

**Appendix D:**  
**Cultural Resources Supporting Information**

**D.1 - Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Update**  
**July 5, 2013**

**CRM TECH**

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

July 5, 2013

James C. Kieckhafer, Managing Director  
Golden Eagle Multi Family Properties, LLC  
6201 Oak Canyon, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92618

Re: Update to Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey  
Assessor's Parcel No. 380-290-029 (Siena Apartments Project)  
City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract No. 2716

Dear Mr. Kieckhafer:

At your request, we have conducted a historical / archaeological resources records search, an archaeological field survey, and Native American consultation on the property referenced above. The subject property of these procedures is the area of potential effects for the proposed Siena Apartments Project, and is located on the north side of Prielipp Road, between Elizabeth Lane and Jana Lane, in the east half of Section 6, T7S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the USGS Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Fig. 1).

As you are probably aware, the project area was previously the subject of a standard Phase I historical / archaeological resources survey completed by Jean A. Keller, Ph.D., in 2005 (copy attached). The scope of that study also included a records search and an archaeological field survey, along with historical background research. No cultural resources of either prehistoric or historic origin were encountered during that survey, and all features associated with a ranch complex located in the southeastern corner of the property was found to be modern in age and thus not to constitute a potential "historical resource," as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (Keller 2005:26).

The present study is intended to be an update and a supplement to Keller's 2005 survey. The Native American consultation aspect of the study, an additional research approach, is included in the scope of work in accordance with current professional practice and typical agency requirement.

**Records Search**

The records search for this study was conducted on June 11, 2013, by CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester, B.A., at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside. The results of the records search indicate that the 2005 survey was evidently the only previous cultural resources study that covered the project area (Fig. 2), and that no historical / archaeological sites were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

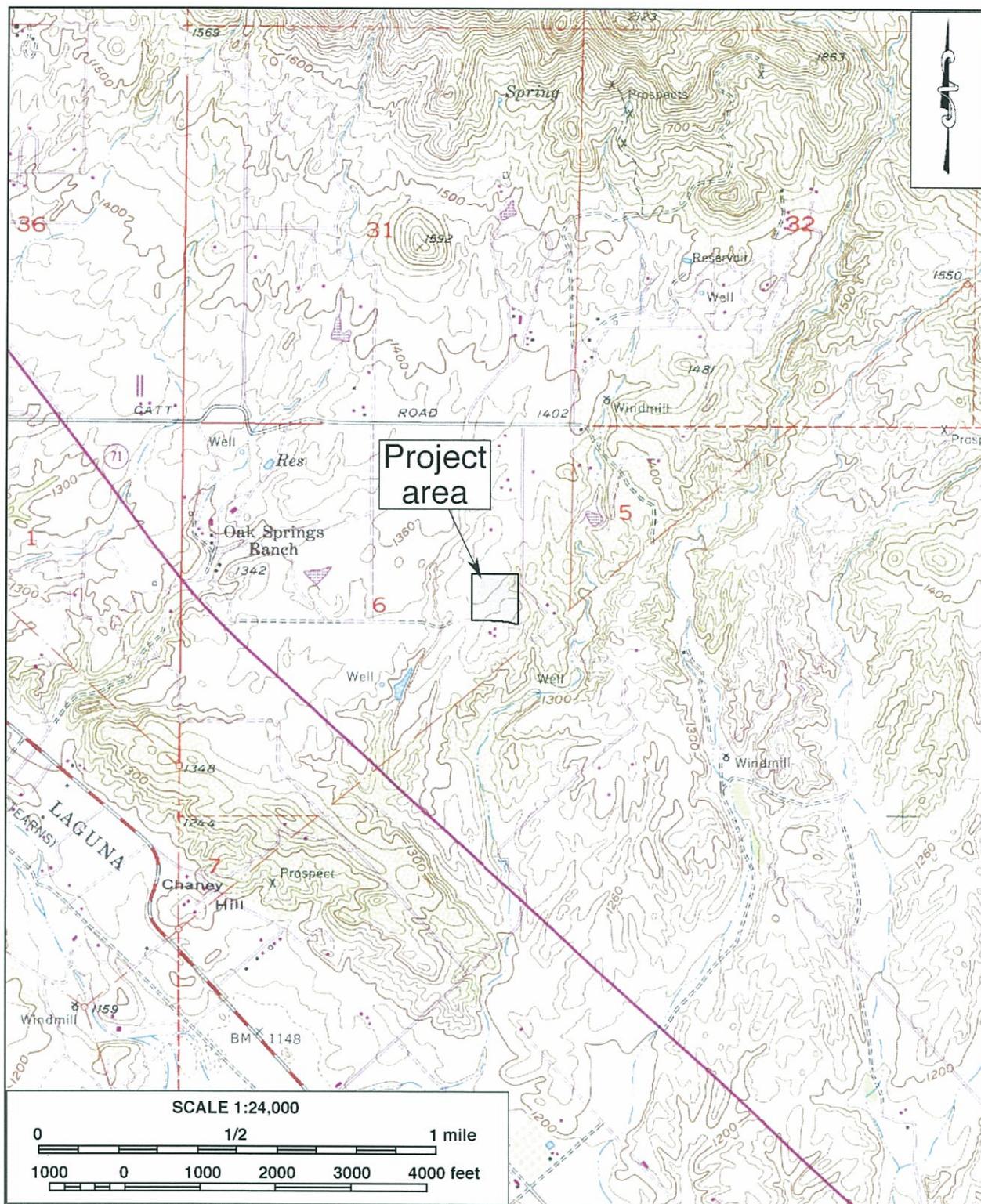


Figure 1. Project area. (Based on USGS Murrieta, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle)

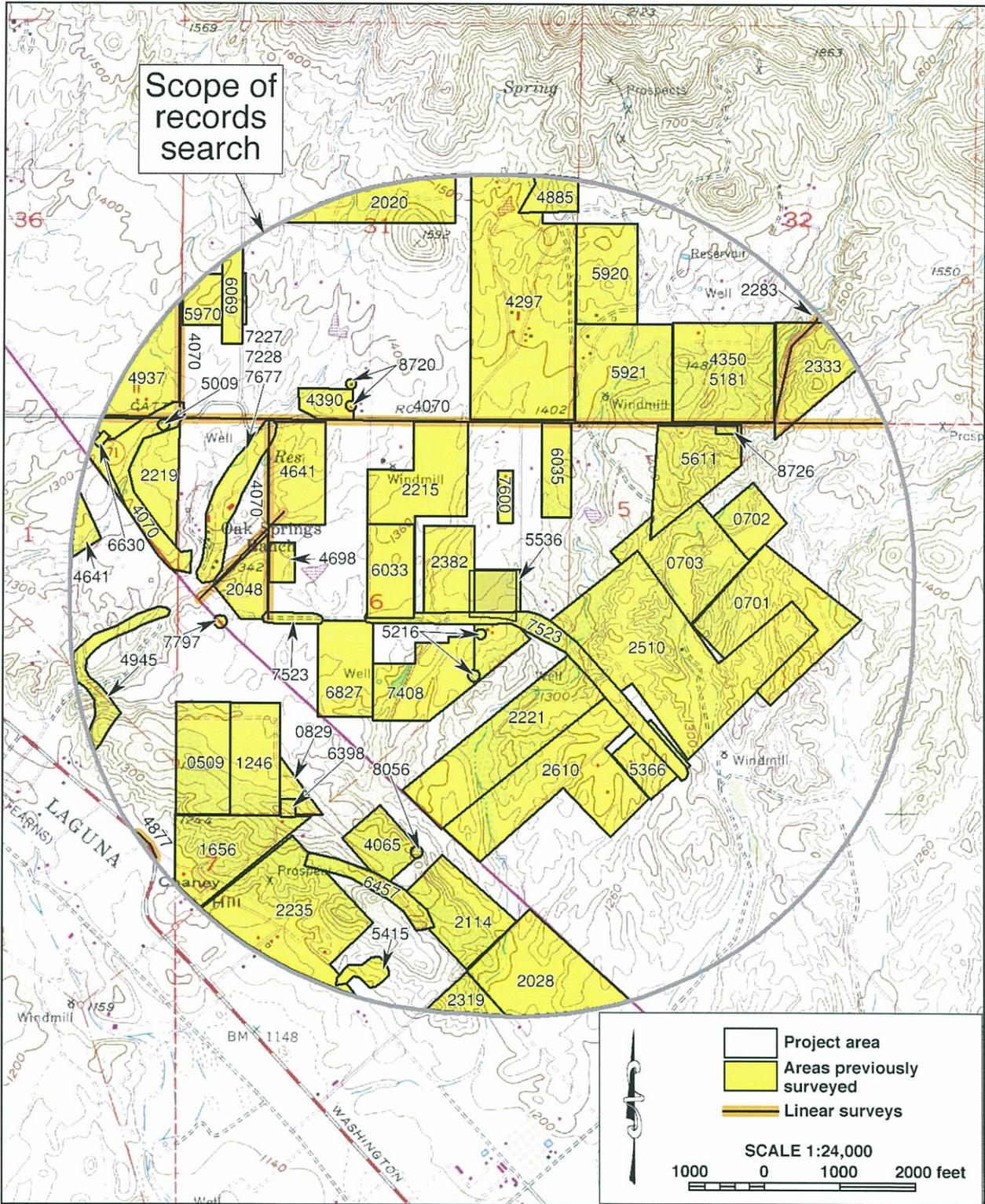


Figure 2. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by current EIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
33-003405	Grinding slick on granite boulder
33-007804	Schwartz House, ca. 1934
33-008652	Sparse lithic scatter
33-008654	Four historic-period artifacts, 1930-1950
33-008948	Isolate (quartz flake)
33-008949	Sparse lithic scatter
33-011434	Fire-affected lithic flakes
33-011435	Isolate (quartz hammerstone)
33-011436	Isolate (granite metate fragment)
33-013913	Lithic scatter
33-015304	Isolate (quartz flake)
33-015305	Isolate (andesite flake)
33-017366	Sparse lithic scatter

Outside the project area but within a one-mile radius, EIC records show a large number of previous cultural resources studies covering various tracts of land and linear features, including the adjacent property to the west and the Prielipp Road/Jackson Avenue alignment to the south (Fig. 2). As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, eight historical/archaeological sites and five isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—have been recorded within the scope of the records search, as listed in Table 1. None of these sites or isolates was found within or adjacent to the project area, and thus none of them requires any further consideration in association with this project.

