

# PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE APOLLO ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY PROJECT

## CITY OF ESCONDIDO

PHG19-0015  
APNs 240-110-54, -55, and -56

**Submitted to:**

City of Escondido  
210 North Broadway  
Escondido, California 92025

**Prepared for:**

NOAA Group  
4990 North Harbor Drive, Suite 201  
San Diego, California 92106

**Prepared by:**

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*May 21, 2019*

## **Archaeological Database Information**

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***Report Date:*** May 21, 2019

***Report Title:*** Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Apollo Assisted Living Facility Project, City of Escondido (PHG19-0015; APNs 240-110-54, -55, and -56)

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***USGS Quadrangle:*** *Valley Center, California (7.5 minute)*

***Study Area:*** 3141 East Valley Parkway; APNs 240-110-54, -55, and -56

***Key Words:*** Phase I survey; City of Escondido; negative for archaeological resources; positive for historic structures; 1950s residence identified; historic structure assessment recommended; monitoring recommended.

## **I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

As required by the City of Escondido, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of three contiguous parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APN] 240-110-54, -55, and -56, within the city of Escondido. Specifically, the project is situated at the southeast corner of the intersection of Valley Parkway and Hidden Trails Road at 3141 East Valley Parkway. The project area can be found on the USGS 7.5-minute *Valley Center, California*, topographic quadrangle mainly within Section 7, Township 12 South, Range 1 West and Section 12, Township 12 South, Range 2 West; however, a small portion of the southwest corner of the project is located within the unsectioned Rincon del Diablo Land Grant. The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property. Maps of the property location have been included in Attachment B. BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on May 8, 2019. No archaeological resources were encountered during the survey. The project does contain a mid-twentieth century residence, garage, and associated features.

## **II. SETTING**

The project setting includes both the physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area.

### *Natural Setting*

The subject property is located within the inland foothill region of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California. Specifically, the project is situated on a northwestern facing slope located at the base of the foothills historically known as the La Lomas Muertas (Barren Hills) (Plate 1). The property is situated east of the Escondido Creek and northwest of the San Pasqual Valley in the northeastern area of the city of Escondido. Vegetation that is typical of the area includes coast live oak, white sage, black sage, globe mallow, star thistle, and non-native grasses. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 820 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) within the steep eastern section of the property to approximately 730 feet AMSL within the northwest corner.



**Plate 1: Example of the vegetation and topography on the east side of the project, facing northeast.**

Geologically, the project is mainly characterized as the Cretaceous Granite of Dixon Lake (Kdl). However, the lower elevated northwestern corner of the of the property is mapped as Pleistocene older alluvial flood plain deposits (Qoa) (Kennedy 1999). The specific soils in the project area consist of Escondido very fine sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (EsD2) and Friant rocky fine sandy loam, 30 to 70 percent slopes (FxG) (SoilWeb 2019).

During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of Escondido comprised a rich and valuable food resource base for prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians.

The natural setting of the project during the prehistoric occupation offered an abundant nutritional resource base. Tool stone and the abundant bedrock outcrops found within the surrounding hills provided access to lithic resources which aided in the hunting, collecting, and processing of food. Fresh water was likely obtainable on a year-round basis from Escondido Creek and Moosa Creek and their tributaries. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species that are present today.

### *Cultural Setting*

The Native American cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project area consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone Horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the late prehistoric Luiseño and Kumeyaay cultures. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Spanish occupation of the region. A brief discussion of the cultural elements related to the project area are provided in the following subsections.

### **Paleoenvironment**

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been two to two and one-half miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they had been previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments, and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupant.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however,

studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

### **Prehistory**

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based on artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around 1,000 A.D. (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

### **Early Man Period (Prior to 8500 B.C.)**

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 years ago. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and has lost much support over the years as more precise dating techniques have become available for skeletal remains thought to represent early man in San Diego. In addition, many of the “artifacts” initially identified as products of early man in the region have since been rejected as natural products of geologic activity. Some of the local proposed Early Man Period sites include the Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown sites, as well as Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

Paleo Indian Period (8500 to 6000 B.C.)

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the San Dieguito Complex people were a wandering, hunting, and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is because of an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as San Dieguito Complex. Currently, controversy exists among researchers regarding the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex and the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito Complex “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, if the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, or if the people of the San Dieguito Complex retreated from the area because of environmental or cultural pressures.

Early Archaic Period (6000 B.C. to A.D. 0)

Based on evidence that suggests climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region around 6000 B.C. This Archaic Period pattern is believed by archaeologists to have evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). Increasing numbers of inland sites that focused on terrestrial subsistence have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period (Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools begin to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of

marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 0 to 1769)

For the following discussion regarding the Late Prehistoric Period, both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño cultures are represented, as the project area is situated in proximity to the tribal territorial boundaries of both Native American groups. For the topics of subsistence and settlement, social organization, and material culture, only the Luiseño are discussed as an example of Late Prehistoric Period Native American lifeways in the region.

