

**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND EVALUATION FOR THE PROPOSED  
ALISO CREEK INN AND GOLF COURSE PROJECT, CITY OF LAGUNA BEACH,  
ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for

**The Athens Group**  
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USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:  
Laguna Beach, CA 1965, Photo Revised 1981  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 1968, Photorevised 1981

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

**Purpose and Scope:** The Athens Group retained SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory and evaluation for the proposed Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course Project located in the City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California. The services entailed a literature search and pedestrian survey within the approximately 315-acre project. The project will entail a complete redesign and re-building of the existing Aliso Creek Inn and nine-hole golf course, and construction of multipurpose trails and a park, with a majority of the project acreage remaining as public open space.

**Dates of Investigation:** The South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton completed the search of its files in October 2004. The Native American Heritage Commission indicated that their Sacred Lands File search failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands or traditional cultural properties within the project vicinity. The pedestrian survey was conducted in October 2004, and investigation of the locations of two historic-era dwellings accomplished in May 2006. This final report was completed in October 2006.

**Investigation Constraints:** Dense vegetation may have obscured surface evidence of any unknown cultural resources. In addition, Aliso Canyon has been impacted by activities related to construction of the existing hotel, restaurant, golf course, wastewater pipelines, and the AWMA Road.

**Findings of the Investigation:** While the literature review indicated that 33 cultural resources studies have been conducted and 15 prehistoric archaeological sites previously recorded within a half-mile radius of the project area, only two sites (CA-ORA-9 and CA-ORA-583) are located within the current project area. These two sites are also located within Aliso Canyon. Seven prior studies included portions of the current project area. Of the 15 known sites within the half-mile radius, an additional five (CA-ORA-74, CA-ORA-395, CA-ORA-396, CA-ORA-397, and CA-ORA-398) are within Aliso Canyon and two within Hobo Canyon (CA-ORA-6, CA-ORA-8), but outside the current project area. SWCA's survey of the mapped location of CA-ORA-9 places this site beneath the existing golf course. Site CA-ORA-583 appears undisturbed and in good condition. Since no cultural features remain on the surface at the former locations of two historic-era dwellings, they were not formally recorded. No previously unknown prehistoric or historic resources were identified.

**Recommendations:** Current construction plans by The Athens Group will avoid prehistoric archaeological site CA-ORA-583, which is recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources, and at least a 20-meter buffer zone around the recorded site boundary. A portion of the recorded location of prehistoric archaeological site CA-ORA-9, for which the significance has not been determined, may be impacted by grading plans and SWCA recommends a qualified archaeologist monitor all ground-disturbing activities occurring in native sediments/soils within the recorded boundary of site CA-ORA-9 and a 20-meter buffer zone around the site.

Considering the potential for cultural deposits within the Aliso Canyon and Hobo Canyon drainage systems is high, and in order to capture any unknown rockshelters on the steep ridgelines above the floor of Aliso Canyon, SWCA also recommends that a qualified archaeologist monitor all construction ground-disturbing activities occurring in native sediments/soils within the Aliso Creek floodplain and drainage system below approximately 61 meters (200 feet) in elevation within Sections 5, 6, and 32, and within the Hobo Canyon drainage system within Section 31. SWCA does not recommend monitoring of ground-disturbing activities within the remainder of the project area where there is a low sensitivity for the presence of cultural resources.

In addition, in the event that cultural resources are discovered during construction grading, trenching, and/or excavation when a monitor is not present, project personnel should halt such activities in the immediate area and notify a qualified archaeologist to evaluate the resource. Further, if human remains are discovered, SWCA recommends a Native American representative be retained to monitor ground-disturbing activity in native soils or sediments.

**Disposition of Data:** This report will be filed with The Athens Group, Laguna Beach, California; SWCA Environmental Consultants, Mission Viejo, California; and at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at the Mission Viejo office of SWCA.

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## INTRODUCTION

**Contracting Data:** SWCA Environmental Consultants was retained by The Athens Group to conduct a cultural resources inventory and evaluation for the proposed Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course Project in the City of Laguna Beach in Orange County, California. The inventory included a literature search and pedestrian survey within the proposed project area.

**Purpose:** The current study was completed under the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (36 CFR 800) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (CCR14 §15064.5 and PRC §21083.2). The proximity of “Waters of the United States” (Aliso Creek) will likely require a 404 Permit under the Clean Water Act, thus necessitating consideration of cultural resources under Section 106 in addition to CEQA regulations.

The following reviews the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations and standards governing cultural resources to be complied with prior to and during construction of the proposed Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course Project.

### Federal

Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in, or are eligible for listing on the NRHP per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4 below:

The quality of *significance* in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and that:

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

State

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (§21083.2 (a), (b) and (c)). Section §21083.2 (g) describes a *unique archaeological resource* as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

A *historical resource* is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (§21084.1), a resource included in a local register of historical resources (§15064.5(a)(2)), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (§15064.5 (a)(3)).

Public Resources Code SS5024.1, §15064.5 of the Guidelines and §21083.2 and §21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. Public Resources Code SS5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources on the California Register were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP, enumerated above.

According to section §15064.5(a)(3)(A-D) of the CEQA guidelines (Association of Environmental Professionals 2005), a resource is considered historically *significant* if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

Impacts to significant cultural resources that affect the characteristics of any resource that qualify it for the NRHP or adversely alter the significance of a resource listed on or eligible for listing on the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to *significant* cultural resources from the proposed project are thus considered significant if the project physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource, changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance or introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

The format of this report follows Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

**Undertaking:** The proposed project would entail construction activities connected with the following:

- Redesign and update of the existing 9-hole Aliso Creek Golf Course, which straddles Aliso Creek north of the existing hotel development.
- Replace the existing Aliso Creek Inn structures, consisting of 62 guest rooms, a restaurant, and administration and maintenance buildings originally constructed as an apartment complex in 1963 and converted to a hotel in 1965, in order to raise them out of the 100-year floodplain.
- Create a luxury resort and destination spa comprised of 75 rooms.
- Build 45 residential condominiums within the current Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course acreage.
- Create a 2.0 acre YMCA day use site in an area adjacent to the Aliso Lots. This land is proposed to be downzoned from residential to recreational. The project proposes to create a flat pad for YMCA use as well as to correct drainage deficiencies on the site.
- Construct a multipurpose trail connecting from the existing Orange County Harbors Beaches and Parks south Aliso Creek parking lot and Aliso Beach through the proposed Hotel and Golf Course, connecting to existing and planned County trail systems
- In addition to the inn and golf course, the approximately 315-acre project includes a parcel historically known as the Driftwood Estates property, northwest of the existing hotel and golf course, at the northerly extension of Driftwood Drive.
- Current plans anticipate approximately 249.2 acres of the project area would remain public open space.

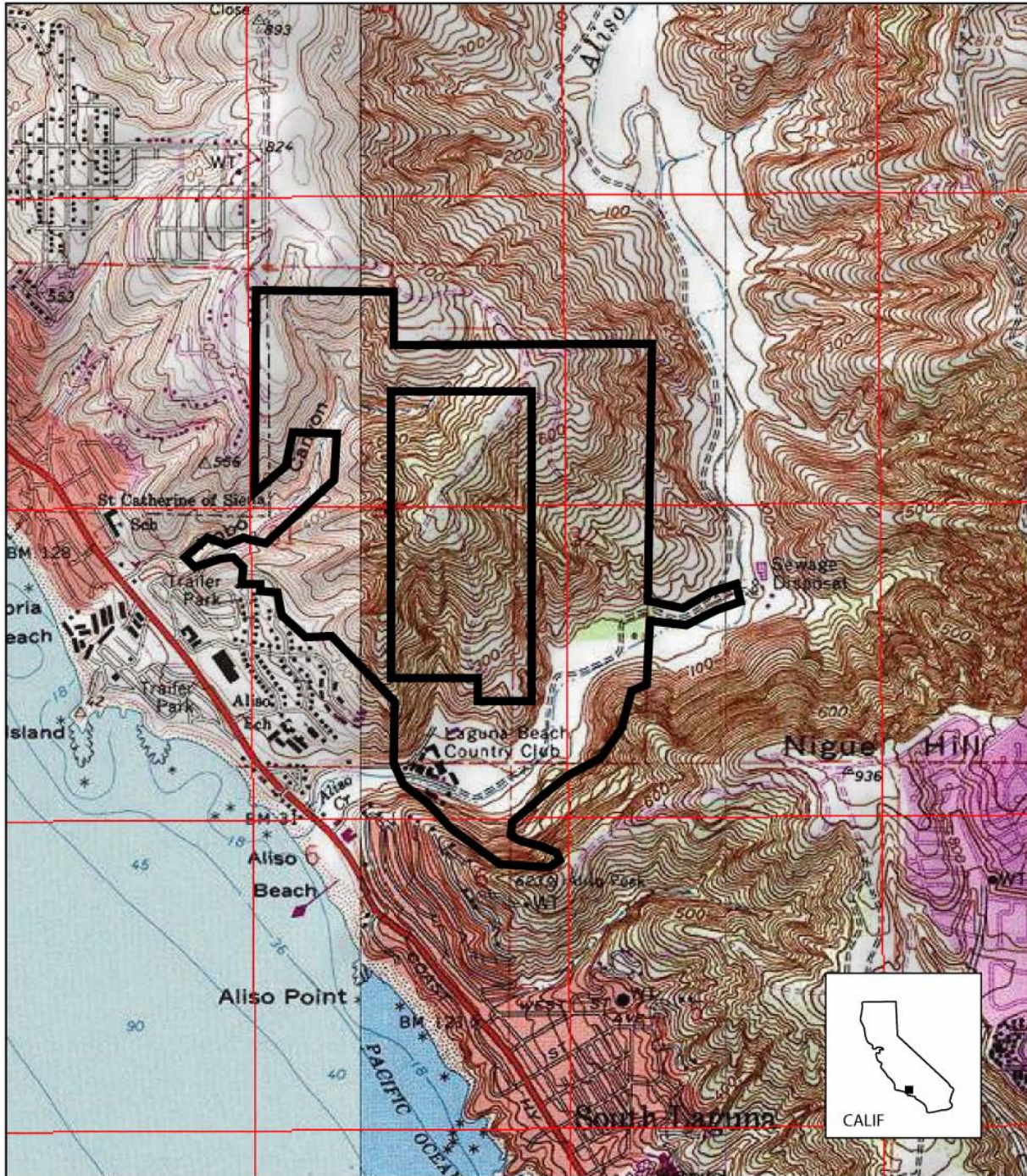
**Project Limits:** The proposed project area includes approximately 315 acres in the City of Laguna Beach, east of the Coast Highway, and south of the recently developed Montage Resort. The street address of the existing Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course is 31106 Pacific Coast Highway, Laguna Beach, California. The Driftwood Estates property is at the northerly extension of Driftwood Drive within Hobo Canyon in Section 31. Roadway easements by the County of Orange and the South Coast Water District provide access from the Coast Highway to the existing Aliso Creek Inn. The existing inn and nine-hole golf course lie on the floor of Aliso Canyon; Aliso Creek bisects this acreage between the inn and the eastern project boundary to the northeast. Downstream of the existing golf course, the creek flows southwest to Aliso Beach, which is owned and operated by the County of Orange. Upstream, the creek meanders through Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park, which is also owned and maintained by the County of Orange.