### **Native American Consultation**

On June 6, 2012, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file (see App. 1). In the meantime, the nearby Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians was notified on the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited to participate (see App. 1). The Pechanga Band subsequently assigned a Native American monitor to accompany CRM TECH personnel on the field survey (see below).

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated July 3 that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the APE, but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region.

Upon receiving the commission's reply, on July 5 CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 12 individuals on the referral list. In addition, Steven Estrada, Environmental Director for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, John Gomez, Jr., Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, and Yvonne Markle, Environmental Office Manager for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, were also contacted in accordance with past tribal requests.

Due to time constraints, this report is prepared before the local Native American representatives have had an opportunity to reply, but any concerns expressed by the

Native American groups in future correspondence will be reported to you and to the City of Wildomar immediately.

### **Field Survey**

On June 14, 2013, Daniel Ballester carried out a reconnaissance-level field survey of the project area with the assistance of Native American monitor Loren Garcia from the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians. During the survey, Ballester and Garcia walked parallel north-south transects spaced 20 meters (approx. 66 feet) apart across the entire project area. Ground visibility was fair to excellent (70-100%) despite the scattered vegetation growth on portions of the property (Fig. 3).

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The modern ranch complex, reportedly postdating 1979 (Keller 2005:26), was noted in the southeastern corner of the project area (Fig. 4), but no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered throughout the course of the fieldwork.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the research results summarized above, we concur with the conclusion of the 2005 study that no "historical resources" are present within the project area (Keller 2005:27). No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by the



Figure 3. Overview of the project area. (Photo taken on June 14, 2013; view to the south)

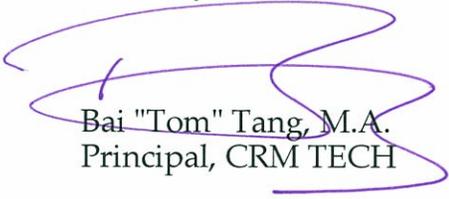


Figure 4. Modern buildings in the project area. (Photo taken on June 14, 2013; view to the northeast)

2005 study and the present study. If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, however, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions regarding this study or need any further information, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,

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

## References

Keller, Jean A.  
2005 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Hidden Springs Ranch, APN 380-290-029, ±9.5 Acres of Land near Wildomar, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside (copy attached).

**APPENDIX 1**

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES\***

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\* A total of 15 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

June 6, 2013

David Singleton  
Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Sacred Lands File Check and Native American Contact List Request

Dear Mr. Singleton:

This is to request a records search in the Commission's the Sacred Lands Files and a Native American contact list for the project referenced below:

**Project:** Siena Apartments, APN 380-290-029 (approximately 9.2 acres)  
(CRM TECH Contract No. 2716)

**City and County:** City of Wildomar, Riverside County

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Murrieta, Calif. (1:24,000)

**Section(s)** 6 **Township** 7 South **Range** 3 West **SB** **BM** (see attached map)

**Contact:** Nina Gallardo **Company:** CRM TECH

**Address:** 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

**Phone:** (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405 **E-mail:** ngallardo@crmtech.us

**Project Description:** Construction of an apartment complex

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need more information or have any questions.  
Thank you for your assistance.

**From:** Daniel Ballester <dballester@crmtech.us>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 11, 2013 2:34 PM  
**To:** rbasquez@pechanga-nsn.gov; Anna Hoover <ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov>  
**Subject:** Surveys

Hi, Raymond and Anna,

I hope you guys are doing well. I just want to let you guys know that on Thursday this week, I am planning on doing three surveys out in the Murrieta/Wildomar area and in Lake Elsinore. These projects range from 7 to 9 acres in size. The project located in Lake Elsinore will be an intensive survey, while the two projects in Murrieta/Wildomar will be done at a recon level since they have both been surveyed in recent years. I have included maps for these projects.

If you guys would like to go, just let me know.

Thanks and take care,

Daniel Ballester  
CRM TECH  
909-376-7842 cell  
909-882-6400 office

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
COMMISSION**

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3715  
Fax (916) 373-5471  
www.nahc.ca.gov  
e-mail: ds\_nahc@pacbell.net

July 3, 2013

Ms. Nina Gallardo, RPA

**CRM TECH**

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

Sent by FAX to: 909-824-6405  
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the  
**"Sienna Apartments Project,"** located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside  
County, California.

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

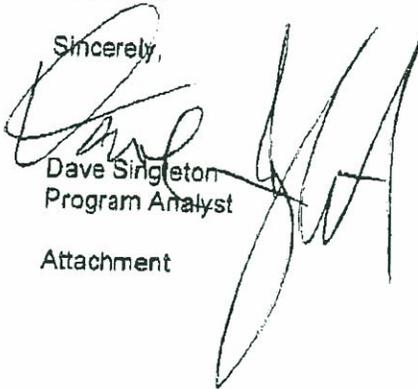
A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural place(s) in the project site submitted, based on the USGS coordinates submitted as part of the 'Area of Potential Effect. (APE).' Note also that the NAHC SLF Inventory is not exhaustive; therefore, the absence of archaeological or Native American sacred places does not preclude their existence. Other data sources for Native American sacred places/sites should also be contacted. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only sources of presence of traditional cultural places or sites.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 604; *EPIC v. Johnson*), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes, individuals/organization who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project area. As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local governments and project developers contact the tribal governments and individuals to determine if any cultural places might be impacted by the proposed action. If a response is not received in two weeks of notification the NAHC requests that a follow telephone call be made to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dave Singleton', written over the printed name and title.

Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
July 3, 2013**

Pala Band of Mission Indians  
Historic Preservation Office/Shasta Gaughen  
35008 Pala Temecula Road, Luiseno  
Pala, CA 92059 Cupeno  
PMB 50  
(760) 891-3515  
sgaughen@palatribe.com  
(760) 742-3189 Fax

Pauma & Yuima Reservation  
Randall Majel, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 369 Luiseno  
Pauma Valley CA 92061  
paumareservation@aol.com  
(760) 742-1289  
(760) 742-3422 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA 92593  
(951) 770-8100  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.  
gov  
(951) 506-9491 Fax

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

Rincon Band of Mission Indians  
Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preationv. Officer  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
jmurphy@rincontribe.org  
(760) 297-2635  
(760) 297-2639 Fax

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians  
John Marcus, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla  
Anza, CA 92539  
(951) 659-2700  
(951) 659-2228 Fax

Rincon Band of Mission Indians  
Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson  
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno  
Valley Center, CA 92082  
bomazzetti@aol.com  
(760) 749-1051  
(760) 749-8901 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula, CA 92593  
(951) 770-6100  
hlaibach@pechanga-nsn.  
gov  
(951) 695-1778 FAX

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.3 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.34 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Sienna Apartments Project, located in the City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts  
Riverside County  
July 3, 2013

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Luther Salgado, Chairperson  
PO Box 391760 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net  
915-763-5549

Pechanga Cultural Resources Department  
Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst  
P.O. Box 2183 Luiseño  
Temecula , CA 92593  
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov  
951-770-8104  
(951) 694-0446 - FAX

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS  
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno  
San Jacinto , CA 92581  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 663-5279  
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Sierra Apartments Project; located in the City of Lake Elsinore; Riverside County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

July 5, 2013

Randall Majel, Chairperson  
Pauma and Yuima Reservation  
P. O. Box 369  
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

RE: Siena Apartments  
Approx. 9.2 Acres in the City of Wildomar  
Riverside County, California  
CRM TECH Contract #2716

Dear Mr. Majel:

Golden Eagle Multi-family Properties, LLC, is proposing to build an apartment complex known as Siena Apartments on roughly 9.2 acres of undeveloped land on the north side of Prielipp Road, between Elizabeth Lane and Jana Lane, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. The accompanying map, based on the USGS Murrieta, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of the project area in Section 6, T7S R3W, SBBM. CRM TECH has been hired to conduct a cultural resource study, including the Native American scoping, for this project.