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to have derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered as ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be relatively latecomers, the traditional stories and histories passed down through oral tradition by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to their presence here as being since the creation of all things.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people, with cultural elements that were very distinct from the La Jolla Complex people. Noted variations in material culture included cremation, the use of bows and arrows, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Seasonally available plant and game food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. But the acorn was by far the most important food resource for these people. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal inactivity and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the La Jolla Complex people were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site CA-SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley may suggest a hiatus of  $650 \pm 100$  years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ( $1,730 \pm 75$  YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at CA-SDI-4609) and late prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near the San Diego suburb of Santee suggests a comingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants, about 2,000 years ago (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

Approximately 1,300 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into northern San Diego County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and development in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between 400 and 600 A.D. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include cremation of the dead and extensive trade networks that were as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin. The period is divided into two phases, San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II, based on the introduction of pottery (Meighan 1954). Radiocarbon dating and the introduction of pottery established that the San Luis Rey II phase began at approximately 1300 A.D. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable shaped or unshaped slab metates and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. The later San Luis Rey II assemblage is augmented by pottery in the form of cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs, or rock art, which likely appeared as the result of increased population sizes and inactivity (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched, Dos Cabazas Serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occurred. Subsistence is thought to have focused on the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative inactivity and increased population sizes.

Ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates the Shoshonean-speaking group that occupied the northern portion of San Diego County was the Luiseño. Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. The elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included the trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian, resources from the eastern desert region, and steatite from the Channel Islands.

When the Spanish began exploring the region in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north, on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek, in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than to the Kumeyaay, a Yuman-speaking group, who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen datura, and an elaborate religion that included ritualized

sand paintings of the sacred being “Chingichngish” (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group.

### Subsistence and Settlement

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

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, of which six different species were used (*Quercus californica*, *Quercus agrifolia*, *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Quercus dumosa*, *Quercus engelmannii*, and *Quercus wislizeni*). Seeds, particularly of grasses (Gramineae), composites (Compositae), and mints (Labiatae), were also heavily utilized. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also utilized. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species used for subsistence included deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), rabbits (*Sylvilagus* spp.), hares (*Lepus californicus*), woodrats (*Neotoma* spp.), ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), quail (*Callipepla californica* and *Oreortyx pictus*), ducks (Anatidae), freshwater fish from mountain streams, and marine mammals from the coast, including fish, crustaceans, and mollusks, particularly abalone (*Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents provided sources of food (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### Social Organization

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

Marriages were arranged by the parents; these arrangements were often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological

niches, and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering, while men were responsible for hunting, although at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children, while elderly men were active participants in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs, as well as being responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritualistic implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular-shaped and generally used to protect workplaces for domestic chores, including cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses, which were important in purification rituals, were round, partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis, which was located in the center of the village, used as the place for rituals, including the sand painting associated with the Chingichngish cult (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry; baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Pottery containers, which were shaped by paddle and anvil and then fired in shallow open pits, were used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wooden implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Additional tools included knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills. Shamanistic items included soapstone or clay smoking pipes, and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

### Native American Perspective

In addition to the point of view discussed above, it is acknowledged herein that other perspectives exist to explain the presence of Native Americans in the region. The Native American perspective is that they have been here from the beginning, as described by their oral histories. Similarly, they do not necessarily agree with the distinction that is made between different archaeological cultures or periods, such as “La Jolla” or “San Dieguito.” Instead, they believe that there is a continuum of ancestry, from the first people to the present Native American populations of San Diego County.

### History

#### Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect on the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the names Vizcaíno gave to various locations throughout the region have survived to the present time, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo’s has faded from use. For example, Cabrillo gave the name “San Miguel” to the first port he stopped at in what is now the United States; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed the port name to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969).

#### Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). Jose de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish Crown (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both a military and religious contingent, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations) arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California for the Spanish Crown (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population. Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to persons who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as

the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

#### Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

On September 16, 1810, the priest Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla started a revolt against Spanish rule. He and his untrained Native American followers fought against the Spanish, but his revolt was unsuccessful and Father Hidalgo was executed. After this setback, Father José Morales led the revolutionaries, but he too failed and was executed. These two men are still symbols of Mexican liberty and patriotism. After the Mexican-born Spanish and the Catholic Church joined the Revolution, Spain was finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year, signifying the anniversary of the start of Father Hidalgo's revolt. The revolution had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate, and after 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits inland to minister to the needs of the Native Americans (Engelhardt 1920). Large tracts of land continued to be granted to persons who applied or who had gained favor with the Mexican government. Grants of land were also made to settle government debts and the Mexican government was called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War of 1846 (Moyer 1969).

#### Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War of 1846 to 1848. The acquisition of strategic Pacific ports and California land was one of the principal objectives of the war (Price 1967). At the time, the inhabitants of California were practically defenseless, and they quickly surrendered to the United States Navy in July of 1847 (Bancroft 1886).

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California had prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit...pay taxes and lawyer's bills...and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, which contributed to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops had replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883).

By 1870, farmers had learned to dry farm and were coping with some of the peculiarities

of San Diego County's climate (*San Diego Union*, February 6, 1868; Van Dyke 1886). Between 1869 and 1871, the amount of cultivated acreage in the county rose from less than 5,000 acres to more than 20,000 (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Of course, droughts continued to hinder the development of agriculture (Crouch 1915; *San Diego Union*, November 10, 1870; Shippek 1977). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys. The small urban population and poor roads also restricted commercial crop growing. Meanwhile, cattle continued to be grazed in parts of inland San Diego County. In the Otay Mesa area, for example, the "No Fence Act" had little effect on cattle farmers because ranches were spaced far apart and natural ridges kept the cattle out of nearby growing crops (Gordinier 1966).

