

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE TYLER STREET RESIDENTIAL PROJECT**

**CITY OF SANTEE, SAN DIEGO  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**APNs 386-290-08, -09, -10, -13, -14, -20, -22, -24, and -26**

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<b><i>Type of Study:</i></b>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Phase II Site Evaluation
<b><i>Assessors Parcel Numbers:</i></b>	386-290-08, -09, -10, -13, -14, -20, -22, -24, and -26
<b><i>New Sites:</i></b>	None
<b><i>Updated Site:</i></b>	SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543
<b><i>USGS Quadrangle:</i></b>	La Mesa, California (7.5 minute)
<b><i>Acreage:</i></b>	Approximately 27.4 acres
<b><i>Key Words:</i></b>	Survey; historic refuse; SDI-11,542H; prehistoric lithic scatter; SDI-11,543; both sites evaluated as not significant; monitoring of grading is recommended; City of Santee.

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## **List of Acronyms**

APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BFSA	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	(California) Department of Parks and Recreation
GPS	Global Positioning System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SDSU	San Diego State University
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TM	Tentative Map
USGS	United States Geological Survey
YBP	Years Before Present

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

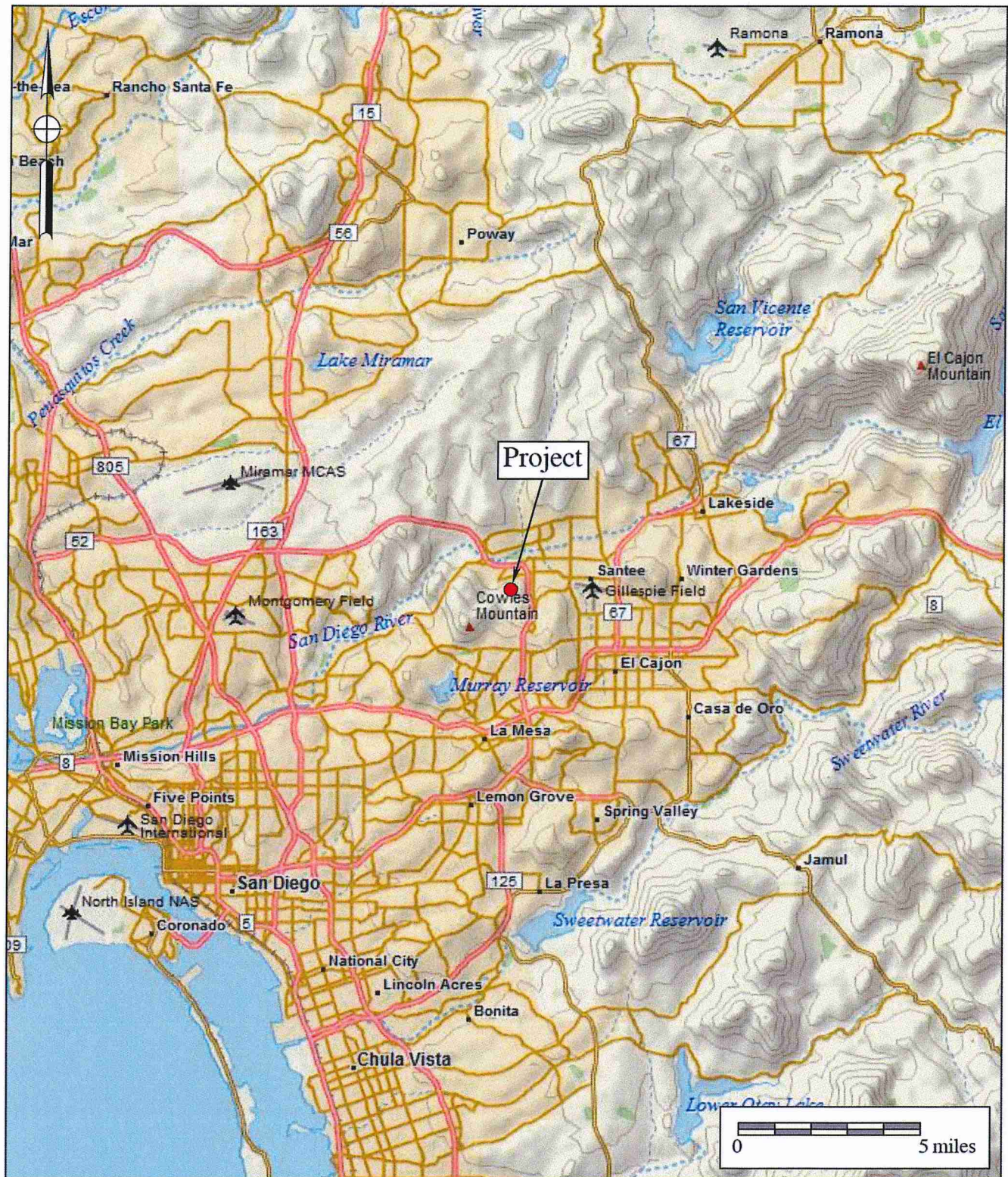
### **1.1 Project Description**

The archaeological survey program for the Tyler Street Residential Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and the City of Santee environmental guidelines. The project consists of the extension of Tyler Street and the subdivision of approximately 27.4 acres for the development of 14 single-family residences in the city of Santee (Figures 1.1–1 through 1.1–3). Of the 27.4-acre site, 7.75 acres located in the north/northeast portions of the subject property will be directly impacted by the residential development while the remaining 19.65 acres, approximately 76 percent of the project, will be preserved as open space.

The project can be found at the southern terminus of Tyler Street in the city of Santee, California. Specifically, the project is located in the El Cajon Land Grant of the USGS 7.5-minute *La Mesa* and *El Cajon, California* topographic quadrangles (Township 15 South, Range 1 West, projected). The project includes APNs 386-290-08, -09, -10, -13, -14, -20, -22, -24, and -26.

The APE for this project is the approximately 27.4-acre site. The decision to request this investigation was based upon cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in the inland foothills area are focused around fresh water resources and a food supply. In this particular case, the proximity to seasonal drainages and the San Diego River prehistorically located in and around the general area is an additional focus of prehistoric settlement patterns. The field survey resulted in the identification of two previously recorded cultural resources (SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543).