In a letter dated July 3, 2013, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center, located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, no historical/archaeological sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the project area. There are 11 recorded prehistoric sites and isolates within a one-mile radius of the project area, consisting of a bedrock milling feature with a single slick and scattered chipped-stone and groundstone artifacts. In addition, two recorded historic-period sites are located within the one-mile radius, including a residence and various small artifacts.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other sites of Native American traditional cultural value within or near the project area. Any information or concerns may be forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, which is the City of Wildomar for CEQA-compliance purposes. We would also like to clarify that CRM TECH, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, is not the appropriate entity to initiate government-to-government consultations. Thank you for the time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo  
CRM TECH  
E-mail: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: project area map

**ATTACHMENT**  
**2005 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

RI-5536  
108 6899

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

OF

HIDDEN SPRINGS RANCH  
APN 380-290-029

± 9.5 ACRES OF LAND NEAR WILDOMAR  
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
USGS MURRIETA, CALIFORNIA QUADRANGLE, 7.5' SERIES

by

Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.  
Cultural Resources Consultant  
1042 N. El Camino Real, Suite B-244  
Encinitas, California 92024

Prepared For:

October 2005

Gary Esmiek  
c/o Markham Development Management Group, Inc.  
41635 Enterprise Circle North, Suite B  
Temecula, CA 92590-5614

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I Cultural resources Assessment of Hidden Springs Ranch / APN 380-290-029 (hereafter, APN 380-290-029) was conducted at the request of the project sponsor, Mr. Gary Esmiek. The subject property encompasses  $\pm$  9.5 acres of land east of Elizabeth Lane, west of Jana Lane, south of Bunny Trail, and north of Preilipp Road near the community of Wildomar in southwestern Riverside County.

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

No cultural resources of either prehistoric or historical origin were observed within the project boundaries during the field survey. Therefore, neither additional research nor mitigation is recommended.

## INTRODUCTION

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

The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment commenced with a review of maps, site records, and reports at the California Archaeological Inventory and California Historical Resources Information System/ Eastern Information Center at the University of California, Riverside. A literature search of available publications and archival materials pertaining to the subject property followed the records search. Finally, a comprehensive on-foot field survey of the subject property was conducted for the purpose of locating, documenting, and evaluating all existing cultural resources within its boundaries.

The proposed project, currently entitled Hidden Springs Ranch / APN 380-290-029, is a multi-family residential development (Fig.1). As shown on the USGS Murrieta, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series, the ±9.5-acre subject property is located in Section 6 of Township 7 south, Range 3 west SBBM (Fig. 2). Land encompassed by the subject property is situated in a rapidly urbanizing area near the community of Wildomar in southwestern Riverside County. Current land use is rural residential and vacant; adjacent land use to the north and east is rural residential, to the west is vacant and a construction yard, and land use to the south is multi-family residential. Disturbances to the property are substantial, the result of grading, vehicular traffic, and trash dumping. In addition, a mobilehome, garage, and associated features are located on the southeast corner of the subject property, the construction and occupation of which have contributed to property disturbances.

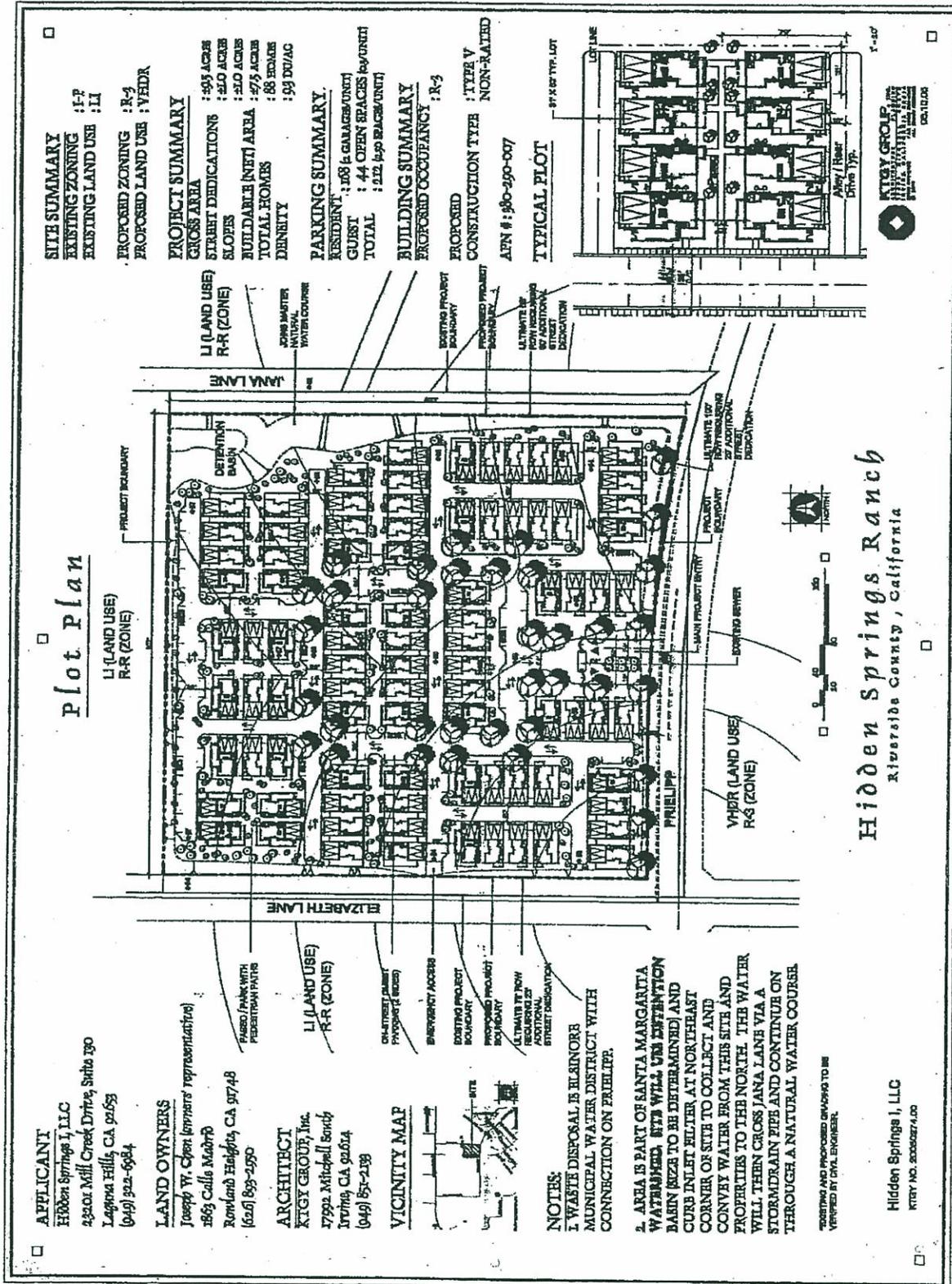


Figure 1: Hidden Springs Ranch / APN 380-290-029.