The project area is located on the USGS 7.5-Minute Laguna Beach (1965, Photorevised 1981) and San Juan Capistrano (1968, Photorevised 1981) Quadrangles within Sections 31 and 32 of Township 7 South, Range 8 West, and Sections 5 and 6 of Township 8 South, Range 8 West (San Bernardino Base and Meridian).

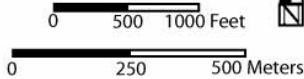
**Maps:** Figure 1 shows the project location on the USGS 7.5-Minute Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles, with an inset map illustrating the general vicinity of the study area in California.

**Project Personnel:** SWCA archaeologists Luis Burgos, Michael Cruz, Jennifer Haessig, and Patrick Maxon performed the cultural resources survey. SWCA architectural historian, James Steely, inventoried the potential historic-era properties. Stephen O'Neil, Christopher Corey, and Nancy Sikes, an Orange County Certified Archaeologist, prepared this report.





USGS San Juan Capistrano,  
 CA 7.5' Quadrangle 1968  
 Photorevised 1981  
 USGS Laguna Beach,  
 CA 7.5' Quadrangle 1965  
 Photorevised 1981



**SWCA**  
 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Aliso Creek Inn and  
 Golf Course Project

Project Location Map

July 2006

Figure 1



## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The total study area consists of approximately 315 acres along the Aliso Creek Valley and extends westward over a steep hill to include portions of the Hobo Canyon drainage system. Aliso Canyon is an ancient canyon cut by Aliso Creek through the San Joaquin Hills. The canyon was cut as the hills rose to their current elevation over the last 1.2 million years (Barrie 1992:120). Aliso Creek originates on the southwestern flank of the Santa Ana Mountains below Santiago Peak, and flows approximately 19 miles (31 kilometers) southwest across the southwestern extreme of the Los Angeles Basin, known locally as the Saddleback Valley or Tustin Plain, to the Pacific Ocean.

Within the project area, elevation ranges from 6 meters (19 feet) above mean sea level (amsl) near the current Aliso Creek Inn to 18 meters (60 feet) amsl further up canyon along the base of the hills near the eastern boundary of Section 32. The elevation within the project area above Aliso Canyon to the west rises to approximately 213 meters (700 feet) and drops again to less than 122 meters (400 feet) along the Hobo Canyon drainage on the western extent of the project.

Aliso Canyon is part of an interlocking network of canyons including Arroyo Salada, San Juan Canyon, Oso Canyon, and Sulphur Canyon; all of which were formed during seismic uplift of the San Joaquin Hills. The high-order axial streams found in the bottom of these canyons have shifted their courses in a complex series of tectonically or erosionally generated stream captures. Sulphur Creek, for example, now flows initially southward toward the sea into the upper part of the Arroyo Salada drainage. Instead of continuing southward toward the ocean, it turns northward at a 25-meter (82-foot) high drainage divide in Arroyo Salada. The 4.5 kilometer (2.8 mile) long Wood Canyon flows southward into Aliso Canyon approximately 8 kilometers (5 miles) inland.

Aliso Canyon itself is geomorphically complex. The modern channel has downcut from 3–5 meters (10–16 feet), forming a modern floodplain that varies from 50–100 meters (164–328 feet) in width. Within the last few years it has been incised into an older Holocene-age floodplain, forming a stream terrace on either side of the canyon floor. The older floodplain may have at one time ranged from 150–300 meters (492–984 feet) wide; however, presently, an alluvial apron consisting of alluvial fans, coalescing alluvial fans, and colluvial toe slope deposits has been deposited at the base of the canyon slopes. The canyon slopes are covered by a thin, colluvial soil disrupted in places by eroded bedrock outcrops. In places along the length of the canyon, a paleo-slope, graded to a much higher floodplain, is found about mid-slope. The slopes are highly dissected by low-order drainages that have formed the steep, narrow canyons that are the source of the alluvial fans deposited on the floodplain.

Continuous cores drilled mainly as part of the Aliso Canyon Emergency Sewer (ACES) project revealed that at least 4–11 meters (13–36 feet) of Holocene fluvial sediment has been deposited on the floor of Aliso Canyon (Ferraro 2002:4). Along the valley margins, more than 11 meters of sediments have been deposited in alluvial fan environments that have formed multiple pedostratigraphic units dating to at least 8,000 years ago. Coring within the Aliso Creek floodplain and stream cut bank exposures also indicated the presence of multiple pedostratigraphic units laid down in a fluvial depositional environment. The upper 4 meters (13 feet) of this material is sandy, while the lower is finer grained. Radiocarbon dates obtained from near the contact between the two suggests substantial change in the creek's flow regime after about 4,000 years ago.

Vegetation in the study area is comprised of coastal sage scrub and riparian species. Aliso Canyon carries a perennial stream and supports a rich riparian flora and fauna, and archaeological data indicate the canyon has been inhabited for at least the last 7,500 years. Considerable modification of the natural landscape, however, has occurred in more recent times. Many years of livestock grazing have resulted in the removal of much of the native coastal sage scrub, especially nearest the Aliso Creek floodplain.

Presently, dense annual grasses, obscuring much of the surface area, exist on the lower reaches of the project area. Additionally, construction of wastewater pipelines on both sides of Aliso Creek and the associated Aliso Water Management Agency (AWMA) Road, extending from Alicia Parkway on the north to the County Wastewater Treatment Facility to the south on the western side of the creek, have disturbed large portions of the drainage system on both sides of Aliso Creek.

## CULTURAL SETTING

### PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The prehistoric period in California is divided into three broad temporal periods that reflect similar cultural characteristics throughout the state: Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000–6000 B.C.), Archaic Period (6000 B.C. – A.D. 500), and Emergent Period (A.D. 500 – Historic Contact) (Fredrickson 1973, 1974, 1994). The Archaic is further divided into Lower (6000–3000 B.C.), Middle (3000–1000 B.C.), and Upper (1000 B.C. – A.D. 500) Periods, generally governed by climatic and environmental variables, such as the drying of pluvial lakes at the transition from the Paleoindian to the Lower Archaic.

In southern California, researchers attempting to define local or subregional traditions have created numerous cultural chronologies using various nomenclatures (Moratto 1984). Nonetheless, these chronologies are more notable for their similarities than their differences. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is widely used today. Four stages are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: *Horizon I, Early Man; Horizon II, Milling Stone; Horizon III, Intermediate; and Horizon IV, Late Prehistoric*. As noted by Moratto (1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis lacked chronological precision due to the lack of absolute dates at the time of its creation, but remains generally valid today.

In addition to Wallace's classic summary, a regional synthesis developed by Warren (1968) will be referred to in the following discussion. This synthesis is supported by a larger archaeological database for southern California, which includes the advent and increased use of radiocarbon dating after the 1950s.

Using the concepts of cultural ecology and cultural tradition, Warren (1968) proposed a series of six prehistoric traditions. Three of these traditions, the *San Dieguito Tradition, Encinitas Tradition, and Campbell Tradition*, correlated with Wallace's Horizons I, II, and III. The *Chumash Tradition, Takic Tradition* (formerly "Shoshonean"), and *Yuman Tradition* are represented within Wallace's Horizon IV. As noted further, these ecologically based traditions are applicable to specific regions within southern California.

### **Horizon I - Early Man (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)**

When Wallace developed the Horizon I (Early Man) in the 1950s, there was little evidence of human presence on the southern California coast prior to 6000 B.C. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous sites older than this date including coastal and Channel Islands sites (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984). In addition, radiocarbon dates recently obtained by SWCA from a deeply buried archaeological site in southern Orange County, 5.5 km (3.4 miles) from the coast indicate an occupation as early as 9000 B.C. (SWCA unpublished).

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on Pleistocene lake shores in eastern San Diego County (see Moratto 1984:90-92). Although few Clovis-

like or Folsom-like fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987), it is generally considered that the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during Horizon I than in later periods. Common elements in many *San Dieguito Tradition* sites, for example, include leaf-shaped bifacial projectile points and knives, stemmed or shouldered projectile points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents (Warren 1967:177). Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 B.C. coincident with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal, a warm and dry period that lasted for about 3000 years. After 6000 B.C., a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals.

### **Horizon II - Millingstone (6000–3000 B.C.)**

The *Millingstone Horizon* of Wallace (1955, 1978) and *Encinitas Tradition* of Warren (1968) (6000-3000 B.C.) are characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting, and by the dominance of the principal ground stone implements generally associated with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds; namely, millingsstones (metates, slabs) and handstones (manos, mullers), which are typically shaped. Millingsstones occur in large numbers for the first time, and are even more numerous near the end of this period. As testified by their toolkits and shell middens in coastal sites, people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Subsistence patterns varied somewhat as groups became better adapted to their regional or local environments.

Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) relied on several key coastal sites to characterize the Millingstone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition, respectively. These include the Oak Grove Complex in the Santa Barbara region, Little Sycamore in southwestern Ventura County, Topanga Canyon in the Santa Monica Mountains, and at La Jolla in San Diego County. The Encinitas Tradition was proposed to extend southward into San Diego County where it apparently continued alongside the following Campbell Tradition, which occurred primarily in the Santa Barbara-Ventura County region beginning around 3000 B.C.

During the Millingstone Horizon and Encinitas Tradition, stone chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are abundant, and generally made from locally available raw material. Projectile points, rather large and generally leaf-shaped, and bone tools, including awls, are generally rare. The large points are associated with the spear, and probably with an atlatl. Items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are generally rare. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. Cogged stones and discoidals are often purposefully buried, and are found mainly in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward, with a few specimens inland at Cajon Pass, and heavily in Orange County (Moratto 1984:149). Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-planes in Millingstone sites to the preparation of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with the vertical motion of pounding foods, such as acorns, were introduced during the Millingstone Horizon, but are not common.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Millingstone Horizon or Encinitas Tradition include extended and loosely flexed burials, some with red ochre and few grave goods, such as shell beads and milling stones, interred beneath cobble or milling stone cairns. “Killed” milling stones, exhibiting holes, may occur in the cairns. Reburials are common in the Los Angeles County area, with flexed burials oriented to the north common southward in Orange and San Diego Counties.