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland portion of the county declined during the 1890s, but between 1900 and 1910, it rose by about 70 percent. The pioneering efforts were over, the railroads had broken the relative isolation of southern California, and life in San Diego County became similar to other communities throughout the west. After World War I, the history of San Diego County was primarily determined by the growth of San Diego Bay. In 1919, the United States Navy decided to make the bay the home base for the Pacific Fleet (Pourade 1967) and during the 1920s, the aircraft industry followed suit (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the coastal areas in the northern portion of the county where the population almost tripled between 1920 and 1930. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which had become a Navy center and industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized, and recreational areas were established in the mountain and desert areas. Just before World War II, urbanization began to spread to the inland parts of the county.

### Brief History of Escondido

After the arrival of Spanish explorers, the area that is present-day Escondido became part of the Spanish mission system. In 1843, the project area was enveloped within a Mexican land grant known as El Rincon del Diablo Rancho, which was granted to Juan Bautista Alvarado. In 1860, the rancho land was acquired by the Wolfskill brothers who planted vineyards and raised sheep (McGrew 1988). In 1883, much of the area was purchased by the Escondido Company, a group of Stockton speculators that subdivided the property three years later. In 1886, a 12,000-acre tract was purchased by a group of investors that formed the Escondido Land and Town Company, which platted the city of Escondido and lobbied for the construction of a railroad connection to the coast. Aggressive land promotions during the latter half of the 1880s drew many people to the area, and although growth had slowed considerably during the 1890s, settlers continued to arrive in the backcountry, establishing small farms and ranches throughout the area. This migration took a sharp decline with the onset of the Depression during the 1930s, as many of

the rural farmers abandoned their farms and moved to urban areas. The number of people living on farms fell 63 percent during the 1930s, while San Diego County's overall population increased by 38 percent (Van Wormer and Walter 1991). Nevertheless, farming and ranching continued to be the major focus of Escondido's economy until the 1960s.

### **III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT**

This archaeological review encompassed three parcels (APNs 240-110-54, -55, and -56) situated at the southeast corner of the intersection of Valley Parkway and Hidden Trails Road at 3141 East Valley Parkway (Figures 1 and 2: Attachment B). The 3.3-acre Area of Potential Effect (APE) can be characterized as partially developed former agricultural land containing a mid-twentieth century residence, garage, and associated hardscape. Small pockets of riparian habitat were noted during the survey; however, the vegetation present within the project area mainly consists of non-native weeds and grasses with the remnants of a cleared agricultural field located within the western third of the subject property. The project proposes the demolition of the existing residence, garage, and associated features on the property for the construction of an approximately 60,000-square-foot, three-story assisted living facility, parking lot, and driveway, with associated hardscape and infrastructure (Figure 3: Attachment B).

### **IV. STUDY METHODS**

In order to assess the potential for cultural resources within the proposed project, the archaeological investigation consisted of the following tasks:

- 1) An archaeological records search was conducted by BFSa at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) to gather any information regarding recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the project (Attachment C).
- 2) The initial archaeological survey of the property was accomplished by conducting a structured intensive reconnaissance that followed survey transects, which were parallel to the existing street directions. All areas of disturbed ground and any rodent burrows were analyzed for evidence of buried archaeological deposits.
- 3) This archaeological technical report was prepared to present the results of the field survey, impact analysis, and presentation of any mitigation measures required for project approval.

### **Research Goals**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area over time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the City of Escondido and the inland foothills of San Diego County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Apollo Assisted Living Facility Project included a survey of the 3.3-acre project. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project.

### **Research Questions:**

- Can located cultural resources be situated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for valley environments of the region?

### **Data Needs**

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

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and

- 4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each of the cultural resources identified.

### **Applicable Regulations**

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Expressly, criteria outlined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the specific CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

### **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

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

- 1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
  - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
  - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
  - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or

- possesses high artistic values; or
  - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
  - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
  - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21803.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
  - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
  - 2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

## V. **RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

### *Background Research and Results of Records Searches*

The SCIC records search results indicated that 65 previous studies have been conducted within a mile of the subject property. Of the 65 previous studies, the SCIC maps show two of them, both listed as Chace 1977, overlapping the far northeastern corner of the current project. Although mapped under two different numbers, both are the same study duplicated within the SCIC records and associated with a historic and architectural study of the Friendly Hills Ranch, originally located north of the current APE. The study gives a historical account of the agricultural beginning of the surrounding community; however, it does not directly address the current property.

The record search did not identify any previously recorded resources within the subject property. However, the SCIC maps did indicate that 20 historic addresses and 45 previously recorded cultural resources are located within one-mile of the subject property. Of the previously recorded resources, 36 are prehistoric, six are historic, with the remaining three all associated with a single multicomponent site. Specifically, the prehistoric sites consist of a basin metate uncovered during the planting of an orchard, 14 bedrock milling feature sites, three bedrock milling feature sites with associated lithic scatters, one bedrock milling feature site with associated habitation debris and midden deposit, 11 artifact scatters, four rock shelters (one with associated artifact scatter), and two possible rock features. Historic resources consist of three trash scatters, one inscribed concrete slab, one ranch complex, and irrigation flumes. The multicomponent site consists of a prehistoric habitation site and historic fence line.