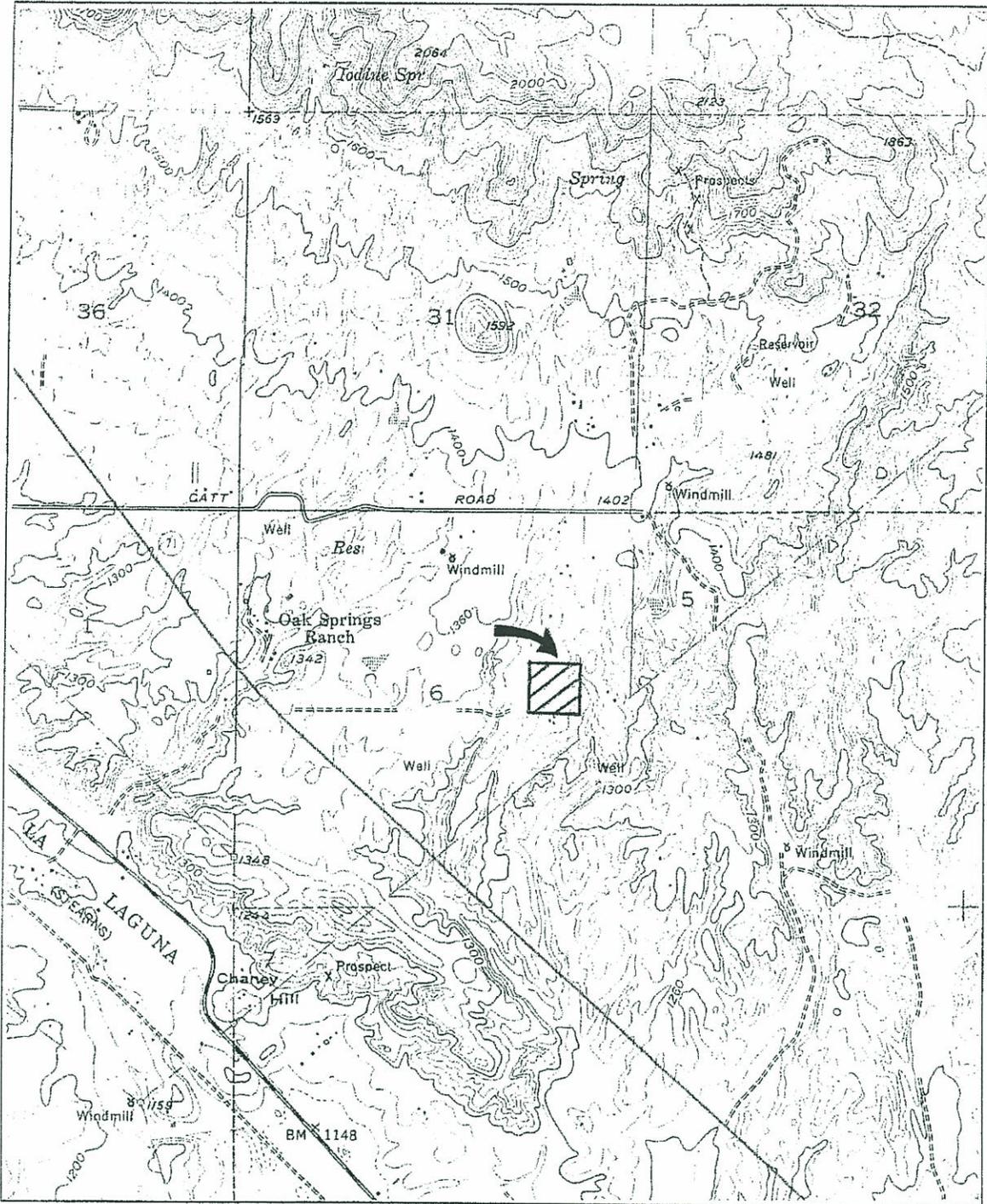


Figure 2: Location of Hidden Springs Ranch / APN 380-290-029 near Wildomar in southwestern Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Murrieta, California Topographic Map, 7.5' series (1953 / photorevised 1979). Scale 1:24,000.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

### Topography and Geology

The subject property lies east of the community of Wildomar in southwestern Riverside County (Fig. 3). This is a topographically diverse region with Cottonwood Canyon to the north, French Valley to the east, Gavilan Mountain to the south, and Elsinore Peak to the west. The project area is located on the eastern margin of the Elsinore Mountains, a portion of the Northern Peninsular Ranges of Southern California. The inland escarpment of this range comprises the Elsinore Fault Zone. Virtually all drainage in the vicinity of the subject property has been channelized, but the natural flow pattern is generally in a southwesterly direction toward Murrieta Creek, which ultimately drains into the Santa Margarita River south of Temecula. For the most part, drainage in this region is intermittent, occurring only as the result of seasonal precipitation.

Topographically, the subject property is comprised of rolling contours and a low hillock in the southeastern property corner (Fig. 4). Elevations within the project boundaries range from a low of 1340.0 feet above sea level near the southeastern corner to a high of approximately 1380.0 above sea level near the northwestern property corner. A permanent source of water was not observed within the project boundaries during the field survey, but a detention basin in the northeastern property corner has obviously held a great deal of standing water, apparently receiving drainage from all surrounding properties.

Geological formations within the Northern Peninsular Range province are generally comprised of a great mass of granitic rocks called the Southern California Batholith. Representative rock types include gabbro, diorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, and granite, with quartz diorite predominating. Exposed bedrock outcrops suitable for food processing, rock art, or shelter by indigenous peoples of the region are not found within the boundaries of the subject property. Loose lithic material is present in only limited quantities, none of which would have been suitable for aboriginal tool production.

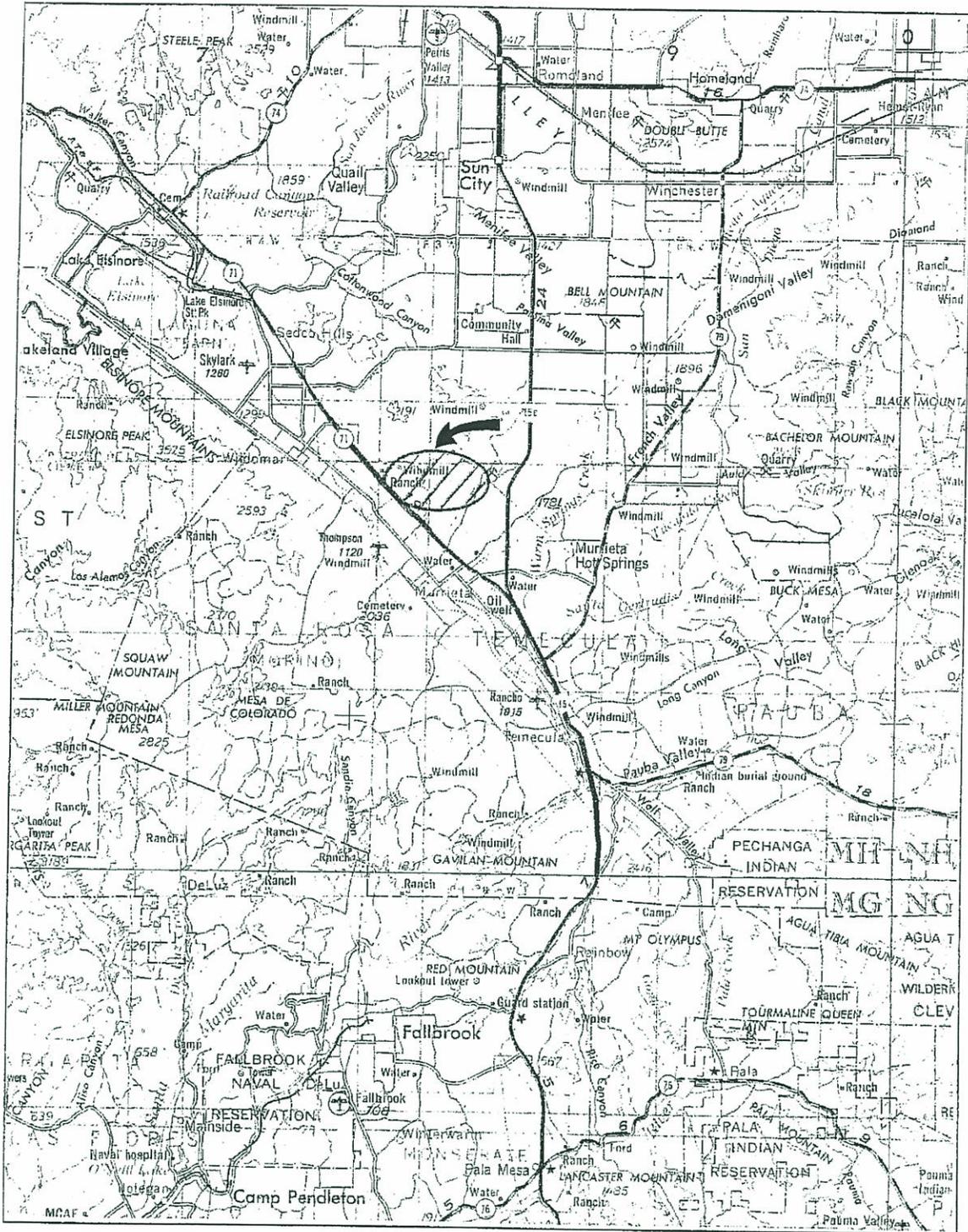


Figure 3: Location of the study area relative to southwestern Riverside County. Adapted from USGS Santa Ana, California Topographic Map (1959). Scale 1:250,000.



Figure 4: Panoramic view of the subject property. Looking northeast from the southwestern property corner.

### Biology

Native vegetation within the boundaries of the subject property is limited to isolated stands of California Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) scattered throughout the property, as well as moderate density growth of California Buckwheat and White Sage (*Salvia apiana*) in the drainage channel that runs along the eastern property boundary. The majority of native vegetation has been removed in conjunction with rural residential occupation and periodic discing. A variety of introduced grasses and weeds now covers most of the property. Prior to development, the subject property would have been host to plant species representative of the Coastal Sage-Scrub Plant Community (Munz 1973). Characteristic plant species of this native community include, but are not limited to, California Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), Black Sage (*Salvia mellifera*), White Sage (*Salvia apiana*), Lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), and a grassland understory. Many of the plants originally found within the boundaries of the subject property were utilized extensively by Native Americans for food, medicine, and implement production.

During both the prehistoric and historic periods, an abundance of faunal species undoubtedly inhabited the study area. However, due to regional urbanization, the current faunal community is restricted to those species that can exist in proximity to humans, such as Valley Pocket Gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), Audobon's Cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), California Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), Coyote (*Canis latrans*), and Western Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).

### Climate

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

Discussion

Natural resources located within the boundaries of the subject property offered few potential subsistence sources that could be utilized by the indigenous peoples of the region. Local vegetal and faunal resources could provide some food, components for medicines, tools, or construction materials. Tool quality lithic material is not available and there are no bedrock outcrops suitable for food processing, rock art, or shelter are located within the property boundaries. The absence of a permanent source of water would have greatly decreased the desirability of the property for habitation by native peoples, although an intermittent source of water would have been present. Defensive locations preferred for habitation are not present.

Criteria for habitation during the historical era were generally somewhat different than for aboriginal occupation since later populations did not depend solely on environmental conditions for survival. During the historical era the subject parcel would probably have been considered desirable due to the availability flat tillable soil, location near Wildomar and Murrieta, and its proximity to major transportation corridors.

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistory

On the basis of currently available archaeological research, occupation of southern California by human populations is believed to have begun at least 10,000 years ago. Theories proposing much earlier occupation, specifically during the Pleistocene Age, exist but at this time, archaeological evidence has not been fully substantiating. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, only human occupation within the last 10,000 years will be addressed.