### **Horizon III - Intermediate (3000 B.C. – A.D. 500)**

Following the Millingstone, Wallace’s *Intermediate Horizon* and Warren’s *Campbell Tradition* in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and parts of Los Angeles Counties, date from approximately 3000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and are characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of

plant foods. The Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) incorporates David B. Rogers' (1929) Hunting Culture and related expressions along the Santa Barbara coast. In the San Diego region, the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the La Jolla Culture (Moriarty 1966; M. Rogers 1939, 1945) persist with little change during this time.

During the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition, there is a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. For example, the remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in sites along the California coast in the referenced region. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks become part of the toolkit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive is now common.

Mortars and pestles become more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as millingstone implements. In addition, hopper mortars and stone bowls, including steatite vessels, appear to enter the toolkit at this time. This shift appears to be a correlate of a diversification in subsistence resources. Many archaeologists believe this change in millingstones signals a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). It has been argued that mortars and pestles may have been used initially to process roots (e.g., tubers, bulbs, and corms associated with marshland plants), with acorn processing beginning at a later point in prehistory (Glassow 1997:86) and continuing to European contact.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition include fully flexed burials, placed face down or face up, and oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3). Red ochre is common, and abalone shell dishes infrequent. Interments sometimes occurred beneath cairns or broken artifacts. Shell, bone and stone ornaments, including charmstones, are more common than in the preceding Encinitas Tradition. Some later sites include *Olivella* shell and steatite beads, mortars with flat bases and flaring sides, and a few small points.

#### **Horizon IV - Late Prehistoric (A.D. 500–1769)**

In the *Late Prehistoric Horizon* (Wallace 1955, 1978), which lasted from the end of the Intermediate (~A.D. 500) until European contact, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased utilization of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl and dart for hunting. Other items include steatite containers, circular shell fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow straighteners, and a variety of bone tools and personal ornaments. There is also an increased use of asphalt adhesive.

During the Late Prehistoric, sites contain beautiful and complex objects of utility, art, and decoration. Ornaments include drilled whole *Chione* and drilled abalone. Steatite effigies become more common, with *Pecten* shell rattles common in middens. Mortuary customs are elaborate, include cremation and interment, with abundant grave goods. Pottery and smoking pipes occur in some locations during this period.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between A.D. 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns. The *Chumash Tradition* is present mainly in the region of Santa

Barbara and Ventura Counties; the *Takic or Numic Tradition* in the Los Angeles and Orange Counties region; and the *Yuman Tradition* in the San Diego region.

The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period are considered the result of a migration to the coast of peoples from inland desert regions to the east. In addition to the small triangular and triangular side-notched points similar to those found in the desert regions in the Great Basin and Lower Colorado River, Colorado River pottery and the introduction of cremation in the archaeological record are diagnostic of the *Yuman Tradition* in the San Diego region. This combination certainly suggests a strong influence from the Colorado Desert region. In Los Angeles and Orange Counties, similar changes (introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points) are considered the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. This *Takic or Numic Tradition* was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” or “Shoshonean intrusion” (Warren 1968). This terminology, used originally to describe a Uto-Aztecan language group, is generally no longer employed in order to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups who spoke Numic languages (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño in this region are considered the descendants of the prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period, or perhaps somewhat earlier.

## **ETHNOGRAPHY**

The proposed project area lies at the boundary of two Native American groups, as that boundary was defined by anthropological fieldwork conducted by Kroeber in 1907 (Kroeber 1925). As defined, Aliso Creek was the northern boundary of the Juaneño (now known as the Acjachemen) and the southern boundary of neighboring Gabrielino (now known as the Tongva). As noted below, the Juaneño currently dispute the defined northern boundary of their lands with the Gabrielino at Aliso Creek. It is possible that during portions of the Late Prehistoric Period and perhaps earlier, portions of the current project may have been within the area inhabited by either group.

### **Gabrielino/Tongva**

The name “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel, which included people from the Gabrielino proper, as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Therefore, in the post-contact period the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names Native Americans in southern California used to identify themselves have, for the most part, been lost. Many contemporary Gabrielino identify themselves as descendents of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the *Tongva*.

The Gabrielino language, as well as that of the Juaneño and Luiseño to the south, was derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, which can be traced to the Great Basin area (Mithun 1999:539). This language group represents an origin quite different from that of the Chumash to the north and the Ipai and Tipai further south. The language of the Ipai and Tipai is derived from the Hokan stock of the Yuman language family originating in the American Southwest. The Chumash language is unlike both the Hokan and Uto-Aztecan stocks, and may represent a separate lineage (Mithun 1999:390). Linguistic analysis suggests that Takic-speaking immigrants from the Great Basin area began moving into southern California around 500 B.C. (Kroeber 1925:579). This migration may have displaced both Chumashan and Yuman speaking peoples. The timing and extent of the migrations and their impact on indigenous peoples is not well understood and any data related to it represents a valuable contribution to the understanding of local prehistory.

Gabrielino lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. Inland, their lands were bounded on the north by the Chumash at Topanga Creek, the Serrano at the San Gabriel Mountains in the east, and the Juaneño on the south at Aliso Creek (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636). This southern boundary of Gabrielino territory at Aliso Creek was based on anthropological fieldwork conducted by Kroeber in 1907 (Kroeber 1925), and the Juaneño currently dispute the defined northern boundary of their lands with the Gabrielino at Aliso Creek. It is possible that during portions of the Late Prehistoric Period and earlier, the current project may have been within the area inhabited by the Juaneño (Munroe 1994; O'Neil 2002:73-78). The name "Juaneño" denotes the people who were administered during Spanish colonial times by Mission San Juan Capistrano (Bean and Shippek 1978). *Acjachemen* is a traditional term now in common use by the San Juan Capistrano indigenous community.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978:540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 seems more likely (O'Neil 2002).

Houses constructed by the Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweatshouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996:27). Archaeological sites comprised of villages with various sized structures have been identified.

The fundamental economy of the Tongva was one of subsistence gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like the majority of native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, *Opuntia*, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh and salt-water fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed.

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Gabrielinos to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used ocean-going plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the channel islands (McCawley 1996:7).

Foods were processed with a variety of tools, including hammerstones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Kroeber 1925:629).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich Cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637-638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived, and was in the process of spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missionization was taking place, and may have been influenced by Christianity.

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). During the contact period, cremation was the standard practice for the mainland Tongva. Cremation ashes have been found



in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27). Archaeological and ethnographic data describe a wide variety of grave offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased. Graves were sometimes marked, and in the San Pedro area headstones or boards were etched with figures.

### **Juaneño/Acjachemen**

The name Juaneño denotes people who were administered during Spanish Colonial times by Mission San Juan Capistrano (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925). The Luiseño were administered by Mission San Luis Rey. Many contemporary Juaneño and coastal Luiseño identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living in the local area, termed the Acjachemen Nation.

The Juaneño and Luiseño languages are dialects of one another. The Juaneño and Luiseño language, as well as that of the Gabrielino to the north, was derived from the Takic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. By contrast, the Chumash language, from north of the Gabrielino, is not related to any other known Native American language family or stock, representing an origin quite different from that of the Juaneño (Mithun 1999). North of the Chumash and south of the Luiseño are languages considered part of the Hokan linguistic stock, namely the Salinan language to the north and the Yuman family of languages to the south.

The Yuman family of languages is derived from the American Southwest, while the Takic family can be traced to the Great Basin area (Driver 1969). Linguistic analysis has established that the Hokan speakers of San Diego County and those found north of the Chumash were separated some time after 500 B.C. The implication is that most of the southern California coastal region (excepting Chumash) was once filled with Hokan speakers, who were separated and displaced by Takic-speaking immigrants from the Great Basin area. The timing, extent, and impact on local societies of this putative migration are not well understood, and any data related to it represent a contribution to the understanding of local prehistory and history.

The Juaneño, or *Acjachemen*, population during the precontact period is thought to have numbered upwards of 3,500 (O'Neil 2002). It is known that 1,138 local Native Americans, consisting primarily of Acjachemen but including Gabrielino, coastal and interior Luiseño, Serrano, and Cahuilla, resided at Mission San Juan Capistrano in the year 1810 (Engelhart 1922:175). The Mission's death register shows as many as 1,665 native burials in its cemetery by this time, a number in addition to those who were dying at the villages from natural causes and introduced infectious diseases.

The Juaneño resided in permanent, well-defined villages and associated seasonal camps. Each village contained 35 to 300 persons, who for the most part belonged to a single lineage in the smaller villages, and a dominant clan joined with other families of multiple lineage background in the larger towns. As Boscana said of the *Acjachemen*, "all the rancherias were composed of a single relationship" (Harrington 1934:32). Each clan/village had its own resource territory and was politically independent, yet maintained ties to others through economic, religious, and social networks in the immediate region.

There were three hierarchical social classes: an elite class consisting of chiefly families, lineage heads, and other ceremonial specialists; a "middle class" of established and successful families; and, finally, people of disconnected or wandering families and war captives (Bean 1976:109–111). Native leadership focused in the *Nota*, or clan chief, who conducted community rites and regulated ceremonial life in conjunction with a council of elders (*puuplem*) composed of lineage heads and ceremonial specialists. The council discussed and decided matters of community import; those decisions were then implemented by the *Nota* and his staff.

The hereditary village chief held an administrative position that combined and controlled religious, economic, and warfare powers. While the placement of residential huts in a village was not regulated, a contemporary census study would likely have shown family groupings. The ceremonial enclosure (*vanquesh*) and the chief's home could generally be found in the center of the village. As Boscana states:

The temples ... were invariably erected in the center of their towns, and contiguous to the dwelling-place of the captain, or chief; ... they managed to have the location of his house as near the middle as possible [Boscana 1933:37].

The village chief had a formal assistant, who acted as messenger and had important religious duties. Ritual specialists and shamans, each with his own special area of knowledge about the environment or ritual magic, had hereditary membership on the council and the responsibility for training some successor from his own lineage or family who showed the proper innate abilities. Hence, intra- and inter-lineage affairs dominated the political landscape, both within and between villages, in a manner not unlike that of the Hellenistic city-state or Republican Rome.