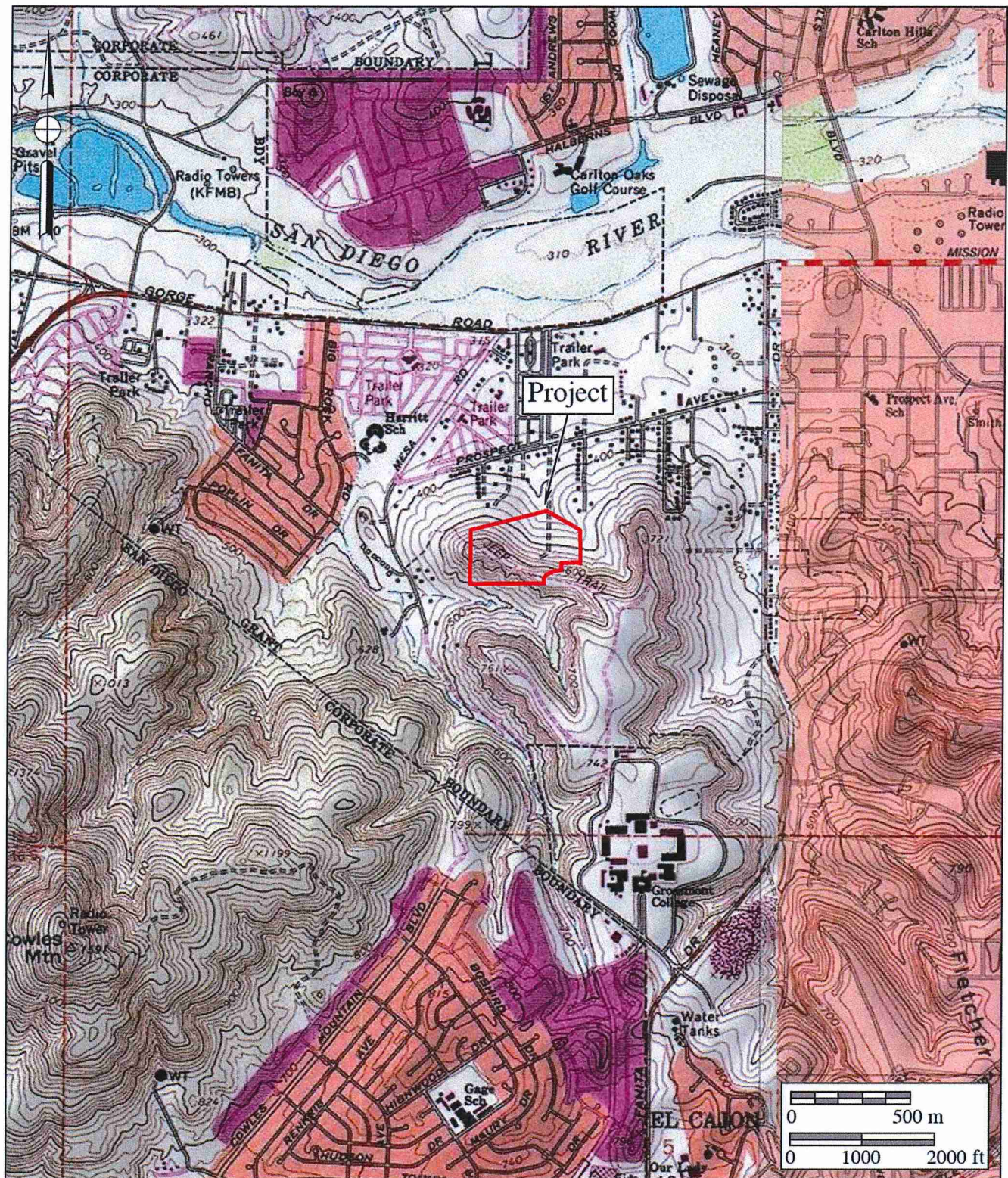




**Figure 1.1-1**  
**General Location Map**  
 The Tyler Street Residential Project  
 DeLorme (1:250,000)







**Figure 1.1-2**

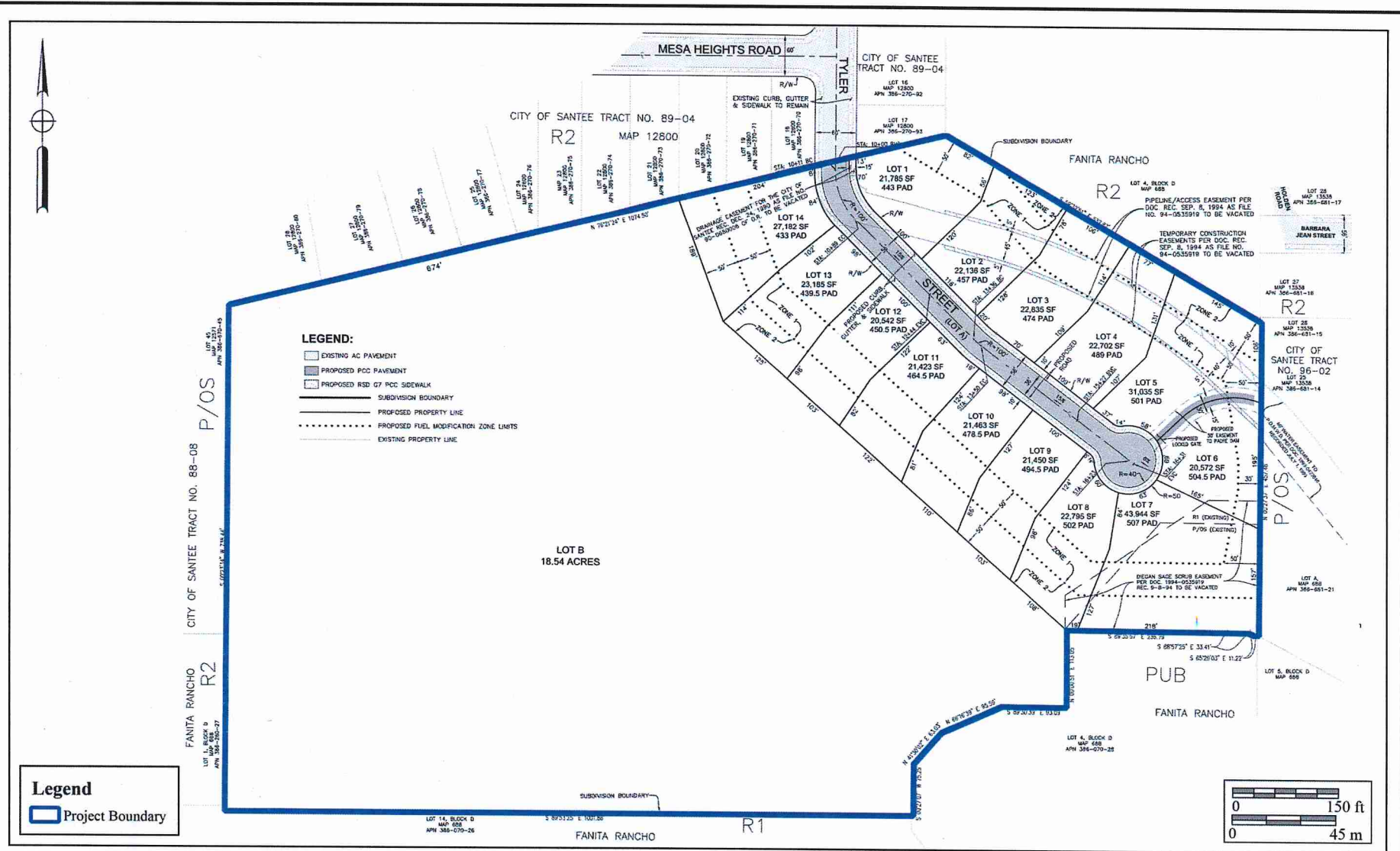
**Project Location Map**

The Tyler Street Residential Project

USGS La Mesa Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)







**Figure 1.1-3**  
**Project Development Map**  
The Tyler Street Residential Project

## 1.2 Existing Conditions

### 1.2.1 Environmental Setting

#### *Natural Setting*

The study area lies on the coastal plain of San Diego County in the Coastal Province and western Peninsular Range Province (Griner and Pride 1976:15). The coastal strip has a 130-kilometer-long shoreline and is comprised of raised Pleistocene marine and nonmarine terraces ranging from five to 20 kilometers in width (Weber 1963). Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary marine and nonmarine sedimentary deposits define these terraces, which have been extensively modified by erosion. Drainages of varied catchment size are closely spaced along the coast, and lagoons have formed at the mouths of many of these rivers. The southern third of the San Diego County coastline is dominated by Tijuana Lagoon, San Diego Bay, and Mission Bay, while the central portion includes six main drainages, mostly with small catchments and associated lagoons.

The northern third of the county's coastline extends from the San Luis Rey River to San Mateo Creek and encompasses the Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton and three of the county's four largest drainage catchments. The Santee area is part of the central coastal plain. The coastal plain is characterized by a Mediterranean semiarid steppe climate (Bowman 1973; Hines 1991:4). Precipitation ranges from 225 to 400 millimeters per year and is concentrated in the winter (from December to April). The prominent vegetation throughout the area is coastal sage scrub (Munz 1974) and important associated species such as buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), squaw bush (*Rhus trilobata*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). In the valley floors, freshwater marsh species include cattail (*Typha latifolia*), spike rush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), and bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.), while common salt marsh plants include pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and sea lavender (*Limonium californicum*). Willow (*Salix* sp.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), oak (*Quercus*), and sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees are common in valley floor riparian habitats.