BFSA also reviewed aerial photographs and historic maps available online from [Historicaerials.com](http://Historicaerials.com) and Google Earth. The maps and aerial photographs indicate that historically the property was utilized for agriculture, likely citrus groves, through the 1950s. The 1953 aerial photograph shows the property as an active grove; however, by 1964, the next available image, a residence and garage had been constructed within the central third of the APE, while the western third remained a grove. The eastern third has remained largely undeveloped due to its extreme terrain. Records available online from Zillow indicate the residence and associated garage were constructed in 1956. Subsequent aerial photographs show little change to the subject property as neighboring parcels were improved and subdivided throughout the late twentieth century.

Based on the natural location of the project and record search results, there is a high potential to encounter both prehistoric and historic resources within the subject property. The project is located at the base of the bedrock-laden foothills east of the Escondido Creek and northwest of the San Pasqual Valley. This area is known to contain numerous prehistoric resources associated with the exploitation of resources found near the creek and within the surrounding foothills. Further, the two closest prehistoric resources to the project consist of the metate uncovered during the planting of an orchard (SDI-1038) and a lithic scatter (SDI-1039). Subsurface artifacts were uncovered at both sites during agricultural activities. Therefore, the

agricultural use of the property, the presence of a structures as visible on the historic aerials, the location of the property to both natural sources of water and the bedrock-laden foothills, and the number of historic and prehistoric resources previously recorded in the area, the subject property is considered highly sensitive for cultural resources.

BFSA also requested a records search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) of the NAHC. BFSA has yet to receive the results of the SLF. Once received, the SLF search results will be forwarded onto the city of Escondido. Original correspondence is provided in Attachment D.

### *Field Reconnaissance*

On May 8, 2019, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the field survey of the property with assistance from Senior Project Archaeologist Tracy Stropes. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. The entire property was surveyed in 10-meter spaced transects. BFSA staff carefully inspected all exposed ground surfaces and disturbed areas. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

During the survey the property was characterized as a partially developed parcel containing a 1950s-era residence, garage, and associated landscaping and hardscape (Plate 2 and 3). The residential development generally is situated within the center third of the subject property located at the end of a paved driveway. The western third of the property currently contains a cleared field formally used as a citrus grove (Plate 4). The eastern third of the property is characterized as steep terrain containing bedrock outcroppings. The bedrock was investigated for use wear; however, no signs of prehistoric use were detected. A small concrete foundation was identified on the slope, approximately 70 feet east of the residence (Plate 5). The foundation likely represents the location where a water tower once stood, based upon the remnants of water pipes and electrical wires for a pump. No midden soils or archaeological resources were observed during the survey; however, the survey coverage was limited by the existing landscaping, hardscape, and single-family residence.



**Plate 2: Overview of the south façade of the single-family residence, facing north.**



**Plate 3: Overview of the south façade of the detached garage, facing northeast.**



**Plate 4: Overview of the project area from the northwest corner, facing east.**



**Plate 5: Overview of the possible water tower foundation, facing south.**

**VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The City of Escondido typically requires two tasks for a cultural resources study of this nature: assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, no evidence of any archaeological resources were identified within the property during the survey. However, a residence and associated features were located within the project. Based on the literature search and style of the residence, it appears to have been constructed during the mid-1950s. The residence and associated features meet the minimum threshold to be considered a cultural resource. However, they have never been formally recorded or evaluated, and are not listed on any state or local register. Based on the records search results, the section of the property containing the development has never formally been surveyed which could account for why they have not previously been studied. As such, it is recommended that a Historic Structure Assessment (HSA) be conducted for the property to record and evaluate the mid-twentieth century residence, garage, and associated features for significance under CEQA. Should the structures and associated features be determined significant, the HSA should address project impacts to the resource and appropriate measures to mitigate them.

In addition to the standing structures, the project parcel is situated within an area of high sensitivity for cultural resources. The subject property is located at the base of the bedrock-laden foothills just over a quarter-mile from Escondido Creek. The location of the property to these natural features would have been advantages for the prehistoric inhabitants of the area. Further, elements of the two closest archaeological resources were discovered subsurface in agricultural fields located within similar terrain as the current project. Therefore, due to the presence of numerous recorded cultural resources located near the property of the project area and the limited visibility encountered during the archaeological survey, the potential exists that buried cultural deposits may be present under the landscaping, hardscape, and structures. Based upon the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits or artifacts associated with the prehistoric occupation along the Escondido Creek as well as the historic use and development of the property, archaeological and Native American monitoring of any earth-moving activities associated with the demolition of the existing structure is recommended for the Apollo Assisted Living Facility Project.