Father Boscana, a priest at Mission San Juan Capistrano, recorded his observations of the natives and left a most valuable work. Kroeber (1925) describes Boscana's "*Chinigchinich*" as "the most intensive and best written account of the customs and religion of any group of California Indians in the mission days." Kroeber, drawing on Boscana and other sources, describes the Juaneño as having well-developed religious, ritualistic, and social customs.

The center of the Juaneño religion was *Chinigchinich*, the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. The heroes were originally from the stars and the sagas told of them formed the Juaneño religious beliefs. The most obvious expression of the religion at the time of arrival of the Spanish was the *Wankech*, a brush-enclosed area where religious observances were performed. The *Wankech* apparently contained an inner enclosure housing a representation of *Chinigchinich*, a coyote skin stuffed with feathers, horns, claws, beaks, and arrows.

Both boys and girls were subjected to rites of initiation around the age of puberty. The rites for males included use of datura extract, a hallucinogen, in the search for a spirit helper. Trials of endurance may also have been part of the ritual. Females had to endure being placed in a branch-lined pit containing heated stones. The girl being initiated fasted in the pit for several days. Females also were introduced to tattooing during the initiation period.

The Juaneño practiced cremation and burial of the dead. Specific individuals who received compensation for their services managed the cremation. The death of at least those of higher rank was commemorated on the first anniversary. The Juaneño possessed a very accurate calendar. Complete knowledge of its exact working has been lost, but we do know that it combined both lunar and solar elements in a fashion similar to certain Southwestern practices.

As a strongly patrilineal society, residence was normatively patrilocal. However, use of the Family Reconstruction methodology with Mission San Juan Capistrano sacramental registers has revealed several births at the mother's village or third villages, notwithstanding a dominance of patrilocality (O'Neil 2002). Polygyny was practiced, but probably only by chiefs and *puuplem* with ceremonial positions who had larger economic roles within the community (Boscana 1933:44). Sororal polygamy is also seen in the Capistrano records. Divorce was not easy, but possible; divorcees and widows could re-marry, the latter preferably to a classificatory "brother" of her deceased husband. Marriage was used as a mechanism of politics, ecology, and economics. Important lineages were allied through marriage. Reciprocally useful alliances were arranged between groups of differing ecological niches.

Plant foods were by far the largest part of the traditional diet. The following description is from the summary by Bean and Shipek (1978:552). Acorns were the most important single food source, and two species were used locally. Villages were situated near reliable sources of abundant water, as was necessary in part for the daily leaching of milled acorn products. As a dietary staple, acorn mush (*weewish*) was prepared in various ways and served as gruel, cakes, or fried; it might be sweetened with honey or sugar-laden berries; and it could be made into a stew with added greens and meat. Grass seeds were the next most abundant plant food used, and other plant foods included manzanita, sunflower, sage, chia, lemonade berry, wild rose, holly-leaf cherry, prickly pear, lamb's-quarter, and pine nuts. Seeds were parched, ground, and cooked as mush in various combinations (according to taste and availability) much like *weewish*. Such greens as thistle, lamb's-quarters, miner's lettuce, white sage, and clover were eaten raw or cooked, and were sometimes dried for storage. Cactus pods and fruits were also used. Thimbleberries, elderberries, and wild grapes were eaten raw or dried for later cooking. Cooked yucca buds, blossoms, and pods provided a sizable addition to the community's food resources. Bulbs, roots, and tubers were dug in the spring and summer and usually eaten fresh. Mushrooms and tree fungus provided significant food supplements and were prized as delicacies. Various teas were made from flowers, fruits, stems, and roots for medicinal cures and beverages.

Principal game animals included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, wood rat, mice, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, dove, duck, and other birds. Most predators were avoided as food, as were tree squirrels and most reptiles. Trout and other fish were caught in the streams, while salmon were available as they ran in the larger creeks. Being predominantly a coastal people, the *Acjachemen* made extensive use of marine foods in their diet. Sea mammals, fish, and crustaceans were obtained from the shoreline and open sea with the use of reed and dugout canoes. Shellfish were the most heavily used resource and included abalone, turban, mussel, and other species from the rocky shores; clams, scallops, and univalves from the sandy beaches; and *Chione* and bubble shells, in addition to other species from the estuaries.

Raymond White (1962) proposed that for the coastal Luiseño (which includes the *Acjachemen*), fish and marine animals accounted for variably 50–60 percent of the diet, and terrestrial game another 5–10 percent. Plant foods accounted for the remaining 30–60 percent, broken down by acorns 10–25 percent; seeds 5–10 percent; greens 5–10 percent; and bulbs, roots, and fruits 10–15 percent. These percentages would have varied as a reflection of village placement and size, the characteristics of its near surroundings, and annual variations in weather, sea temperature, and oceanic currents.

## **HISTORIC OVERVIEW**

The first Europeans to see what would become Orange County were members of the 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Cabrillo sailed along the coast but did not explore inland. Europeans did not return to the Orange County area until 1769 when Lt. Colonel Gaspar de Portolá led a land expedition from San Diego to San Francisco Bay. This expedition of 63 people crossed the Santa Ana River near the confluence of Santiago Creek, and named the canyons and other geographic features as it proceeded northward.

The first permanent settlement in Orange County occurred after San Juan Capistrano was selected as the site for a mission in the spring of 1775 and the mission became operational in November 1776. Mission San Gabriel, located in Los Angeles County, was founded in September 1771 (Engelhardt 1927a). The Franciscan missions were charged with converting the Native Americans to Christianity and with acculturating them to European society and economy.

Approximately 110 Tongva were brought to Mission San Juan Capistrano, most from the village of Genga on Newport Mesa (O'Neil 2002:121). The majority of the Native Americans from the Los Angeles

Basin (Downey Plain) were persuaded to settle in the vicinity of Mission San Gabriel. These included the Eastern Tongva of the plains as far south as the Santa Ana River and west to the Los Angeles River. The mission also proselytized the Western Tongva who inhabited the plains west of the Los Angeles River, the San Fernando Valley, and the southern Channel Islands. The Franciscan missions were charged with administering to the Native Americans within their areas. Mission life did give them some skills needed to survive in their rapidly changing world, but the effect of mission influence upon the local native populations was devastating. The reorganization of their culture alienated them from traditional subsistence patterns and social customs. European diseases, against which the Native Americans had no immunity, reached epidemic proportions. After 1810, mission population declined rapidly.

With the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781 (Engelhardt 1927a:48), civilian settlers arrived, followed by retiring military men from the Spanish garrisons. The soldiers were given vast tracts of land to start farms and ranches. The growth of large cattle and agricultural ranchos at such an early period in this region gave Native Americans an option to partake of the new socio-economic regime beyond the Franciscan mission system. The small colonial population needed Native American labor to help run the large ranchos (Engelhardt 1927b:9). Men worked as *vaqueros* and women ground corn and prepared food for the workers and the large, isolated colonial families. As one outcome of this employment, Native Americans moved the locations of their villages in order to meet the labor demands of different ranchos.

A soldier of the original 1769 Spanish land expedition (Manuel Nieto) received from the Spanish Governor in 1784 a large land grant near the San Gabriel Mission (Robinson 1947:3). In 1833, Rancho Los Nietos was divided into six ranchos. One of these was Rancho Las Bolsas, which occupied the lands of the Huntington Beach Mesa east to the Santa Ana River. Today's Cities of Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach occur on part of Rancho Las Bolsas.

The Mexican Revolution, which began in 1821, overthrew Spanish imperial control. The new Mexican government had a very different outlook on mission activities compared to the earlier Spanish administration. Secularization of mission lands, planned under the Spanish, was greatly accelerated by the Mexican government and the mission lands were soon in the hands of a relatively few influential Mexican families. Plans to provide land, training and living quarters for the Native Americans never developed, however. Native Americans continued to work as ranch hands on the large ranchos, and their numbers continued to decline dramatically.

On 7 July 1846, as a result of the Mexican-American War, California was formally annexed by the United States. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ceded California to the United States, provided for the retention of private lands held by the conquered Mexicans. The change in government brought very little change in the life of local Native Americans. The United States government focused on those peoples that represented a significant threat to European settlers in California, thus the Tongva and neighboring Acjachemen received little attention. In 1851 the United States required that the courts approve all Mexican land grants. As a result, many of the land grants were not approved, and fees for attorneys bankrupted additional ranchos. The division of many of the larger ranchos commenced as a consequence of these actions.

### **Local History**

The first settler of South Laguna was a Eugene Salter, who claimed ownership of part of Aliso Canyon in 1871. When he moved, the property included 152 acres and a small "shack." George and Sarah Thurston, who had come from Utah with their six children, purchased the former Salter holdings. Settlement by the Thurston family in 1872 brought limited development to Aliso Canyon. G.W. Thurston constructed an octagonal house around 1875 in the upper part of the canyon, below the location of the present-day

sewage disposal facility. The house was on the east side of Aliso Creek. Around 1910, their son Joe Thurston built a farmhouse further down canyon toward the Pacific Ocean, also on the east side of Aliso Creek.

William Bryant purchased the 84 acres near the mouth of Aliso Canyon, inland of Pacific Coast Hwy, and opened Laguna Beach Country Club to the public in 1950. In 1956, Ben Brown purchased the golf course and converted much of the canyon to open-space recreational use, rather than the dense residential/commercial development now typical of Laguna Beach. He later expanded the golf course into a resort by constructing an apartment complex in 1963, which was converted to a hotel in 1965. The Laguna Beach Country club was renamed Ben Brown's Motel & Golf Course in the early 1970's and changed again to Ben Brown's, Aliso Creek Inn & Golf Course in the early 1980's. The restaurant was remodeled and opened as Canyon Lodge American Grill in 1998. The golf course remains today in a similar routing to that of when it opened back in 1950, straddling Aliso Creek.

Located within a 100-year floodplain, the Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course has sustained damage from major flooding within Aliso Canyon over the years. In the 1990s, there were a series of five floods over seven years. Each event resulted in substantial damage to the golf course, hotel, bridges and roadway, with one flood nearly reaching the second floor of the hotel.

Today, approximately 7,000 acres of wilderness and natural open space lands, and over 100 miles of publicly accessible trails are adjacent to the eastern property boundary. Included in these 7,000 acres are approximately 4,000 acres that are part of the Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park, owned and maintained by the County of Orange Harbors, Beaches, and Parks Department. The park is a designated wildlife sanctuary, and exhibits mature oaks, sycamores, and elderberry trees, as well as over 30 miles of trails. This park is located upstream of the proposed project. Downstream of the project is today's Aliso Beach, also owned and operated by the County of Orange.