The subject property is comprised of a gentle north-facing slope in the northern half of the property. This slope leads south to a steep finger ridge that transverses the property from northwest to the southeast in the southern half of the APE. Impacts to the subject property include previous vegetation clearing for fire abatement, the development of a concrete lined V-ditch along the northern boundary of the APE, and the addition of a culvert just south of the terminus of Tyler Street. Elevations range from approximately 430 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the lower elevations to approximately 670 feet AMSL along the ridgeline. Dirt roads and trails traverse the lower elevations leading up the steeper slopes to a single trail that runs along the top of the ridge. Soils throughout most of the project is characterized as Diablo clay, 15 to 30 percent slopes (DaE). The steeper slope leading up to the ridgeline is classified as Redding cobbly loam, dissected, 15 to 50 percent slopes (RfF) while the ridge top is characterized as Terrace escarpments (TeF). Terrace escarpments generally consist of narrow, long, rocky, and steep faces that separate

terraces from the lower lying land. Naturally occurring volcanic and quartzite cobbles are found throughout the property, but are mainly located along the upper ridge.

### *Cultural Setting*

The project setting includes the natural, physical, geological, and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following sections discuss both the environmental and cultural settings at the subject property, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the project.

### **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 were 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 occupants.

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 upon 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 San Dieguito Complex, La Jolla Complex, 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 A.D. 1000 (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 8,500 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 Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown, 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, and 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 people of the San Dieguito Complex 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, the people of the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated with the people of the San Dieguito Complex, 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 upon evidence suggesting 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). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing on terrestrial subsistence (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 began 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)

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area 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 be 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 latecomers, the traditional stories and histories passed down through oral tradition by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region as being since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people, with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. 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. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far, though, the most important food resource for these people was the acorn. The acorn represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a possible 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 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 suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

### **Historic Period**

#### **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), an expedition under 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 at which he stopped 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 a 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 for 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<sup>th</sup> 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 for them 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. Cattle ranching soon declined, however, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the “No Fence Act,” San Diego’s economy changed from stock raising to farming (Rolle 1969). 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 replaced raising cattle in many of the county’s inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]). 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 to more than 20,000 acres (*San Diego Union*, January 2, 1872). Large-scale farming in San Diego County was limited by a lack of water and the small size of arable valleys and the small urban population and poor roads restricted commercial crop growing. Nevertheless, cattle continued to be grazed in inland San Diego County (Gordinier 1966).

The Julian gold rush spurred the growth of a small town within the Santa Maria Rancho. This town was first known as Nuevo during the 1870s, but later became known as Ramona (Moyer 1969). The Santa Maria land grant was sold off in small and large parcels to homesteaders and land speculators. In the early twentieth century, ranching was the focus of the valley and it grew as turkey ranches, bee farming, and horse stables became established.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the population of San Diego County continued to grow. The population of the inland 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. During this time period, the history of inland San Diego County was subsidiary to that of the city of San Diego, which became 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.

#### *A Brief History of Santee*

Within the last two centuries, the city of Santee has been under the jurisdiction of three successive governments including Spain, Mexico, and the United States of America. The project area is within the former Rancho El Cajon Land Grant. Pio Pico granted the land to María Antonia Estudillo de Pedorena 1845. María was the daughter José Antonio Estudillo and was married to Miguel Pedorena who came to California in 1938 and operated a trading business (City of Santee

n.d.).

A large portion of Rancho El Cajon that would become the city of Santee was purchased in 1877 by George A. Cowles (Kohls) to develop a vineyard. Cowles was from Hartford Connecticut and moved to the San Diego area with his wife Jennie Blodgett in the 1870s. George Cowles became a prominent rancher in the region during the 1880s. Other portions of the city were developed from the neighboring Fanita Ranch. Fanita Ranch was purchased in 1885 by Hosmer McKoon and consisted of 9,543 acres. In 1898 Fanita Ranch would come into the possession of the Scripps family who used the land as a resort and to raise cattle (City of Santee n.d.).

Cowles passed away in 1887 and three years later Blodgett married Milton Santee. Santee was a realtor and surveyor in the region. At the time, the town was known as Cowleston and in 1891 the Cowles School was constructed. The town and school both changed their name to Santee in 1893 as Jennie Blodgett had already been operating the town's post office under the Santee name for a few years (City of Santee n.d.).