**VII. SOURCES CONSULTED**

**DATE**

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2019
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2019
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2019

Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2019
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Attachment D) References (Attachment A)	

**VIII. CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines.



Brian F. Smith  
Principal Investigator

May 21, 2019

Date

**IX. ATTACHMENT A**

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<b>Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California</b>	<b>1982</b>
<b>Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California</b>	<b>1975</b>

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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<b>Principal Investigator</b> <b>Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.</b>	<b>1977–Present</b> <b>Poway, California</b>
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Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

## Professional Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Reports/Papers

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

- 2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.
- 2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).
- 2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.
- 2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.
- 2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.
- 2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).
- 2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.
- 2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.
- 2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.
- 2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.
- 2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.
- 2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.
- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.
- 2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.
- 2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).
- 2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.
- 2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.
- 2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.
- 2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.
- 2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.
- 2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).
- 2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00 .
- 2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).
- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

- 2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.
- 2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.
- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.
- 2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.
- 2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.
- 2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN 260-276-07-00).
- 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.
- 2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.
- 2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062
- 2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project
- 2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.
- 2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.
- 2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.
- 2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.
- 2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.
- 2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3, 115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.
- 2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.
- 2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.
- 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).
- 2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.
- 2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.
- 2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Meniffee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/ Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

- 2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

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

## Senior Project Archaeologist

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## Education

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<b>Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside</b>	<b>2005</b>

## Professional Memberships

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Register of Professional Archaeologists  
Society for California Archaeology  
Society for American Archaeology  
California Council for the Promotion of History

Society of Primitive Technology  
Lithic Studies Society  
California Preservation Foundation  
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

## Experience

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### **Senior Project Archaeologist Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**June 2017–Present  
Poway, California**

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

### **Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.**

**2009–2017  
Orange, California**

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

### **Preservation Researcher City of Riverside Modernism Survey**

**2009  
Riverside, California**

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

**Information Officer**  
**Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside**

**2005, 2008–2009**  
**Riverside, California**

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

## Reports/Papers

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- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.
- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

- 2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA=RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

## Presentations

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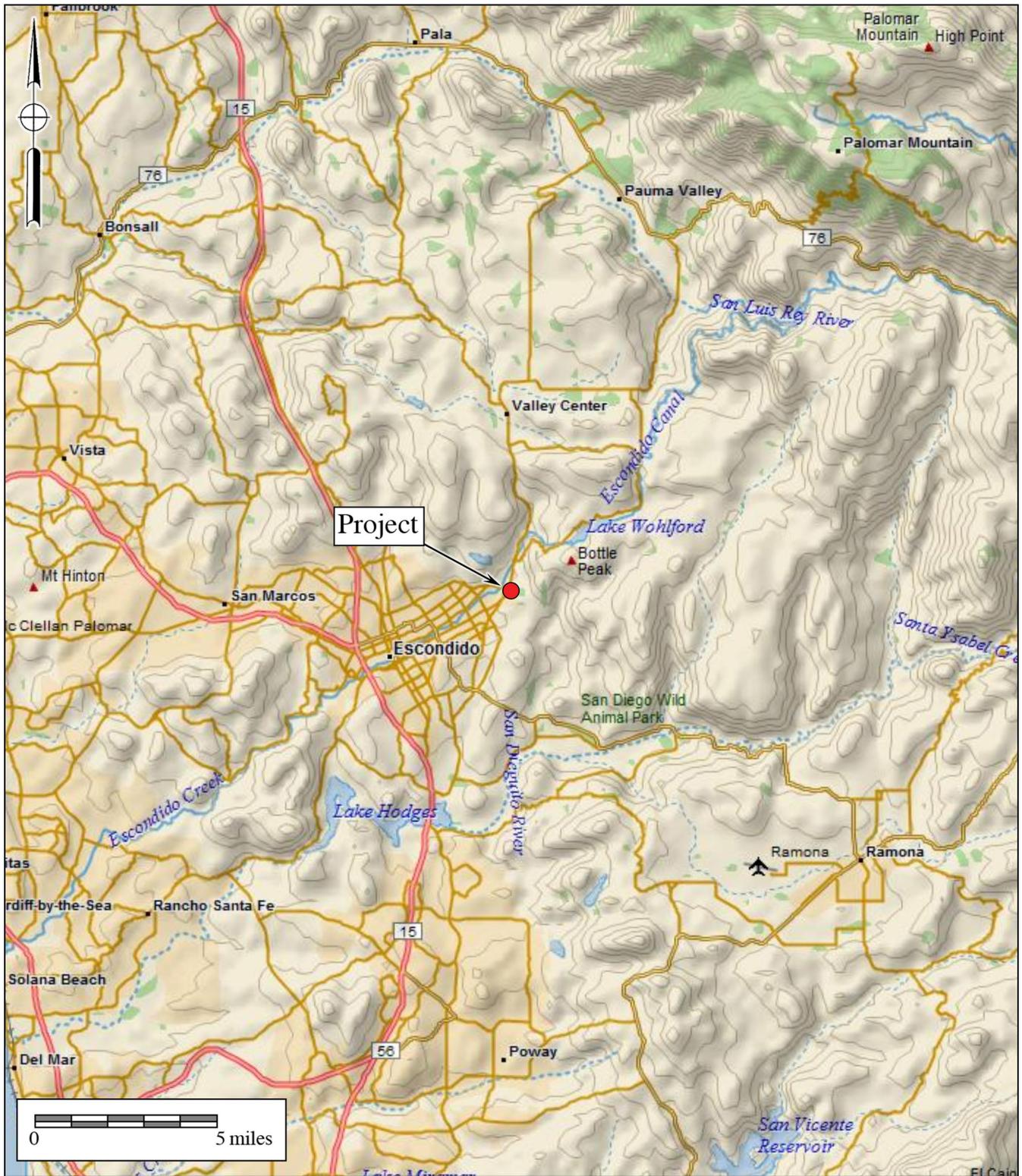
- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.
- 2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