A time frame of occupation may be determined on the basis of characteristic cultural resources. These comprise what are known as cultural traditions or complexes. It is through the presence or absence of time-sensitive artifacts at a particular site that the apparent time of occupation may be suggested.

In general, the earliest established cultural tradition in southern California is accepted to be the San Dieguito Tradition, first described by Malcolm Rogers in the 1920's. The San Dieguito people in general were nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included large domed scrapers, leaf-shaped knives and projectile points, stemmed projectile points, chipped stone crescentics, and hammerstones (Rogers 1939; Rogers 1966). The San Dieguito Tradition was further divided by Rogers (1966) into three phases: San Dieguito I is only found in the desert regions, while San Dieguito II and III occur on both sides of the Peninsular Ranges. Rogers felt that these phases formed a sequence in which increasing specialization and refinement of tool types were the key elements. Although absolute dates for the various phase changes have not been hypothesized or fully substantiated by a stratigraphic sequence, the San Dieguito Tradition as a whole is believed to have existed from approximately 7000 to 10,000 years ago (8000 to 5000 B.C.).

Throughout southwestern California, the La Jolla Complex followed the San Dieguito occupation. The La Jolla Complex, as first described by Rogers (1939, 1945), then redefined by Harding (1951), is recognized primarily by the presence of millingstone

assemblages within shell middens. Characteristic cultural resources of the La Jolla complex include basined millingstones, unshaped manos, flaked stone tools, shell middens, and a few Pinto-like projectile points. Flexed inhumations, with heads pointing north, under stone cairns, are also present (Rogers 1939, 1945; Warren et al 1961).

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

The Pauma Tradition, first identified by D. L. True in 1958, may be an inland variant of the La Jolla Complex, exhibiting a shift to a hunting and gathering economy, rather than one based on shellfish gathering. Implications of this shift are an increase in number and variety of stone tools and a decrease in the amount of shell (Meighan 1954; True 1958; Warren 1961; True 1977). At this time, it is not known whether the Pauma Complex represents the seasonal occupation of inland sites by La Jollan groups, or whether it represents a shift from a coastal to a non-coastal cultural adaptation by the same people.

The late prehistoric period in southwestern California, beginning approximately 2000 years ago, was a time of cultural transformations brought about by a variety of factors. One of the resultant developments was a shift toward land-based gathering instead of coastal shellfish gathering. At some time thereafter, acorn processing was introduced and because of this new subsistence focus, aboriginal land use patterns shifted to the interior upland regions and away from the previously favored coastal areas (True 1966:290).

The late period is represented by the San Luis Rey Complex, first identified by Meighan (1954) and later redefined by True et al (1974). Meighan divided this complex into two periods: San Luis Rey I (A.D. 1400 - 1750) and San Luis Rey II (A.D. 1750 - 1850). The San Luis Rey I type component includes cremations, bedrock mortars, millingstones, small triangular projectile points with concave bases, bone awls, stone pendants, *Olivella* shell beads, and quartz crystals. The San Luis Rey II assemblage is the same as San Luis Rey I, but with the addition of pottery vessels, cremations urns, tubular pipes, stone knives,

steatite arrow straighteners, red and black pictographs, and such non-aboriginal items as metal knives and glass beads (Meighan 1954:233). Inferred San Luis Rey subsistence activities include hunting and gathering with an emphasis on acorn harvesting. According to True (1966), White (1963), and Bean and Shipek (1978), the San Luis Rey Complex almost certainly represents the forebears of the Luiseño Indians.

### Ethnography

According to available ethnographic research, the study area was included in the known territory of the Shoshonean-speaking Luiseño Indians during both prehistoric and historic times. The name Luiseño is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to those aboriginal inhabitants of southern California associated with the Mission San Luis Rey. As far as can be determined, the Luiseño, whose language is of the Takic family (part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock), had no equivalent word for their nationality.

The territory of the Luiseño was extensive, encompassing over 1500 square miles of coastal and inland Southern California. Known territorial boundaries extended, on the coast, from Aliso Creek on the north to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south, then inland to Santiago Peak, across to the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley, southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, and finally, around the southern slope of the Valley of San Jose. Their habitat included every ecological zone ranging from sea level to 6000 feet above sea level.

Territorial boundaries of the Luiseño were shared with the Gabrieliño and Serrano to the north, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño and Ipai to the south (Fig. 5). With the exception of the Ipai, these tribes shared similar cultural and language traditions. Although the social structure and philosophy of the Luiseño were similar to that of neighboring tribes, they had a greater population density and correspondingly, a more rigid social structure.

The settlement pattern of the Luiseño was based on the establishment and occupation of sedentary autonomous village groups. Villages were usually situated near adequate sources of food and water, in defensive locations primarily in sheltered coves or canyons. Typically, a village was comprised of permanent houses, a sweathouse, and a religious edifice.

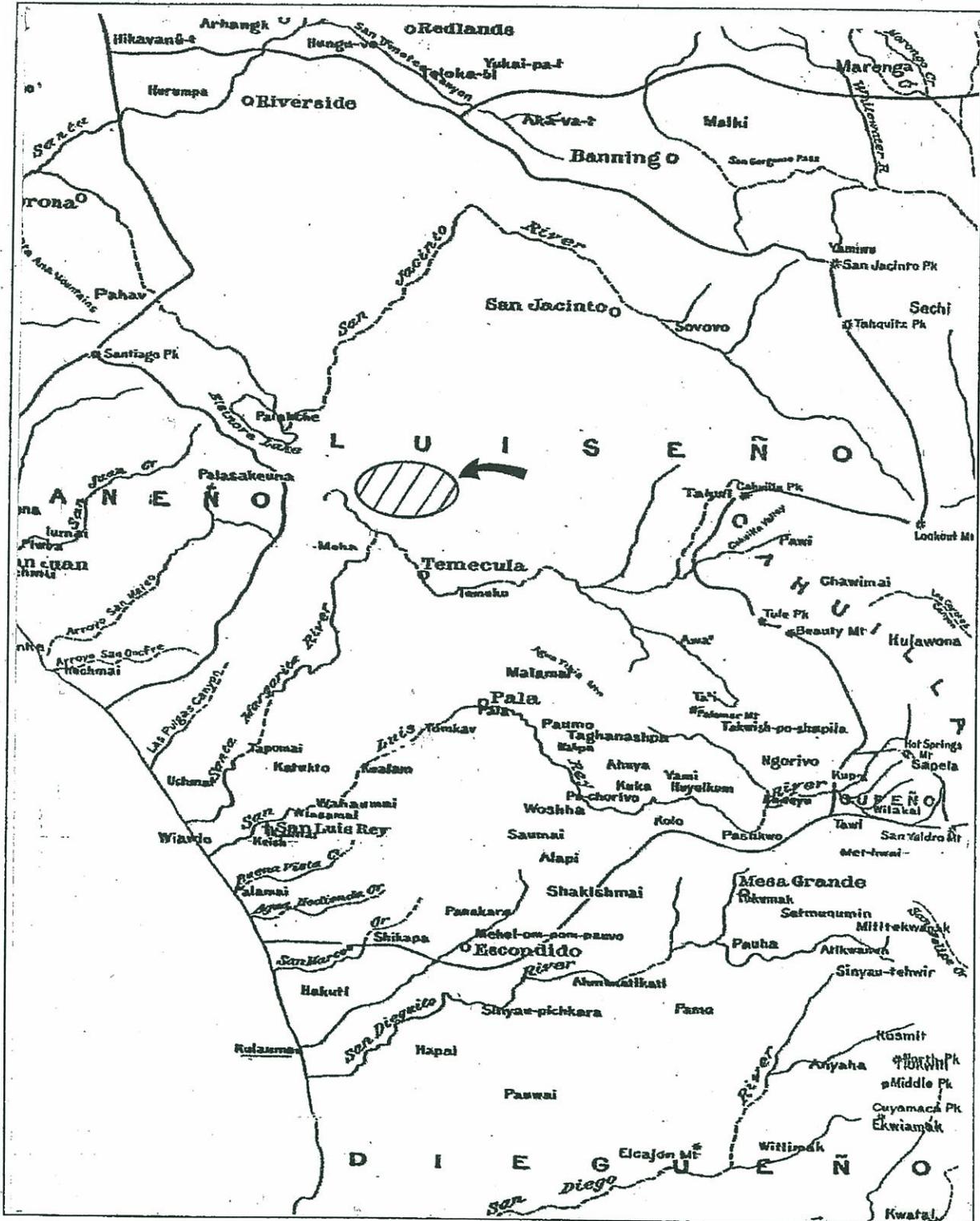


Figure 5: Ethnographic location of the study area. Adapted from Kroeber (1925).

The permanent houses of the Luiseño were earth-covered and built over a two-foot deep excavation (Kroeber 1925:654). According to informants' accounts, the dwellings were conical roofs resting on a few logs leaning together, with a smoke hole in the middle of the roof and entrance by a door. Cooking was done outside when possible, on a central hearth when necessary. The sweathouse was similar to the houses except that it was smaller, elliptical, and had the door in one of the long sides. Heat was produced directly by a wood fire. Finally, the religious edifice was usually just a round fence of brush with a main entrance for viewing by the spectators and several narrow openings for entry by the ceremonial dancers (Kroeber 1925:655).