## **PRE-FIELD RESEARCH**

### **LITERATURE SEARCH**

A cultural resources records search was conducted on 1 October 2004 by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton (Appendix A). The search included a review of the archaeological site records within a half-mile radius of the project area and a review of cultural resources reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and California State Historic Resources Inventory were reviewed; as well as the 1896 and 1901 USGS Santa Ana, and the 1942 and 1943 USGS Santiago Peak 15-Minute Series topographic maps.

The search results indicate that 33 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the project area; seven of these (OR255, OR580, OR641, OR938, OR1926, OR2288, and OR2289) included portions of the current project area. The California Historic Resources Inventory lists 44 properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within the half-mile radius; none are within the proposed project area.

The records search indicates that 15 prehistoric archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the half-mile radius. Six of these are within Aliso Canyon (CA-ORA-9, CA-ORA-74, CA-ORA-395, CA-ORA-396, CA-ORA-397, CA-ORA-398, and CA-ORA-583); two are within Hobo Canyon (CA-ORA-6, CA-ORA-8); the remainder is located along the coast or southeast of the current project area. Continuing

another 6.5 km (4 miles) up Aliso Canyon beyond the half-mile search radius to today's Alicia Parkway, are an additional 11 known prehistoric archaeological sites.

Two prehistoric archaeological sites, CA-ORA-9 and CA-ORA-583, have been previously recorded within the current project area.

**CA-ORA-9** is a large prehistoric shell midden first referenced in a 1935 WPA report by Romero, and initially recorded in 1949 by J. R. Briggs. In 1966, Paul Chace formally recorded the information from Romero's report, but the record does not indicate that Chace revisited the site. Artifacts noted on the surface of CA-ORA-9 in 1935 included one hammerstone, two well-worn handstones (manos), and a scattering of lithics. As early as 1935, the area was being subdivided, with much building activity underway by the Three Arch Real Estate Company. By 1949, the area was described as residential. CA-ORA-9 is located approximately 500 meters (1600 feet) upstream and east of the mouth of Aliso Canyon, on the southern edge of the existing Aliso Creek Golf Course.

**CA-ORA-583** is a rockshelter with marine shell within the overhang and on the sloped apron in front of the opening that was initially recorded by Leonard in 1975. The mouth of the rock overhang is 6 m wide, 3 m high and 3 m deep, and is located at an elevation of 43 meters (140 feet) on a steep slope on the southeastern side of Aliso Creek. During a survey of the area in 1977, the site was described as intact (SRS 1977).

## SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

SWCA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), requesting a search of their Sacred Lands File for traditional cultural resources for the adjacent ACES project. The reply from the NAHC states that the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands or traditional cultural properties within the project vicinity. A copy of this correspondence is attached as Appendix B.

## FIELD SURVEY METHODS

SWCA archaeologists Luis Burgos, Michael Cruz, Jennifer Haessig, and Patrick Maxon conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area in early October 2004. The survey was designed to revisit the known prehistoric archaeological sites, and to identify and record any previously unknown cultural resources located within the proposed project area. Where feasible, parallel transects, spaced approximately 15-20 meters apart, were traversed by the archaeologists. Survey constraints included dense vegetation, steep and rugged terrain, and the existing golf course, hotel, and associated infrastructure. A close examination was made of any ridges, knolltops, or other locations within the project area that might have been attractive to native populations. Photographs of the project area, any potential features, and items of interest were taken with a digital camera. A handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit was available for recording locational data.

In addition to the pedestrian survey, SWCA's architectural historian, James Steely, inspected the former locations of two historic-era dwellings within the area shown on Figure 1. The locations of the two residences, which were connected with the Thurston family, were inspected on 4 May 2006.

## FIELD SURVEY FINDINGS

SWCA relocated the mapped locations of the two prehistoric sites previously recorded within the project area, and inspected the locations of two historic-era dwellings.



The former locations of the two historic-era dwellings that were inspected are connected with the Thurston family. G. W. Thurston began developing the Aliso Canyon area in 1872, and constructed an octagonal house circa 1875 in the upper part of the canyon. The house was located on the east side of Aliso Creek, below the location of the present-day sewage disposal facility. Circa 1910, Joe Thurston built a farmhouse further down canyon toward the Pacific Ocean, also on the east side of Aliso Creek. The two locations of these Thurston family dwellings have no remaining cultural features visible on the surface. Lacking any cultural features, these locations did not merit formal recordation.

**CA-ORA-9:** The mapped location of this prehistoric shell midden places the site on a rise at the base of the main ridge that defines the southern boundary of the project area. This location has been disturbed by previous development and activity associated with the Laguna Beach Country Club (now Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course), including construction of the existing golf course, which opened in 1950. No cultural material remains on the surface in the vicinity of CA-ORA-9, which is now beneath one of the holes (#2) of the existing golf course.

**CA-ORA-583:** This prehistoric rockshelter appears to be undisturbed since it was last revisited in 1977. It is covered by dense coastal sage scrub high above Aliso Creek, making access difficult.

No previously unknown prehistoric or historic resources were identified during the current study. At the time of the current survey, however, dense vegetation along the drainages may have obscured any direct surface evidence. The steep terrain also constrained the foot survey. In addition, Aliso Canyon has been impacted by activities related to the development of the golf course and the later construction of wastewater pipelines and the AWMA Road in the early 1990s.

## DISCUSSION

As suggested by the number of archaeological sites previously identified along Aliso Creek in the relatively short distance between the mouth of Aliso Canyon and Alicia Parkway, this drainage system was an key component of a prehistoric resource procurement network and settlement system. The canyon was also an important habitation area during the Ethnohistoric Period. As discussed above, Aliso Creek may have marked the boundary between two Native American groups, the Juaneño/Acjachemen and the Gabrielino/Tongva.

The location of two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites, CA-ORA-9 and CA-ORA-583, were revisited during the current survey of the project area. The recorded location of site CA-ORA-9, one of the earliest recorded in Orange County, is currently buried beneath the existing Aliso Creek Golf Course. Site CA-ORA-583, on a ridge overlooking Aliso Creek, appears to be undisturbed. Although the record search did not indicate that subsurface archaeological investigations have been undertaken at either of these sites, based on the following discussion, the potential for the discovery of buried deposits within the project area is considered high.

Six prehistoric sites within Aliso Canyon (CA-ORA-395, CA-ORA-396, CA-ORA-397, CA-ORA-398, CA-ORA-399, and CA-ORA-582), located within approximately 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) north of the northeast corner of the current project area, have been the subjects of previous test excavation programs. Two of the sites include rockshelters (CA-ORA-395 and CA-ORA-582); the remaining four sites are described as shell middens. The two rockshelters are both located slightly above the floor of the canyon, at an approximate elevation of 30 meters (100 feet). Cultural deposits at two of the sites (CA-ORA-395 and CA-ORA-397) were discovered at 1.6–2 meters below the surface (Jones 1992; SRS 1979). In addition, auger coring conducted at CA-ORA-395 indicates a likely human occupation layer (midden) at least 4.5 meters below today's surface (Ferraro 2002:23-24). At the northernmost of the six sites, CA-

ORA-582, excavations were discontinued when Native American burials were discovered (SRS 1978). During excavation to a depth of 1.9 meters at two of the sites (CA-ORA-396 and CA-ORA-398), no subsurface cultural deposits were identified (Demcak and Del Chario 1990; Jones 1992). Similarly, test excavations in the late 1970s, using backhoes to a depth of 4.35 meters, suggested that cultural material at CA-ORA-399 had accumulated as runoff from nearby site CA-ORA-400. However, the results from auger coring over 20 years later discovered that there are deeply buried deposits at CA-ORA-399. Although no cultural material was identified above 3.7 meters, intact cultural deposits are present at CA-ORA-399 within five paleosols at 3.7–9.5 meters below the surface (Ferraro 2002:28). This result suggests that additional buried cultural deposits may be present at depth elsewhere within Aliso Canyon.

Radiocarbon dates have been obtained for cultural deposits at three of these six prehistoric sites, including the two rockshelters. A late Contact Period date of cal A.D. 1800 was obtained from a relatively shallow level (40-50 cm) at CA-ORA-582 (SRS 1978). A date from the lowest known level (2.1-2.2 m) at site CA-ORA-395 indicates occupation occurred around A.D. 1400, near the middle of the Late Prehistoric Period (SRS 1979:152). From the much deeper cultural deposit at site CA-ORA-399 (approximately 8 meters), a radiocarbon date of cal B.C. 5800–5630 indicates occupation occurred as early as the Millingstone Period or Encinitas Tradition (Ferraro 2002:28).

Geologic studies indicate that at least 4–11 meters (13–36 feet) of Holocene fluvial sediment has been deposited on the floor of Aliso Canyon, with greater than 11 meters (36 feet) on the alluvial fans (Ferraro 2002:4). Associated paleosols date to at least 8,000 years ago. Based on this discussion, particularly the natural setting and the depth of the cultural material at CA-ORA-399, SWCA considers the potential for buried cultural deposits within the Aliso Canyon drainage system to be high.

Because Native American groups preferred to settle along drainages adjacent to flowing streams, Aliso and Hobo Canyons are considered highly sensitive for the discovery of prehistoric or ethnohistoric period archaeological deposits. On the eastern side of the project area, the ridgelines above Aliso Canyon are steep, with habitation sites at several rockshelters recorded up to an elevation of 43 meters (140 feet). In contrast, the Hobo Canyon drainage system in the western extent of the project area lies at a higher elevation and has less steep ridgelines, with a known prehistoric site (CA-ORA-6) less than a quarter mile north of the current project area occurring at an approximate elevation of 168 meters (550 feet).

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

Based on the history and results discussed above, SWCA's evaluation of the significance of the cultural resources identified within the project area is presented in the following sections. Included are SWCA's recommendations regarding whether the resource meets the official definitions of a "historic property" or a "historical resource" as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA and provisions of CEQA, discussed above.

Two prehistoric archaeological sites are located within the proposed project area. SWCA recommends the following for each of these cultural resources, summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1. Eligibility Recommendations**

Site Designation	Description	Current Condition	Eligibility Recommendations*
CA-ORA-9	Shell Midden	Disturbed; depth of subsurface deposits unknown	Unevaluated
CA-ORA-583	Rockshelter	Good	Eligible

\* Eligibility for listing on the NRHP and CRHR.