- 2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.
- 2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.
- 2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

**X. ATTACHMENT B**

**Project Maps:**

**General Location Map  
USGS Project Location Map  
Project Development Map**



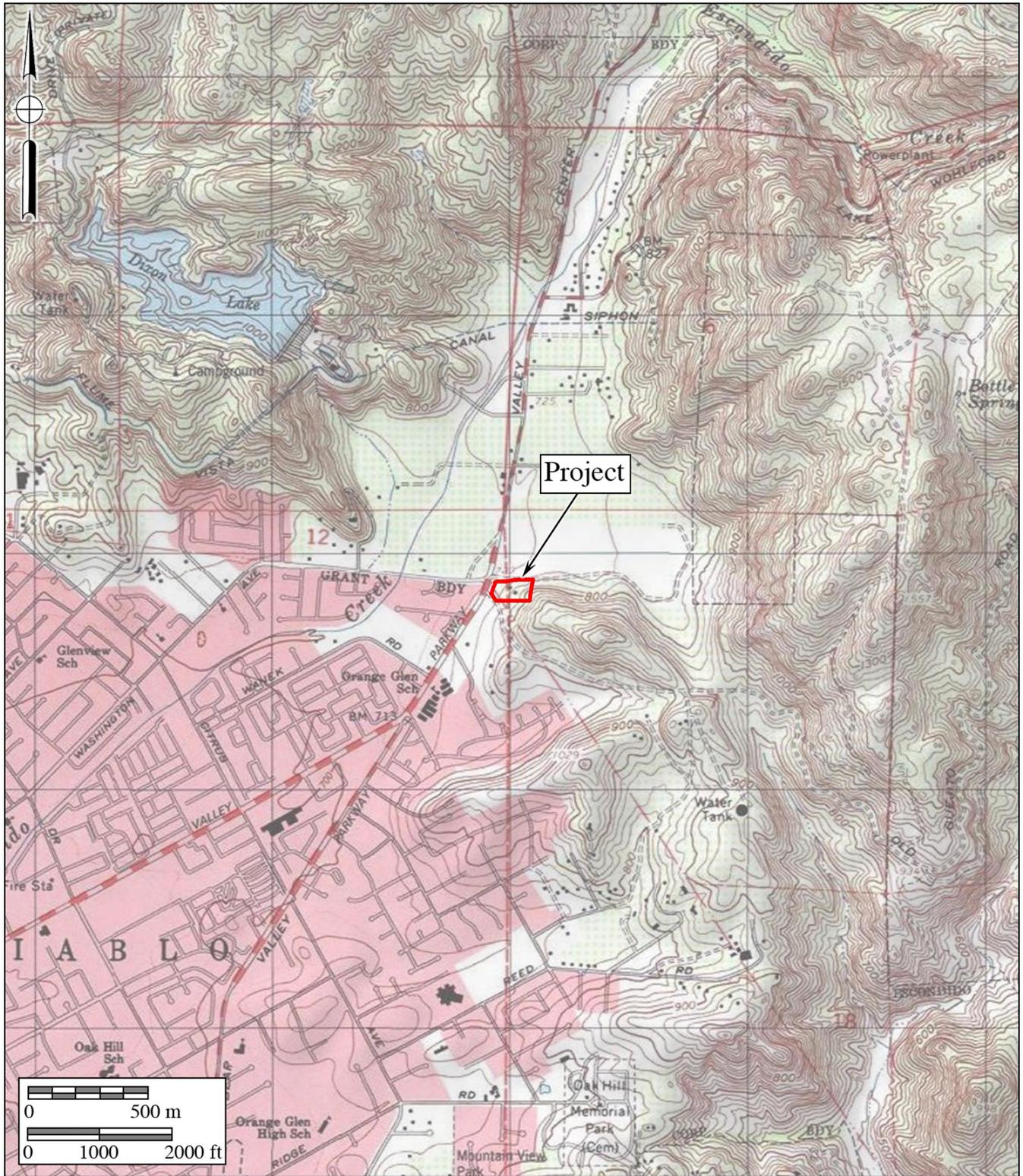
**Figure 1**

**General Location Map**

The Apollo Assisted Living Facility Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)