Each village had specific resource procurement territories, most of which were within one day's travel of the village. However, during the autumn of each year, most of the village population would migrate to the mountain oak groves and camp for several weeks to harvest the acorn crop, hunt, and collect local resources not available near the village.

Luiseño subsistence was based on seasonal floral and faunal resource procurement. Game animals such as deer could usually be taken throughout the year by individual hunters or small groups. Similarly, small rodents, cottontail, quail, and dove were available during all seasons. Individual hunters typically employed traps, nets, throwing sticks, snares, or clubs for procuring small animals, while deer were usually ambushed, then shot with bow and arrow. Antelope and jackrabbits normally were hunted in the autumn by means of communal drives, although individual hunters could often take jackrabbits throughout the year using a bow and arrow. Many other animals were available to the Luiseño during various times of the year, but were not eaten. These included dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, dove, pigeon, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1925:62). Faunal procurement by inland Luiseño comprised 15-20% of their total food resources (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Small game was prepared by broiling it on coals. Venison and rabbit were either broiled on coals or cooked in an earthen oven. Whatever meat was not immediately consumed was crushed in a mortar, then dried and stored for future use (Sparkman 1908:208). Of all the food sources utilized by the Luiseño, acorns were by far the most

important, supplying 25-45% of the total diet (Bean and Shipek 1978). Six species were collected in great quantities during the autumn of each year, although some were favored than others. In order of preference, they were *Quercus californica*, *Q. agrifolia*, *Q. chrysolepis*, *Q. engelmannii*, *Q. wislizenii*, and *Q. dumosa*. The latter three were used only when the others were not available. Acorns were prepared for consumption by crushing them in a stone mortar, leaching off the tannic acid, then made into either a mush or flour-like material.

Herb and grass seeds were used almost as extensively as acorns, comprising 20-40% of the diet (Bean and Shipek 1978). Many plants produced edible seeds, which were collected between April and November. Important seeds included, but were not limited to the following: Sagebrush (*Artemisia dracunculoides*), White Tidy Tips (*Layia glandulosa*), Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), Calabazilla (*Cucurbita foetidissima*), Sage (*Salvia carduacea* and *S. colombariae*), Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), Peppergrass (*Lepidium nitidum*), and Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush or used as flavoring for other foods (Sparkman 1908).

Fruit, berries, corms, tubers, and fresh herbage were collected, and often immediately consumed, during the spring and summer months. Among those plants commonly used were the following: Basketweed (*Rhus triobata*), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Adans.*), Miner's Lettuce (*Montia perfoliata*), Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*), California Blackberry (*Rubus vitiflorus*), Holly-leaf Cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), and Juniper (*Juniperus californica*). Some berries, especially juniper berries, were dried and ground into flour to be made into mush at a later time when an occasional large yield occurred.

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

geological, floral, and faunal resources.

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

Each Luiseño village was a clan tribelet - a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring villages (Bean and Shipek 1978:555). The chief of each village inherited his position and was responsible, with the help of an assistant, for the administration of religious, economic, and warfare powers. A council comprised of ritual specialists and shaman, also hereditary positions, advised the chief on matters concerning the environment, rituals, and supernatural powers.

The social structure of the villages is obscure, since the Luiseño apparently did not practice the organizational system of exogamous moieties used by many of the surrounding Native American groups. At birth, a baby was confirmed into the householding group and the patrilineage. Girls and boys went through numerous puberty initiation rituals in which they learned about the supernatural beings governing them and punishing any infractions of the rules of behavior and ritual (Sparkman 1908:221-225). The boys' ceremonies included the drinking of *toloache* (*datura*), visions, dancing, ordeals, and the teaching of songs and rituals. Girls' ceremonies included advice and instruction in the necessary knowledge for married life, "roasting"

in warm sands, and rock painting. Shortly after the completion of the puberty initiation rituals, girls were married, typically to someone arranged for by the girl's parents.

Although the Luiseño were concerned that marriages not occur between individuals too closely related, White (1963:169-170) has suggested that cross-cousin marriages were the norm prior to Spanish Catholic influences. Luiseño marriages created important economic and social alliances between lineages and were celebrated accordingly with elaborate ceremonies and a bride price. Residence was typically patrilocal and polygyny, often sororal, was practiced, especially by chiefs and shamans.

One of the most important elements of the Luiseño life cycle was death. At least a dozen successive mourning ceremonies were held following an individual's death, with feasting taking place and gifts being distributed to ceremony guests. Luiseño cosmology was essentially based on a dying-god theme and around 'Wiyò-t', a creator-culture hero and teacher who was the son of earth-mother (Bean and Shipek 1978:557). The order of the world was established by this entity and he was one of the first "people", or creations. Upon the death of 'Wiyò-t', the nature of the universe changed and the existing world of plants, animals, and men was created. The original creations took on various life forms now existing and worked out solutions for living. These solutions included a spatial organization of species for living space and a chain-of-being concept that placed each species into a mutually beneficial relationship with all others.

### History

During the historic period, four principle periods of occupation existed in Southern California: the Explorer Period (A.D. 1540-1770), the Colonial Spanish-Mission Era (A.D. 1770-1830), the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian Period (A.D. 1830-1860), and the American Developmental/Indian Reservation Era (A.D. 1860-current).

In the general study area, the historic period was first represented by the Colonial Spanish-Mission Era (A.D. 1770-1830). Although earlier European explorers had traveled throughout southern California, it was not until the 1769 expedition of Captain Gaspar de Portola and the Franciscan Father Junipero Serra that there was actual contact with

aboriginal inhabitants. The purpose of the expedition, which began in San Blas, Baja California, was to establish missions and presidios along the California coast. The first mission and presidio were founded in San Diego; from there, Portola and Serra proceeded to Monterey (Bean and Rawls 1983:22-24).

Although the Portola and Serra expedition apparently bypassed the Temecula area, there is a possibility that Pedro Fages, a lieutenant in Portola's Catalan Volunteers, may have stopped in the area while looking for deserters from San Diego in 1772 (Hicks and Hudson 1970:10; Hudson 1981:14). In addition, historian Philip Rush credits Captain Juan Pablo Grijalva and his party with the first white discovery of this area in 1795 (1965:29).

However, the first white men of record to enter the region were Father Juan Norberto de Santiago and Captain Pedro Lisalde. In 1797 their expedition party, comprised of seven soldiers and five Indians (probably Juaneños from the Mission San Juan Capistrano) stopped briefly near Temecula on their journey to find another mission site. Upon leaving the valley, Fr. Santiago remarked in his journal that the expedition had encountered an Indian Village called "Temecula" (Hudson 1981:13-14).

In 1798 on the site Santiago had selected, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded and all aboriginals within the mission's realm of influence became known as the "Luiseño". Within a twenty-year period, under the guidance of Fr. Antonio Peyri, the mission prospered to a degree that it was often referred to as the "King of the Missions". At its peak, the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia controlled six ranches and annually produced 27,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep, 1,300 goats, 500 pigs, 1900 horses, and 67,000 bushels of grain. During this period, the Mission San Luis Rey claimed the entire region of what is now western Riverside as a cattle ranch, although records of the Mission San Juan Capistrano show it as part of their holdings. Cattle belonging to the mission grazed among the numerous hills and mesas, providing meat for the mission and hides for trading with the Yankees (Rush 1965:29).

By 1818 the greater Temecula Valley had become the Mission San Luis Rey's principal producer of grain and was considered one of the mission's most important holdings. It was at approximately this time that a granary, chapel, and majordomo's home were built in Temecula. These were the first structures built by whites within the boundaries of Riverside

County (Hudson 1981:19). The buildings were constructed at the original Indian village of Temecula, on a high bluff at the southern side of Temecula Creek where it joins Murrieta Creek to form the Santa Margarita River. This entire area continued to be an abundant producer of grain, as well as horses and cattle, for the thriving Mission San Luis Rey until California became part of Mexico on April 11, 1822. Following this event, the Spanish missions and mission ranches began a slow decline.

During the Mexican Ranch-Pastoral/Landless Indian Period (A.D. 1830-1860), the first of the Mexican ranchos was established following the enactment of the Secularization Act of 1833 by the Mexican government. Mexican governors of California were empowered to grant vacant land to "contractors (*empresarios*), families, or private citizens, whether Mexicans or foreigners, who may ask for them for the purpose of cultivating or inhabiting them" (Robinson 1948:66). Mexican governors granted approximately 500 ranchos during this period. Although legally, a land grant could not exceed 11 square leagues (about 50,000 acres or 76 square miles) and absentee ownership was officially forbidden, neither edict was rigorously enforced (Robinson 1948:66). The subject property was not included in any of the land grants, but was situated approximately 400 feet north of the Temecula Rancho and approximately 4300 feet northeast of the La Laguna Rancho.