**CA-ORA-9:** This prehistoric shell midden has been highly disturbed by previous development activities, including construction of the existing golf course, which first opened to the public in 1950 as part of the Laguna Beach Country Club (now Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course). Its research potential is uncertain since cultural deposits may exist beneath the previous land surface, and SWCA finds that the historical significance of site CA-ORA-9 cannot be ascertained without further archaeological investigations.

**CA-ORA-583:** This prehistoric site is in good condition, and the research potential of this rockshelter is high. SWCA finds that the site is likely to yield additional important, local prehistoric information per National Register Criterion D, qualifies as a historic property and historical resource, and is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR. Site CA-ORA-583 thus warrants protection and avoidance is recommended.

## PROJECT EFFECTS ASSESSMENT

As mandated by Section 106 of the NHPA, federal agencies must take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on such properties [36 CFR 800.1(a)]. Likewise, CEQA regulations state “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 Section 21084.1). “Substantial adverse change” means “demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired” [PRC Section 5020.1(q)].

If an archaeological site qualifies for listing on the NRHP or CRHR, the provisions of Section 106 and CEQA mandate that the lead agencies further determine whether the proposed undertaking will have an “effect” and “adverse effect” upon the site [36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)]. According to federal regulations, “Effect means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register” [36 CFR 800.16(i)]. The criteria of adverse effect are:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, and of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property’s eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative. [36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)]

Under current construction plans (see below), the project does not have the potential to cause an adverse effect on one prehistoric site that qualifies as a historic property and historical resource, and that is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR; namely, CA-ORA-583 (Table 1).

Under current construction plans, the project may have the potential to cause an adverse effect on CA-ORA-9, for which the significance has not been determined.

## **CURRENT CONSTRUCTION PLANS**

The Athens Group is committed to the protection and preservation of cultural resources, in accordance with federal, state, and city legislation.

The preferred and recommended mitigation for each of the two prehistoric archaeological sites within the project area, CA-ORA-9 and CA-ORA-583, is preservation in place. It is our understanding that, under current construction plans, preservation of site CA-ORA-583 will be achieved. Site CA-ORA-9, however, may be impacted by the project, as follows:

**CA-ORA-9:** The mapped location of this prehistoric shell midden has been disturbed by previous development, including construction of the Laguna Beach County Club and nine-hole golf course by 1950, expansion of the resort in the 1950s–1960s by Ben Brown, and subsequent activity associated with the resort prior to purchase and renaming in 2004 as the Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course. The mapped location of site CA-ORA-9 corresponds with hole #2 of the existing golf course. The amount of previous disturbance to the site is unknown, but considering its location within the Aliso Canyon floodplain, the potential for buried cultural components is high. A comparison of the mapped location of this site with current grading plans indicates that the northeast corner of site CA-ORA-9, amounting to approximately 10 percent of the recorded extent of the site, may be impacted by contouring operations. Plans call for a cut of 1–4 feet in that area. Current grading plans would not disturb the remainder of site CA-ORA-9, amounting to approximately 90 percent of the recorded extent of the site. Planned placement of 5–12 feet of sterile fill atop its recorded location would preserve the majority of the site, and any unknown buried features. The fill would be placed atop the existing ground surface, including a 20-meter (65-foot) buffer zone around the boundaries of site CA-ORA-9, except for the cut in the northeast corner.

**CA-ORA-583:** This prehistoric rockshelter will not be impacted by the proposed development activities due to its elevational and geographical separation from the project development area. Site CA-ORA-583 is located at an elevation of 43 meters (140 feet) on a steep slope on the southeastern side of Aliso Creek. This places the boundaries of the site approximately 30 meters (100 feet) above the planned zone of construction activity at the base of the slope along the floor of Aliso Canyon. All ground-disturbing activity will thus avoid site CA-ORA-583, as well as at least a 20-meter (65-foot) buffer zone around the site boundaries, including a steep, vertical buffer zone of approximately 30 meters (100 feet).

## **UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES**

### **Preservation**

The preferred and recommended mitigation for each of the two prehistoric archaeological sites within the project area is preservation in place. If this cannot be accomplished through avoidance, incorporation within parks or open space, covering with a layer of sterile soil, deeding into a permanent conservation easement, or similar measures, then SWCA recommends the following mitigation measures.

### **Mitigation Measures**

**CA-ORA-9:** If preservation of this site cannot be accomplished, SWCA recommends that in the event of any undertaking within the site boundary or a 20-meter buffer zone around the site, a qualified archaeologist monitor all construction ground-disturbing activities occurring in native sediments/soils at the recorded location of this site and within a 20-meter buffer zone around the site. With this mitigation measure in place, any impact of the project to this resource would be less than significant.

**CA-ORA-583:** This prehistoric site is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP and CRHR. The site thus warrants protection and avoidance is recommended. If preservation cannot be accomplished, SWCA recommends preparation of an adequate Data Recovery Plan, to be adopted prior to the start of a scientifically controlled removal via excavation. Such a plan should address the possibility that buried archaeological resources could be present at the site. Data recovery at the site would include placement of a sufficient number of excavation units to mitigate the adverse effects of the construction. SWCA further recommends that a qualified archaeologist monitor all construction ground-disturbing activities occurring in native sediments/soils at the recorded location of this site and within a 20-meter buffer zone around the site.

### **Construction Monitoring**

Although portions of the project area has been disturbed by previous development and construction of the Laguna Beach County Club and nine-hole golf course (now Aliso Creek Inn and Golf Course), cultural materials may exist beneath the dense vegetation or at greater depth within this area. The potential for the existence of buried archaeological materials within the Aliso Creek floodplain and drainage system is considered high. Within the Hobo Canyon drainage system in the western extent of the project area, the potential for the existence of buried archaeological materials is also considered high. Prehistoric materials might include flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock, or soil darkened by cultural activities (midden). Historic materials might include building remains, metal, glass, or ceramic artifacts or debris.

Due to the possibility that additional unknown buried archaeological resources could be present within the highly sensitive portions of the project area within Aliso and Hobo Canyons, and in order to capture any unknown rockshelters on the steep ridgelines above the floor of Aliso Canyon, SWCA recommends that ground-disturbing activities in native sediments/soils in these areas be monitored by a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for archaeologists (National Park Service 1983). Construction work within stockpile and/or fill material does not require monitoring.

Specifically, the areas recommended for archaeological monitoring include:

- Aliso Creek floodplain and drainage system below approximately 61 meters (200 feet) in elevation within Sections 5, 6, and 32.
- Hobo Canyon drainage system within Section 31.

SWCA does not recommend monitoring of ground-disturbing activities within the remainder of the project area where there is a low sensitivity for the presence of cultural resources.

In the event that cultural resources are exposed during construction, the monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt construction in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, may be warranted. At the conclusion of

archaeological monitoring, a monitoring report should be prepared and submitted to The Athens Group and to the SCCIC.

### **Native American Monitor**

Although unlikely, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility, particularly considering the sensitivity of Aliso Canyon for Prehistoric Period and Ethnohistoric Period cultural resources, and that burials were discovered during eligibility testing at one of the upstream archaeological sites (CA-ORA-582) less than 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) north of the project area. If human remains are discovered during the course of ground-disturbing activity for the proposed development, SWCA recommends a qualified Native American monitor be retained, in consultation with the recommendations provided by the NAHC and Most Likely Descendent, to monitor ground-disturbing activity in native soils or sediments.

### **Human Remains**

Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains have been mandated by Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98, and the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(e) (CEQA). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered at the site, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to ensure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The Orange County Coroner must be immediately notified. The Coroner must then determine whether the remains are Native American. Once the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will, in turn, notify the person the NAHC identifies as the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 24 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 24 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, re-inter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

### **Curation**

SWCA would recommend curation of any cultural materials collected during the course of construction monitoring at an appropriate facility, preferably one that meets the curatorial standards set forth at 36 CFR 79, pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 101 (a)(7)(A). SWCA also recommends curation be accomplished in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.



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**Confidential Appendix A**  
Records Search Results

**South Central Coastal Information Center**  
*California Historical Resources Information System*  
California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
714.278.5395 / FAX 714.278.5542  
[anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html](http://anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html) - [sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

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*Ventura*  
*Los Angeles*  
*Orange*

October 1, 2004

SCCIC # 4677.2175

Mr. Patrick Maxon  
SWCA  
23392 Madero, Suite L  
Mission Viejo, CA 92691  
(949) 770-8042

RE: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon, west of the sewage disposal plant  
(Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)

Dear Mr. Maxon,

As per your request received on August 31, 2004, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project. This search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historic Places (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), were reviewed for the above referenced project. The following is a discussion of the findings.

**Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano, CA. 7.5' USGS Quadrangles**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:**

Twenty-eight archaeological sites (30-000008, 30-000074, 30-00006, 30-00009\*, 30-000842, 30-000597, 30-000812, 30-000813, 30-000814, 30-000837, 30-000246, 30-000583\*, 30-000395\*, 30-000396\*, 30-000397\*, 30-000398\*, 30-000399\*, 30-000400\*, 30-000505, 30-000582\*, 30-000020, 30-000401, 30-000402, 30-000422, 30-000404, 30-000403, 30-000703, and 30-000126) have been identified within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. Nine archaeological sites are located within the project site. None of the sites are listed on the National Register Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. No isolates have been identified within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

(\* = Located within the project area)

## **HISTORIC RESOURCES:**

No additional cultural resources have been identified within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

Copies of our historic maps - Santiago Peak (1942 and 1943) and Santa Ana (1896 and 1901) 15' USGS - are enclosed for your review.

The California Point of Historical Interest (2004) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historical Landmarks (2004) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The California Register of Historic Places lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project area.

The National Register of Historic Places (2004) lists no properties within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historic Resources Inventory (2004) lists forty-four properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. (see enclosed list).

## **PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:**

Forty-three studies (OR580\*, OR1118, OR1025, OR1023, OR1247\*, OR567, OR1922, OR1504, OR547, OR1926\*, OR702\*, OR1826, OR2289\*, OR433, OR194, OR938\*, OR294, OR1140\*, OR1139\*, OR116, OR1843, OR1347, OR377, OR822, OR432, OR686, OR114, OR2311, OR2157, OR2019\*, OR719\*, OR1275, OR255, OR705, OR2288\*, OR2308, OR300\*, OR430\*, OR40\*, OR1873\*, OR460, OR641\*, and OR176) have been conducted within a 1-mile radius of the project site. Of these, sixteen are located within the project site. There are nine additional investigations located on the Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano, CA. 7.5' USGS Quadrangles that are potentially within a 1/2-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.  
(\* = Located within the project site)

Please forward a copy of any reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you **do not include** records search maps in your report. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, contact the office at 714.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 8:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the SCCIC number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.