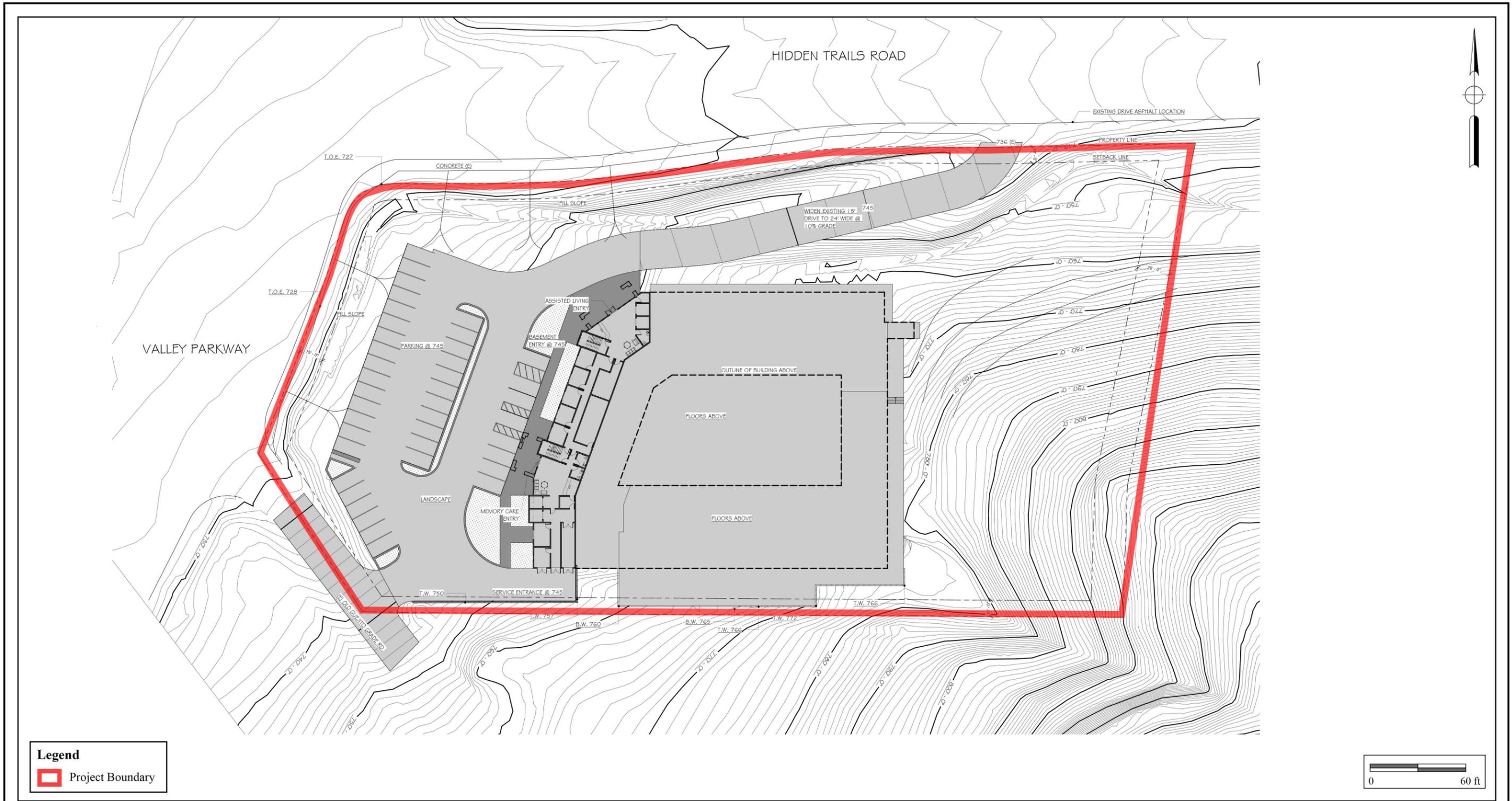


**Figure 2**

**Project Location Map**

The Apollo Assisted Living Facility Project  
 USGS Valley Center Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





**Figure 3**  
**Project Development Map**  
 The Apollo Assisted Living Facility Project



**XI. ATTACHMENT C**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

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## BRIAN F. SMITH and ASSOCIATES

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### CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEMS RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** Brian F. Smith and Associates  
**Processed By:** Carrie Kubacki  
**Date Processed:** 2019-05-08  
**Project Identification:** Apollo Assisted Living 19-099  
**Information Center:** South Coastal Information Center  
**Search Radius:** 1 Mile

#### **Historical Resources:**

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been reviewed for all recorded sites.

There are 45 resources located within the search radius of the current project area. No site records are within the project boundary.

#### **Previous Survey Report Boundaries:**

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been reviewed.

There are 65 reports within the search radius of the current project area. 28 of these reports are associated with the search radius, though their boundaries are unmapped. Two mapped report areas overlap the current project boundary: SD-435 and SD-4837. Five mapped reports are directly adjacent to the project area: SD-2942, SD-8014, SD-4274, SD-4276, SD-7848.

#### **Historic Addresses**

20 historic addresses are located within the search radius of the current project area. No historic addresses are within the project boundary.

**XII. ATTACHMENT D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search**



## **Brian F. Smith & Associates**

**Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting**

May 3, 2019

For: Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Carrie Kubacki, M.S.  
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.  
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A  
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the Apollo Assisted Living Project, Escondido, County of San Diego, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: Apollo Assisted Living (Project No. 19-099). The project is a Phase I archaeological survey for the development of the approximately 3.3-acre property at 3141 East Valley Parkway (APNs 240-110-54, -55, and -56), Escondido, California. The project area is in the USGS 7.5-minute *Valley Center*, California, topographic quadrangle in Section 7, Township 12 South, Range 1 West; Section 12, Township 12 South, Range 2 West. The southwest section of the project boundary lies within the Rincon del Diablo Land Grant. Please find the enclosed map with the project area delineated.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Carrie Kubacki, M.S.  
Geologist and GIS Specialist  
Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129  
Phone: 858-484-0915  
Email: [carrie@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:carrie@bfsa-ca.com)

Attachments:

USGS 7.5 *Valley Center*, California, topographic maps with project area delineated.  
Sacred Lands File request form

**Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**  
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 \* Sacramento, CA 95814 \* (916) 653-4082  
(916) 657-5390 – Fax \* nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: Apollo Assisted Living Project (Project No. 19-099)

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): *Valley Center*

Section 7, Township 12 South, Range 1 West; Section 12, Township 12 South, Range 2 West; the southwest section of the project boundary lies within the Rincon del Diablo Land Grant

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc.