The Temecula Rancho originally encompassed both the Temecula and Murrieta valleys. It is said by Bancroft to have been granted to José Antonio Estudillo, who was also the grantee of the San Jacinto Rancho (1886 II:793). The *diseño* for the land grant covered an area approximately eleven by seven miles. This large rancho was apparently coveted by Pio Pico, who was administrator of the Mission San Luis Rey after secularization, but the Indians who had been forced to build the mission and tend to mission lands by the Spanish missionaries and soldiers, protested and claimed the Temecula Rancho as their own (Bancroft 1886 III:361). The Indians would not cede their rights because not only did they believe the land grant to legitimately belong to them, but also because they realized that it produced more grain for the Mission San Luis Rey than any of the Mission's other land holdings. On August 9, 1840, Pio Pico informed the Indians that the governor had granted him the rancho, even though the Indians had strongly opposed this move. However, as American occupation approached, Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena granted a large part of the

Temecula Rancho, encompassing six square leagues (26,608.94 acres), to Felix Valdez Valdez apparently did little with his rancho. Where grain had once been grown for the Mission San Luis Rey, the land was allowed to return to its natural state. The rancho was later patented to Jean Luis Vignes, a French vintner, on January 18, 1860. Patents to both the Temecula Rancho and the Pauba Rancho were recorded to Vignes on April 21, 1869. Vignes is often called the father of the wine industry in California and it is assumed that he bought this land with grape growing in mind. However, his plans did not come to fruition and soon after he acquired ownership of the ranchos he sold them to Jacob R. Snyder.

From Snyder, the ranchos were sold to Francisco Zanjurjo, Domingo Pujol, Jose Gonzalez, and Juan Murrieta (although Murrieta's name does not appear on County records). For \$52,000, 52,000 acres of land were acquired (Hudson 1981:72). At this time, sheep raising was reintroduced on the ranchos. After living on the Temecula Rancho for several years, Murrieta sold his interest, which was the northern 14,000 acres of the rancho, to the Temecula Land and Water Company in 1884. Murrieta then moved to Los Angeles where he was employed by the Sheriff's office for 30 years; he died in 1936 (Garrison 1963:11). Except for this sale, the Temecula Rancho and the Pauba Rancho were never under separate ownership until 1964 when Rancho California started subdividing. Titles to the two ranchos were recorded for several owners after Zanjurjo, et al. These included C.C. Stevenson, Cosmos Land and Water Company, H.L. Heffner and the Pauba Ranch Company (Vail Ranch).

The La Laguna Rancho, encompassing three square leagues (13,338.84 acres) at the northern end of the Temecula Valley, was granted to Julian Manriquez in June 1844 by Governor Manuel Micheltorena. Manriquez apparently made no use of his land. When Manriquez died, his widow Trinidad and their two sons inherited the property. They subsequently sold it in 1852 to Abel Steams, a land speculator and merchant from Los Angeles, for \$4215.00. On July 21, 1858, Steams sold the land for \$6000.00 to Agustin Machado, who built the first house near the shore of Lake Elsinore (Laguna Grande). Machado successfully operated the La Laguna Rancho as a cattle and sheep ranch until he died in 1865. Machado's widow and their twelve children inherited the La Laguna Rancho and in June 1873, sold 12,832 acres to an Englishman named Charles

Almon Sumner. Only one of Augustin Machado's children, Juan Machado, chose to retain his inherited portion of the La Laguna (513 acres), and continued to live with his family in the old Machado adobe. Sumner continued to operate the ranch, albeit not as successfully as had Machado, and Sumner's mortgage on the property was soon foreclosed on and the land sold at a sheriff's sale.

It was also during this historical period that the central event of California history -the Gold Rush - occurred. Although gold had been discovered as early as 1842 in the Sierra Pelona north of Los Angeles, it cost more to extract and process the gold than it was worth. The second discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter's Mill by James Marshall was serendipitously coincidental with California's change in ownership as the result of the Anglo-American victory in the Mexican War, occurring at a time when many adventurers had come to California in the vanguard of military conquest (Cutter, 1949; Caughey, 1948). If gold had not been discovered, California may have remained an essentially Hispanic territory of the United States. The discovery of gold and the riches it promised caused California to become a magnet that attracted Anglo-American exploration and colonization. It has been estimated that the Anglo-American population of California at the beginning of 1848 was 2000 and that by the end of 1849, it had exploded to over 53,000 (Farquhar, 1965). In 1849 alone, more than 40,000 people traveled overland from the Eastern United States to California and by the end of the year, 697 ships had arrived at San Francisco, bringing another 41,000 individuals (Holliday, 1981). In 1850, over 50,000 people came overland and 35,000 came by sea. Hence, despite the thousands of disenchanting prospectors who left California (reportedly 31,000 in 1853 alone) by 1860, California's population had grown to 380,000 and to 560,000 by 1870, not including Native Americans, whose populations were decimated by the Anglo-American invasion.

During the early years of the Gold Rush, most mining activity occurred in the northern and central portions of the state. As a result, these areas were far more populated than most of southern California. Nevertheless, there was an increasing demand for land throughout the state and the federal government was forced to address the issue of how much land in California would be declared public land for sale. The Congressional Act of 1851 created a Land Commission to receive petitions from private land claimants and to

determine the validity of their claims. The United States Land Survey of California, conducted by the General Land Office, also began that year.

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

In the final period of historic occupation, the American Developmental/Indian Reservation Era (A.D. 1860-current) the first major changes in the study area took place as a result of the land issues addressed in the previous decade. Following completion of the G.L.O. land survey, large tracts of federal land became available for sale and for preemption purposes, particularly after Congress passed the Homestead Act of 1862. The state was eventually granted 500,000 acres of land by the federal government for distribution, as well as two sections of land in each township for school purposes. Much of this land was in the southern part of the state. Individuals were attracted to the federal lands by their low prices and as a result, the population began to increase in regions where the lands available for homestead were located. It was at this time, that the region of southern California which came to be known as Riverside County saw an influx of settlers, as well as those seeking other opportunities, including gold mining.

On March 17, 1882 the California Southern Railroad (San Bernardino and Temecula Line) was opened extending from National City near the Mexican border in San Diego County, northerly to Temecula and Murrieta, across the Perris Valley, down Box Springs Grade, and on to the City of San Bernardino and the entire region anticipated a boom in industry and population. Unfortunately, flooding and washouts in Temecula Canyon plagued the California Southern Railroad from the beginning. Railway service was disrupted for months at a time and a fortune was spent on rebuilding the washed out tracks. Finally, in 1891 the Santa Fe Railway constructed a new line from Los Angeles to San Diego down the coast and when later that year the California Southern Railway's

route through Temecula Canyon once again was washed out, that portion of the line was discontinued.

Around the same time the California Southern Railroad opened, L. Meniffee Wilson, a 20-year-old from Kentucky, came to this area and located what appears to be the first gold quartz mine in this part of Southern California. The mine was located approximately eight miles south of Perris and was named the Meniffee Quartz Lode. As news of his find spread, miners flocked to the region to try their luck. Hundreds of gold mining claims were subsequently filed in the region around Meniffee's mine and this area became known as Meniffee and the Meniffee Valley (Gunther, 1984:319-320). Gold quartz discoveries in the Winchester, Perris, and Lakeview areas further fueled the belief that the entire region was one of unsurpassed mineral wealth, ripe for the taking. Wilson was one of the major proponents of this belief and in addition to his original mine, he claimed several others in the general area.

From the time of L. Meniffee Wilson's first gold discovery in the early 1880's, gold production through hard rock mining in western Riverside County increased considerably, reaching its peak in 1895. At that time, the value of gold produced was reported in the *Mining and Scientific Press* (Vol. 85) as being \$285,106. Although the gold value was still relatively high in 1896 (\$262,800), from that point on production decreased substantially every year until in 1917, the value of gold produced was reported as being zero.

Based on numerous reports found in local newspapers such as the *Winchester Record*, *Perris New Era*, and *Riverside's Press and Horticulturist*, the gold boom in western Riverside County appears to have occurred primarily between late 1893 and mid-1895. During this period there were almost daily articles enthusiastically touting the number of new mining claims being recorded, yields from the various operations, and the resultant population boom as news of the region's mineral wealth spread. Many of the new mining claims were in the general region where the subject property is located. By early 1896, the mining related articles were less frequent and those appearing often lamented the closing of mines, which was generally due to the lack of water necessary for processing gold-bearing ore. By this time, a far greater emphasis began to be placed on the agricultural potential of the region. Replacing daily reports on gold yields from the mines were crop yields and bushel counts from the growing number of farms in western Riverside County.

Although settlers continued to move into this region and a number of small towns developed, the migration was less dynamic than it had been during the early years of the gold rush and the region retained the essentially rural flavor it has maintained until recently.

Franklin H. Heald, Donald M. Graham, and William Collier bought the 12,832-acre La Laguna Rancho for \$12,000 on September 24, 1883 (Gunther 1984). It was renamed Elsinore and subdivided into town lots and small acreages for sale. However, in 1885 the partnership was dissolved and the unsold land within the La Laguna Rancho was divided. Collier and Graham took as their share the land that lay southeasterly of Corydon Street. In 1885 a townsite with the name 'Wildon' was platted on this land, although in November 1886, a second plat for the new town was recorded with the name of "Wildomar". This final name was comprised of letters of each partner's first name, plus letters from the first name of Margaret Collier, who was Graham's sister and Collier's wife.

