study, and presented the results of the various avenues of research. Throughout the course of the study, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, the County of Riverside may reach a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources, with the condition that any buried cultural materials unearthed during earth-moving activities be examined and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist prior to further disturbances.

**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.

**DATE:** 6/27/05

**SIGNED:** 

## REFERENCES

- Bean, Lowell John, and Florence C. Shipek  
1978 Luiseño. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8: *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer; pp. 550-563. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1880a Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1854-1880.  
1880b Plat Map: Township No. 6 South Range No. 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1854-1880.  
1883 Plat Map: Township No. 7 South Range No. 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1854-1880.  
1899 Plat Map: Township No. 7 South Range No. 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1854-1880.
- Grenda, Donn  
1993 Archaeological Treatment Plan for CA-RIV-2798/H, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- Gunther, Jane Davies  
1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Jane Davies Gunther, Riverside.
- Hudson, Tom  
1978 *Lake Elsinore Valley: Its Story, 1776-1977*. Lake Elsinore Downtown Business Association and City of Lake Elsinore Centennial, Lake Elsinore.  
1989 *A Thousand Years in Temecula Valley*. Reprinted by Old Town Temecula Museum, Temecula.
- Jennings, Bill, Ron Baker, Tom Patterson, and Diana Seider (ed.)  
1993 *Guide to the Historic Landmarks of Riverside County, California*. Riverside County Historical Commission Press, Riverside.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.  
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Strong, William Duncan  
1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)  
1901 Map: Elsinore, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.  
1942a Map: Lake Elsinore, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.  
1942b Map: Murrieta, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1939.  
1953a Map: Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.  
1953b Map: Wildomar, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951.  
1979a Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.  
1979b Map: Murrieta, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1976.  
1988 Map: Wildomar, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1953 edition photorevised in 1985.  
1997 Map: Wildomar, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); imagery taken in 1994.

**APPENDIX 1:  
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Honors and Awards**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

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

**Membership**

California Preservation Foundation.

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

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

**Research Interests**

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

**Cultural Resources Management Reports**

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

**Memberships**

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER**  
**Matthew Wetherbee, Msc., RPA\***

**Education**

- 2004 Paleontological monitoring training session presented by Cogstone Resource Management, Santa Ana, California.
- 2004 Msc., Palaeoecology of Human Societies, University College London, London, England.
- 2001 Archaeological field school, North Kharga Oasis Survey, Western desert of Egypt, Greco-Roman period, Egypt.
- 1999-2001 Study abroad at the American University in Cairo, Egypt.
- 2000 B.A., Anthropology (emphasis in Archaeology and Zooarchaeology), University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC).
- 1999 Archaeological Field School, San Juan Bautista Historical Mission, Monterey, California, in conjunction with UCSC.
- 1997 A.A., Anthropology, Irvine Valley College, Irvine, California.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, Saddleback College, San Juan Capistrano, California.

**Professional Experience**

- 2004-2003-2004 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 2003-2004 Archaeologist, Cogstone Resource Management, Santa Ana, California.
- Fieldwork, lab technician, taphonomist.
- 2003-2004 Archaeologist, Viejo California, Mission Viejo, California.
- Survey, testing, data recovery, and monitoring.
- 2002 Archaeologist, SWCA, Mission Viejo, California.
- Filed crew member for archaeological surveys, mitigation excavations, and monitoring.
- 2001 Research Assistant, Theban Mapping Project, the American University in Cairo, Egypt.
- 1999-2001 Archaeological assistant to Dr. Salima Ikram, the American University in Cairo.
- Assisted with the Animal Mummy Project at the Cairo Egyptian Museum, and various Egyptology and zooarchaeological research.

**Publications**

- 2004 "Making a Duck Mummy and Discovering a Secret of the Ancient Technology," in *KMT: A Modern Journal of Ancient Egypt*, Vol.15(2).

**Conference Papers**

- 2000 "Recipe for the Afterlife," Mummification in Ancient Egypt. American Research Center in Egypt conference at U.C. Berkeley.

**Membership**

- \* Register of Professional Archaeologists.  
American Research Center in Egypt.

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR**  
**Daniel Ballester, B.A.**

**Education**

- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.  
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.  
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.  
2002 "Historic Archaeology Workshop," presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside.

**Professional Experience**

- 2002- Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
• Report writing, site record preparation, and supervisory responsibilities over all aspects of fieldwork and field crew.  
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.  
• Survey, testing, data recovery, monitoring, and mapping.  
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego.  
• Two and a half months of excavations on Topomai village site, Marine Corp Air Station, Camp Pendleton.  
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas.  
• Two weeks of excavations on a site on Red Beach, Camp Pendleton, and two weeks of survey in Camp Pendleton, Otay Mesa, and Encinitas.  
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.  
• Two weeks of survey in Anza Borrego Desert State Park and Eureka Valley, Death Valley National Park.

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

**Education**

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

**Professional Experience**

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside.

**Honors and Awards**

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