Sincerely,  
SCCIC



Thomas D. Shackford  
Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

- (X) Map – 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, 15' USGS Quadrangle
- (X) Bibliography- 16 pages
- (X) HRI – 2 pages
- (X) National Register Status Codes
- (X) Site Records- 30-000009 and 30-000583
- (X) Confidentiality Form
- (X) Invoice # 4677.2175

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR194                      **DATE:** 1977                      **PAGES:**  
**AUTHOR:** Desuatels, Roger J.  
**FIRM:** Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.  
**TITLE:** Archaeological Survey Report on a Portion of Lot 1, Sec. 6, T7S, R8W, SBB & M, Located at the Mouth of Aliso Creek in Orange County, California  
**AREA:** 1 ac  
**SITES:** None

**QUADNAME:** Laguna Beach  
**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR2019                      **DATE:** 1999                      **PAGES:** 2  
**AUTHOR:** Hurd, Gary  
**FIRM:** Gary Hurd  
**TITLE:** Report of Literature/Records Search and Archaeological Reconnaissance related to the construction of trail bridges within Aliso and Wood Canyon Regional Park, Orange County, California  
**AREA:** 5 ac  
**SITES:** none

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano  
**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR2157                      **DATE:** 2000                      **PAGES:** 62  
**AUTHOR:** Maxon, Patrick  
**FIRM:** RMW Paleo Associates  
**TITLE:** Cultural Resources Assessment and Treatment Plan for the Aliso Creek Emergency Sewer (ACES) Project, Aliso Water Management Agency, Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park, Orange County  
**AREA:** ?  
**SITES:** 30-000019, 126, 395, 399, 403, 423, 581

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano  
**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR2288                      **DATE:** 2000                      **PAGES:** 4  
**AUTHOR:** Romani, Gwen  
**FIRM:** Compass Rose  
**TITLE:** Saddleback District Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project(Laguna Beach and Trabuco Canyon), Orange County  
**AREA:** <1 ac  
**SITES:** none

**QUADNAME:** Santiago Peak  
San Juan Capistrano  
**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR2289                      **DATE:** 1977                      **PAGES:** 5  
**AUTHOR:** Unknown  
**FIRM:** Ultrasystems  
**TITLE:** ReportS OF the ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEOnTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF the ESSLINGER PROPERTY SOUTH LAGUNA, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIforNIA  
**AREA:** 350 ac  
**SITES:** none

**QUADNAME:** Laguna Beach  
San Juan Capistrano  
**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR2308                      **DATE:** 1990                      **PAGES:** 15  
**AUTHOR:** Carol R. Demcak, Kathleen C. Del Chario  
**FIRM:** ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
**TITLE:** Report on TEST LEVEL InvestigationS AT CA-ORA-398, ALISO CREEK WILDLIFE HABITAT ENRICHMENT PROJECT (ACWHEP), PHASE 1 , LOWER ALISO CREEK, SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY, CALIforNIA  
**AREA:** 398 AC  
**SITES:** 30-000398, 30-0001194, 30-000064

**QUADNAME:** SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO  
**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR2311

**DATE:** 1990

**PAGES:** 14

**AUTHOR:** CAROL R. DEMCAK, KATHLEEN C. DEL CHARIO

**FIRM:** Archaeological Resource Management Corporation

**TITLE:** Report on BOUNDARY TEST InvestigationS AT CA-ORA-403, ALISO CREEK WILDLIFE HABITAT ENRICHMENT PROJECT (ACWHEP), PHASE 1, LOWER ALISO CREEK, SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**AREA:** site specific

**SITES:** 30-000403, 30-000119a, 30-000064

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR255

**DATE:** 1977

**PAGES:** 72

**AUTHOR:** Anonymous

**FIRM:** SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.

**TITLE:** Archaeological Report on the Aliso Creek Corridor- Planning Units 2 & 3 Orange County, California

**AREA:**

**SITES:** CA-ORA-6, ORA-8/10/110, ORA-9, ORA- 17, ORA-18, ORA-19, ORA-20  
CA-ORA-33, ORA-74, ORA-126, ORA-131, ORA-133, ORA-135, ORA-388  
CA-ORA-388, ORA-389/580, ORA-390, ORA-395, ORA-396, ORA-397,  
CA-ORA-397, ORA-398, ORA-399, ORA-400, ORA-401, ORA-402,  
CA-ORA-403, ORA-404, ORA-405, ORA-406, ORA-407, ORA-40,

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano

**MEMO:**





## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR433

**DATE:** 1979

**PAGES:** 66

**AUTHOR:** Anonymous

**FIRM:** SRS

**TITLE:** Archaeological Report on the Field Testing and Literature/Records CA-ORA-8/108/110 Located on the Treasure Island Mobile Home Park Located in the South Laguna Area of the County of Orange

**AREA:** 40 ac

**SITES:** 30-000008, 30-000108, 30-000110

**QUADNAME:** Laguna Beach

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR460

**DATE:** 1979

**PAGES:** 35

**AUTHOR:** Anonymous

**FIRM:** Interdisciplinary Research

**TITLE:** Archaeological Test Excavation Report Site ORA-813 South Laguna

**AREA:**

**SITES:** 30-000813

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR567

**DATE:** 1976

**PAGES:**

**AUTHOR:** Crabtree Robert, H.

**FIRM:** Archaeological Research Inc.

**TITLE:** Scientific Resources Survey (archaeology and paleontology) of Arch Beach Heights - Portafina Project, Laguna Beach, California.

**AREA:** 190 ac

**SITES:** none

**QUADNAME:**

**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR580                      **DATE:** 1977                      **PAGES:** 100

**AUTHOR:** Anonymous

**FIRM:** SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.

**TITLE:** the ALISO CREEK WATERSHED, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA A PROPOSAL for CREATING AN Archaeological DISTRICT for the NATIONAL REGISTER of HISTORIC PLACES and A SUGGESTED RESEARCH and STUDY DESIGN

**AREA:**

**SITES:** none

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR641                      **DATE:** 1981                      **PAGES:** 14

**AUTHOR:** Anonymous

**FIRM:** Scientific Resources Surveys

**TITLE:** Archaeological Report - Volume 1 Executive Summary on ORA436, ORA437 Test and Salvage Excavation

**AREA:**

**SITES:** 30-000436, 30-000437

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR686                      **DATE:** 1983                      **PAGES:** 5

**AUTHOR:** Cottrell, Marie

**FIRM:** Archaeological Resource Management Corp.

**TITLE:** Archaeological Assessment of the Ellis Residence Site of South Laguna Beach

**AREA:** 5 ac

**SITES:** none

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano

**MEMO:**



## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR702                      **DATE:** 1977                      **PAGES:** 152  
**AUTHOR:** Scientific Resource Surveys  
**FIRM:** Scientific Resources Surverys, Inc.  
**TITLE:** Cultural Scientific Resources Report on the Aliso Viejo Company Property Located in the Southeastern Prtion of the County of Orange  
**AREA:**  
**SITES:** CA-ORA-06, ORA -13, ORA-17, ORA-19, ORA-20, ORA-126, ORA- 177  
ORA-266, ORA-388, ORA-389, ORA-390, CA-ORA-395, ORA-396,  
ORA-397, ORA-398, ORA-399, ORA-400, ORA-401, ORA-402, ORA-403,  
ORA-404, ORA-405, ORA-406, ORA-407, ORA-408, ORA-409, ORA-410,  
ORA-411, ORA-412, OR-413, ORA-414, ORA-415, ORA-416, ORA-417,  
**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano  
Laguna Beach  
**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR705                      **DATE:** 1973                      **PAGES:** 43  
**AUTHOR:** Anonymous  
**FIRM:** Archaeological Research Inc.  
**TITLE:** A Final Report on the Scientific Resources Survey for Moulton Ranch  
**AREA:** 8400 ac  
**SITES:** CA-ORA-13, ORA-411  
**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano  
**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR719                      **DATE:** 1972                      **PAGES:** 7  
**AUTHOR:** Anonymous  
**FIRM:** Public Antiquities Salvage Team  
**TITLE:** Hansom Ranch  
**AREA:** 800 ac  
**SITES:** no trinomial given  
**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano  
**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR822

**DATE:** 1986

**PAGES:** 120

**AUTHOR:** Cameron, Constance

**FIRM:** Irvine Soils Engineering

**TITLE:** Archaeological Investigations at Laguna Sur CA-ORA-813, CA-ORA-436, CA-ORA437

**AREA:**

**SITES:** 30-000813, 30-000436, 30-000437

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR938

**DATE:** 1988

**PAGES:** 53

**AUTHOR:** Bissell, Ronald M.

**FIRM:** RMW Paleo Associates

**TITLE:** Status of Cultural Resources in the Wood Canyon Area, Southern Orange County, California

**AREA:** 4000 ac

**SITES:** CA-ORA-6, ORA-13, ORA-19, ORA-20, ORA-126, ORA-133, ORA-177,  
CA-ORA-266, ORA-388, ORA-389, ORA-390, ORA-395, ORA-396,  
ORA-397, ORA-398, ORA-399, ORA-400, ORA-401, ORA-402, ORA-403,  
ORA-404, ORA-405, ORA-406, ORA-407, ORA-412, ORA-413, ORA-415,  
ORA-415, ORA-418, ORA-422, ORA-423, ORA-424, ORA-427, ORA-436,

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano

Laguna Beach

**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR1023

**DATE:** 1990

**PAGES:** 20

**AUTHOR:** Demcak, Carol R. and Kathleen C. Del Chario

**FIRM:** Archaeological RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

**TITLE:** Report on TEST LEVEL Investigations AT CA-ORA-398, ALISO CREEK WILDLIFE HABITAT ENRICHMENT PROJECT (ACWHEP), Phase I, LOWER ALISO CREEK, SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY, CALIforNIA

**AREA:**

**SITES:** CA-ORA-398

**QUADNAME:** SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR1025

**DATE:** 1990

**PAGES:** 15

**AUTHOR:** Demcak, Carol R., and Kathleen C. Del Chario

**FIRM:** ARM

**TITLE:** Report on BOUNDARY TEST Investigations AT CA-ORA-403, ALISO CREEK WILDLIFE HABITAT ENRICHMENT PROJECT (ACWHEP), Phase I, LOWER ALISO CREEK, SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY, CALIforNIA