Contact Person: Carrie Kubacki

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway                      Zip: 92064

Phone: 858-484-0915

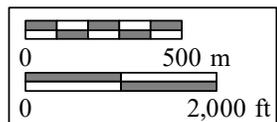
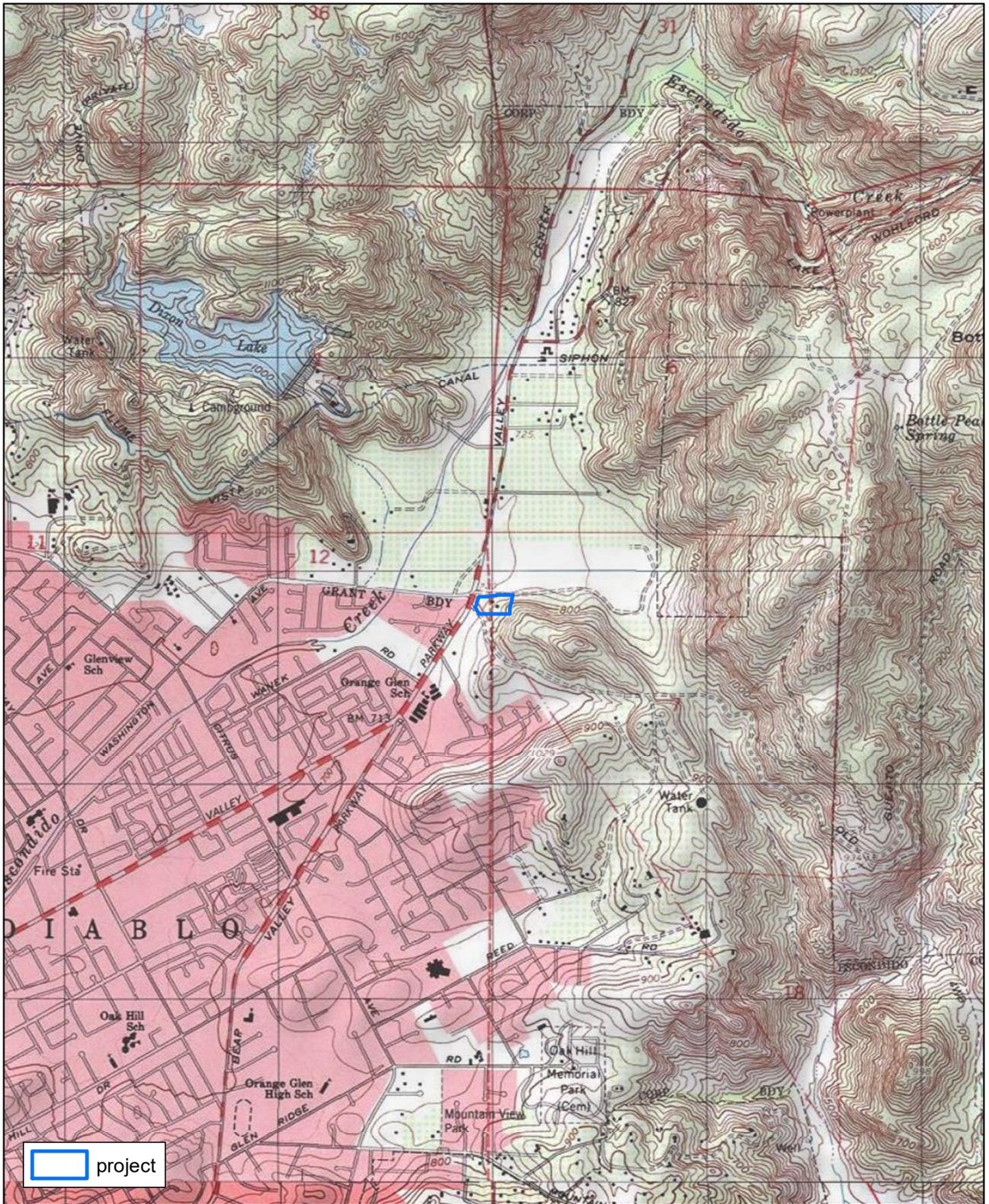
Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: [carrie@bfsa-ca.com](mailto:carrie@bfsa-ca.com)

**Project Description:**

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: Apollo Assisted Living (Project No. 19-099). The project is a Phase I archaeological survey for the development of the approximately 3.3-acre property at 3141 East Valley Parkway (APNs 240-110-54, -55, and -56), Escondido, California. The project area is in the USGS 7.5-minute *Valley Center*, California, topographic quadrangle in Section 7, Township 12 South, Range 1 West; Section 12, Township 12 South, Range 2 West. The southwest section of the

project boundary lies within the Rincon del Diablo Land Grant. Please find the enclosed map with the project area delineated.



Record Search Location Map  
 Apollo Assisted Living Facility 19-099  
 USGS Valley Center Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

1:24,000  
 CMK 5/2/2019