On April 16, 1886 Wildomar's first post office was established and when Riverside County incorporated in 1893, Wildomar was designated as one of the original 40 election precincts and the Wildomar School District as one of the original 52 accepted school districts. Many Quakers from West Branch, Iowa, settled in Wildomar and the town became known as a Quaker colony. According to the Riverside Daily Press (1898:43), the proprietors of Wildomar (presumably Graham & Collier) were temperance men and they decided that their new town should never be cursed by the presence of a saloon, so they incorporated into every deed of acre property as well as of town lots, the "no saloon" clause. It is for this reason, theorized the newspaper, that the 1898 population of Wildomar was almost entirely comprised of Prohibitionists and also exclusively of members of one or the other of the churches that were begun as soon as the town was created

## METHODS AND PROCEDURES

### Research

Prior to commencement of the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment a records search was conducted by staff at the California Archaeological Inventory and California Historical Resources Information System, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside. The research included a review of all site maps, site records, survey reports, and mitigation reports that dealt with historical structures in Moreno Valley. In addition, the following documents were reviewed: The National Register of Historic Places (07-29-05); Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (03-07-05); and the Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (03-07-05).

A literature search of available published references to the study area was undertaken. Reference material included all available photographs, maps, books, journals, historical newspapers, registers, and directories at the Riverside Public Library Local History Collection, and at the University of California, Riverside libraries. Cartographic research was conducted at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside. The following maps were consulted:

- 1901 Elsinore 30' USGS Topographic Quadrangle
- 1953 Murrieta , California 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle
- 1979 (photorevised) Murrieta 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle

### Fieldwork

Subsequent to the records and cartographic research, Jean Keller conducted a comprehensive on-foot field survey of the subject property on September 18, 2005. The survey was accomplished by traversing the property, beginning at the southwestern corner, in parallel transects at 15-meter intervals. The survey proceeded in a generally west-east, east-west direction following the existing contours of the land. All land within the project boundaries was accessible for survey. Surface visibility ranged from 25-100%, with an overall average visibility of approximately 60%.

## RESULTS

### Research

The results of the records search conducted by staff at the Eastern Information Center indicated that the subject property had not been included in any previous cultural resources study and that no sites of either prehistoric or historic origin had been recorded within its boundaries. The subject property is located in a relatively well-studied area with thirteen cultural resources studies having been conducted within a one-half mile radius. During the course of these studies, three archaeological sites of prehistoric origin (CA-RIV-11434, 11435, 11436) were observed and recorded. Reported cultural resources include ground stone tools, flaked stone tools, and debitage.

The literature search did not offer any information specific to the subject property, although cartographic research yielded information regarding its land use history from 1901 through 1979. According to available cartographic sources, no structures or improvements have been shown within the property boundaries between 1901 and 1979, indicating that it was vacant during that period of time.

### Fieldwork

Cultural resources of either prehistoric or historic origin were not observed within the boundaries of APN 380-290-029 during the field survey. Based on cartographic evidence, the house, garage, and associated features located in the southeastern corner of the subject property were built at some time after 1979, so they are not considered historical resources.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Cultural resources of either prehistoric or historic origin were not observed within the boundaries of APN 380-290-029 during the field survey. Therefore, neither additional research nor mitigation is recommended. Should subsurface cultural resources be encountered during grading operations occurring anywhere within the boundaries of the subject property, however, it is recommended that the grading be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the resources and make a determination of their significance.

## CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

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

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Jean A. Keller, Ph.D.

Date

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## **D.2 - Native American Consultation and Response**

Timothy Walker, Mayor  
Marsha Swanson, Mayor Pro Tem  
Ben Benoit, Council Member  
Bob Cashman, Council Member  
Bridgette Moore, Council Member



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[www.CityofWildomar.org](http://www.CityofWildomar.org)

August 19, 2013

Ms. Anna Hoover, RPA, Cultural Analyst  
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Cultural Resources Department  
12705 Pechanga Road  
Temecula, CA 92593

**Subject: Native American Consultation (SB 18 Consultation) – Villa Sienna Apartment Project (Planning Application No. 13-0089)**

Dear Anna,

The City of Wildomar has received an application for the above referenced project and is requesting your participation in the review of the proposed Westpark Promenade mixed-use project. The project involves several planning applications described as follows (APN Number: 380-290-029):

- General Plan Amendment (GPA): A land use designation change from the existing designation of Medium High Density Residential (MHDR) to High Density Residential (HDR) for the entire 9.22 acre site to accommodate the proposed multi-family residential project.
- Change of Zone (CZ): A zoning designation change from the current designation of Industrial-Park (I-P) to R-3 (General Residential) to accommodate the proposed multi-family residential project.
- Plot Plan (PP): A plot plan to develop the 9.22 acre project site with 170 dwelling units within nine (9) buildings with related site development improvements (i.e., recreation, parking, landscaping, etc.).

Based on our previous discussions, please consider this letter as a formal request from the City of Wildomar to initiate the SB 18 consultation review process with the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians, in compliance with the provisions of Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18). The City is seeking consultation with you concerning the potential Native American Cultural Resources that may be impacted by the proposed Housing Element update project.

Pechanga SB 18 Letter  
Villa Sienna Apartment Project (13-0089)  
August 19, 2013  
Page 2

The City of Wildomar feels that your assistance is vital to the preservation and conservation of potential ancestral tribal sites within the City of Wildomar. Please contact us at your earliest convenience to schedule a date and time for the SB 18 consultation meeting. I can be reached at 951-677-7751, Extension 213, or email at [mbassi@cityofwildomar.org](mailto:mbassi@cityofwildomar.org).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Matthew Bassi".

Matthew C. Bassi  
Planning Director

Cc: Mark Teague, Senior Project Manager  
Dan York, Public Works Director/City Engineer



**PECHANGA CULTURAL RESOURCES**  
*Temecula Band of Luiseño Mission Indians*

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

November 15, 2013

Chairperson:  
Mary Bear Magee

Vice Chairperson:  
Darlene Miranda

Committee Members:  
Evie Gerber  
Bridgett Barcello Maxwell  
Richard B. Searce, III  
Germaine Arenas

Director:  
Gary DuBois

Coordinator:  
Paul Macarro

Cultural Analyst:  
Anna Hoover

**VIA E-MAIL and USPS**

Mr. Matthew Bassi  
Planning Director  
City of Wildomar  
23873 Clinton Keith Road, Ste 201  
Wildomar, CA 92595

**Re: Pechanga Tribe Request for Consultation Pursuant to SB 18 for the Villa Sienna Apartment Project, PA13-0089, APN 380-290-029**

Dear Mr. Bassi:

This letter is written on behalf of the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians (hereinafter, “the Tribe”), a federally recognized Indian tribe and sovereign government in response to the SB 18 notice provided by the City of Wildomar dated August 19, 2013 and received in our office August 28, 2013. This letter serves as the Tribe’s formal request for consultation under SB 18 for this Project. The Tribe hereby invokes its right to consult with the City under SB 18 and after reviewing the information requested below, we may request a face-to-face meeting; however at this time, we only request additional documentation.

Further, the Tribe formally requests, pursuant to Public Resources Code §21092.2, to be notified and involved in the entire CEQA environmental review process for the duration of the above referenced project (the “Project”). Please add the Tribe to your distribution list(s) for public notices and circulation of all documents, including environmental review documents, archeological reports, and all documents pertaining to this Project. The Tribe further requests to be directly notified of all public hearings and scheduled approvals concerning this Project. Please also incorporate these comments into the record of approval for this Project.

The Pechanga Tribe asserts that the Project area is part of Luiseño, and therefore the Tribe’s, aboriginal territory as evidenced by the existence of Luiseño place names, *tóota yixélval* (rock art, pictographs, petroglyphs), and an extensive Luiseño artifact record in the vicinity of the Project. This culturally sensitive area is affiliated with the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians because of the Tribe’s cultural ties to this area as well as extensive history with both this Project and other projects within the area. During our consultation we will provide more specific, confidential information on the resources located on and near this Project.

Pechanga Comment Letter to the City of Wildomar  
Re: Pechanga Tribe Request for SB 18 Consultation RE Villa Sienna  
November 15, 2013  
Page 2

The Tribe has not received any environmental documentation for this Project. Please provide us copies of all available archaeological studies including confidential appendices, geotechnical reports and development plans as soon as possible so that we may review them. Once we review the documents, we may request a face-to-face meeting.

As you know, the SB 18 consultation process is ongoing and continues for the duration of the Project. As such, under both CEQA and SB 18 we look forward to working closely with the City of Wildomar on ensuring that a full, comprehensive environmental review of the Project's impacts is completed. Further, we hope to assist City with ensuring that the Project is designed to avoid impacts to cultural resources, as mandated by CEQA, in addition to developing mitigation measures addressing the culturally appropriate and respectful treatment of human remains, cultural resources and inadvertent discoveries.

In addition to those rights granted to the Tribe under SB 18, the Tribe reserves the right to fully participate in the environmental review process, as well as to provide further comment on the Project's impacts to cultural resources and potential mitigation for such impacts.

The Pechanga Tribe looks forward to working together with the City of Wildomar in protecting the invaluable Pechanga cultural resources found in the Project area. Please contact me at 951-770-8104 or at [ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov](mailto:ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov) should you have any comments or concerns. We look forward to receiving additional Project documentation and information soon. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Anna Hoover  
Cultural Analyst

Cc Pechanga Office of the General Counsel