**AREA:**

**SITES:** CA-ORA-403

**QUADNAME:** SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR1118

**DATE:** 1991

**PAGES:** 10

**AUTHOR:** DEL CHARIO, KATHLEEN

**FIRM:** ARM

**TITLE:** RESurvey of PLANNING AREAS 3.1, 4.1, 11, and 62.1 ConDUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH the ALIEJO WEEK AND FIRE HAZARD ABATEMENT PROJECT

**AREA:** 320 ac

**SITES:** ORA-1003, ORA-1292, ORA-1293

**QUADNAME:** SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR1139                      **DATE:** 1990                      **PAGES:** 2

**AUTHOR:** DEMCAK, CAROL

**FIRM:** ARM

**TITLE:** Cultural ResourceS Assessment for Phase I of the PROPOSED  
ALISO CREEK WILDLIFE HABITAT ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

**AREA:** 1 ac

**SITES:** CA-ORA-398, ORA-403, ORA-582

**QUADNAME:** SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR114                      **DATE:** 1976                      **PAGES:** 3

**AUTHOR:** Desautels, Roger J.

**FIRM:** Scientific Resource Surveys, INC.

**TITLE:** Archaeological Survey Report on a Parcel of Land Located in the South Laguna Area of the  
County of the County of Orange

**AREA:** 1 ac

**SITES:** None

**QUADNAME:** Laguna Beach

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR1140                      **DATE:** 1991                      **PAGES:** 24

**AUTHOR:** Demcak, Carol

**FIRM:** ARMC

**TITLE:** Cultural ResourceS Assessment for MOULTon NIGUEL WATER  
DISTRICT (MNWD) RECLAIMED WATER DISTRIBUTION FACILITES PROJECT,  
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY, CALIforNIA

**AREA:**

**SITES:** CA-ORA-410, ORA-411, ORA-473, ORA-493, ORA-509,  
ORA-703, ORA-1072

**QUADNAME:** SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

DANA POINT

**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR116

**DATE:** 1976

**PAGES:** 4

**AUTHOR:** DESAUTELS, ROGER

**FIRM:**

**TITLE:** ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT ON FOURTEEN ACRES OF LAND LOCATED IN THE TEMPLE HILLS AREA OF THE COUNTY OF ORANGE

**AREA:**

**SITES:** NONE

**QUADNAME:** LAGUNA BEACH

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR1247

**DATE:** 1992

**PAGES:** 79

**AUTHOR:** JONES, CARLETON S, AND CAROL R. DEMCAK

**FIRM:** ARM

**TITLE:** Archaeological Investigations AT CA-ORA-396 and CA-ORA-397, LOWER ALISO CREEK, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**AREA:**

**SITES:** CA-ORA-396, ORA-397

**QUADNAME:** SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO

**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

- IC ID#:** OR1275                      **DATE:** 1992                      **PAGES:** 150  
**AUTHOR:** Jones, Carleton S.  
**FIRM:** California State University, Long Beach  
**TITLE:** the Development of Cultural Complexity Among the Luiseno  
**AREA:** 0  
**SITES:** CA-ORA-19, ORA-126, ORA-465, ORA-466, ORA-403, ORA-472,  
ORA-855, ORA-861, ORA-871, ORA-636, ORA-867, ORA-882, ORA-635A  
ORA-947, ORA-1093, ORA-1121, ORA-703, ORA-704, ORA-701,  
ORA-702, ORA-521  
**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano  
Canada Gubernadora  
**MEMO:**
- IC ID#:** OR1347                      **DATE:** 1977                      **PAGES:** 41  
**AUTHOR:** CARRICO, RICHARD  
**FIRM:** WESTEC SERVICES, INC.  
**TITLE:** DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL Impact Report #288 CHRISTESon-PORTER Tract  
map, SOUTH LAGUNA TT10027  
**AREA:**  
**SITES:** CA-ORA-597  
**QUADNAME:** SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO  
**MEMO:**
- IC ID#:** OR1504                      **DATE:** 1996                      **PAGES:** 69  
**AUTHOR:** DESAUTELS, NANCY, ET AL.  
**FIRM:** SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.  
**TITLE:** Cultural ResourceS OVERVIEW of TREASURE ISLAND TRAILER PARK  
**AREA:** 30 ac  
**SITES:** ORA-8,108,110  
**QUADNAME:** LAGUNA BEACH  
**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR176                      **DATE:** 1977                      **PAGES:** 4  
**AUTHOR:** Desautels, Roger  
**FIRM:** Scientific Resources Surveys  
**TITLE:** Archaeological Survey Report on Lots 5 and 64 Located in the South Laguna Area of Orange County  
**AREA:** 5 ac  
**SITES:** none

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano  
**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR1826                      **DATE:** 1979                      **PAGES:** 89  
**AUTHOR:** Unknown  
**FIRM:** Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.  
**TITLE:** Archaeological Litterature Search, Field Survey and Assessment on the Treasure Island Mobile Home Park (Goff's Island) Located in the Laguna Niguel Area of the County of Orange  
**AREA:** 10 ac  
**SITES:** 30-000008, 30-000108, 30-000110

**QUADNAME:** Laguna Beach  
**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR1843                      **DATE:** 1995                      **PAGES:** 394  
**AUTHOR:** Demcak, Carol R.  
**FIRM:** Archaeological Resource Management Corporation  
**TITLE:** Archaeological Investigations at the Aliso Viejo Sites, South Orange, California  
**AREA:** Unknown  
**SITES:** 30-000019, 30-000126, 30-000703, 30-000408, 30-000409, 30-000416, 30-000417, 30-000410, 30-000411, 30-000425, 30-001211, 30-001212, 30-001213, 30-000017, 30-000420

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano  
**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Record Search for Property east of Hobo Canyon and west of sewage disposal plant (Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles)**

**IC ID#:** OR1873

**DATE:** 1976

**PAGES:** 131

**AUTHOR:** Unknown

**FIRM:** Scientific Resources Surveys, Inc.

**TITLE:** Archaeological Report on the Aliso Water Management Agency-Phase III Proposed Regional Wastewater Treatment Facilities Orange County, California

**AREA:** 760 ac

**SITES:** 30-000415, 30-000019, 30-000126, 30-000389, 30-000390, 30-000395, 30-000396, 30-000397, 30-000398, 30-000399, 30-000401, 30-000402, 30-000403, 30-000415, 30-000423, 30-000509, 30-000580, 30-000581, 30-000582

**QUADNAME:** San Juan Capistrano

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR1922

**DATE:** 1976

**PAGES:** 27

**AUTHOR:** Anonymous

**FIRM:** David D. Smith and Associates

**TITLE:** Final Report Archaeological Survey of the Aliso Creek Outfall Alignment

**AREA:** 1 ac

**SITES:** none

**QUADNAME:** Laguna Beach

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** OR1926

**DATE:** 1977

**PAGES:** 131

**AUTHOR:** Ezell, Paul H. and Carrico, Richard L.

**FIRM:** Westec Service, Inc.

**TITLE:** Archaeological Survey Report of Aliso Water Management Agency

**AREA:** 7 li mi

**SITES:** 30-000596,30-000583,30-000578,30-000577,30-000576,30-000335,30-000334,30-000286,30-000285,30-000281,30-000280,30-000109,30-000074,30-000009

**QUADNAME:** Laguna Beach

**MEMO:**



## **Bibliography: Hobo Canyon**

**IC ID#:** OR547

**DATE:** 1977

**PAGES:** 4

**AUTHOR:** COTTRELL, MARIE

**FIRM:** ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

**TITLE:** AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALONG PROPOSED ROUTE OF A FIRE SUPPLY  
LINE IN LAGUNA BEACH

**AREA:**

**SITES:**

**QUADNAME:** LAGUNA BEACH

**MEMO:**

**Confidential Appendix B**  
Sacred Lands Search Results

04/25/2002 11:43 FAX 916 657 5390

NAHC

001

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gray Davis, Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**  
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-4082  
Fax (916) 657-5390



April 25, 2002

Patrick O. Maxon, RPA  
Program Director - Cultural Resources  
SWCA, Inc Environmental Consultants  
23392 Madera, Suite L  
Mission Viejo, CA 92691

RE: Proposed Alison Canyon Emergency Sewer (ACES) Project, Southern Orange County.

Sent By Fax: (949) 458-9058  
Pages Sent: 3

Dear Mr. Maxon:

A record search of the Sacred Lands File has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend other with specific knowledge. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rob Wood".

Rob Wood  
Environmental Specialist III

04/25/2002 11:44 FAX 916 657 5390

NAHC

002

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS**  
**Orange County**  
**April 25, 2002**

Samuel H. Dunlap P.O. Box 1391 Temecula, CA 92593 (909) 507-1958 (Voice) (909) 262-9351 (Cell) (909) 693-9196 FAX	Gabrielino Cahuilla  Luiseno	John Valenzuela PO Box 402597 Hesperia, CA 92340 (760) 949-2103 Home	Chumash Tatavian  Tongva, Gabrielir Vanyume; Serran Kitanemuk
Ti'At Society Cindi Alvitre PO Box 1138 Avalon, CA 90704 (310) 510-8934	Gabrielino	Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribal Council Anthony Morales, Chairperson PO Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778 (626) 286-1632 (626) 286-1262 Fax (626) 286-1758 (Home)	Gabrieleno Tongva
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation David Belardes, Chairperson 31742 Via Belardes San Juan, CA 92675 (949) 493-0959 (949) 493-1601 Fax	Juaneno	Craig Torres 713 E. Bishop Santa Ana, CA 92701 (714) 542-6678	Gabrielino Tongva
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Sonia Johnston, Chairperson P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana, CA 92799 (714) 841-0441 ajuaneno@gte.net	Juaneno	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Anita Esponzoza 1740 Concerto Drive Anaheim, CA 92807 (714) 779-8832	Juaneno
Robert F. Dorame PO Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707 562 925-7989 - Voice 562 920-9449 - Fax	Gabrielino Tongva	Jim Velasques 5776 42nd Street Riverside, CA 92509 (909) 784-6660	Gabrielino Kumeyaay

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regards to the cultural assessment for the proposed Aliso Canyon Emergency Sewer (ACES) Project, Southern Orange County.

04/25/2002 11:45 FAX 916 657 5390

NAHC

003

**NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS**  
**Orange County**  
**April 25, 2002**

Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation  
501 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 500 Gabrieleno Tongva  
Santa Monica, CA 90401-2415  
(310) 587-2203  
(310) 587-2281 Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regards to the cultural assessment for the proposed Aliso Canyon Emergency Sewer (ACES) Project, Southern Orange County.