The community of Santee stayed rural throughout much of the early twentieth century. During World War II, 2,300 acres of the former Fanita Ranch, west of present day Santee, were acquired by the federal government and used as a military training ground. In 1958, a development firm, the Carlton Company, purchased another 4,300 acres of Fanita Ranch and began to develop the area with residences and commercial projects. The population of the Santee area grew rapidly during the mid- to late twentieth century as the region was developed. Throughout the 1970s, efforts were made to incorporate Santee but failed. In 1980 the city was finally incorporated, becoming the city of Santee (City of Santee n.d.).

### *1.2.2 Results of the Archaeological Records Search*

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius surrounding the project was conducted by the SCIC at SDSU, the results of which were reviewed by BFSA. The SCIC reported that two previously recorded archaeological sites (SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543) are recorded within the project boundaries. Including SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543, a total of 18 cultural resource locations have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project (Table 1.2–1). Together, these sites include three prehistoric bedrock millings site; one prehistoric bedrock milling site with associated midden; two prehistoric habitation sites with bedrock milling features; five prehistoric lithic scatters; one prehistoric temporary camp with associated lithic scatter; one multicomponent site with a prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic foundation; one multicomponent site consisting of a prehistoric habitation site with associated bedrock milling features and a historic trash scatter; a historic dam; a historic retaining wall and culvert; a historic trash dump and remnants of mid-twentieth century structures; and one site record without any information.

**Table 1.2–1**  
Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius  
of the Tyler Street Residential Project

Site(s)	Description
SDI-204†, SDI-205†, and SDI-19,064	Prehistoric bedrock milling site
SDI-4510	Prehistoric bedrock milling site with associated midden
SDI-5053 and SDI-9243	Prehistoric habitation site with bedrock milling features
SDI-10,148	Prehistoric temporary campsite with associated lithic scatter
SDI-5691, SDI-5692, SDI-5690, SDI-9242, and SDI-11,543*	Prehistoric lithic scatter
SDI-5535/H	Multicomponent site with prehistoric lithic scatter and a historic foundation
SDI-8594/H	Multicomponent site with prehistoric habitation site, associated bedrock milling features, and a historic trash scatter
SDI-12,086H	Historic dam
SDI-11,810H	Historic retaining wall and culvert
SDI-11,542H*	Historic trash dump and remnants of mid-twentieth century structures
SDI-206	No information on site record

\* Located within the current APE

† Could not be relocated in 2009

The majority of these sites are related to prehistoric resource extraction behavior and are oriented approximately one-half of a mile south and north of the project APE, within the neighboring foothills and along the southern bank of the San Diego River. Five historic addresses have been recorded within one mile of the project APE. In total, 64 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project (see Appendix C), none of which overlap the current APE. BFSa reviewed the following historic sources:

- The National Register of Historic Places Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File
- The 1:24,000 USGS *La Mesa* (1953) topographic map
- San Diego County 1872 map

Most of these sources did not indicate the presence of cultural resources within, or immediately adjacent to, the project; however, the 1954 *La Mesa* topographic map showed two structures within the subject property. The complete records search results are provided in Appendix C.

As the 1953 *La Mesa* topographic map indicated two structures were once located on the APE, BFSa conducted additional archival research of the property. Historic aerial photographs from 1953 to 2016, along with the 1942, 1947, 1953, and 1967 7.5-minute *La Mesa, California* topographic quadrangle maps, were reviewed. The 1942 and 1947 topographic maps do not show any structures on the subject property; however, the subsequent maps and aerial photographs do show the two structures on the project APE. Both buildings were accessed by long dirt driveways extending south from Prospect Avenue. The 1953 aerial photograph and topographic quadrangle both show two structures, one located in the northern portion of the project near the current terminus of Tyler Street, and one farther south at the base of the steep hills. An aerial photograph from 1964 also shows both structures on the property; however, the 1966 aerial photograph and 1967 topographic quadrangle only show the structure in the northern portion of the APE, near the terminus of Tyler Street. Subsequent aerial photographs show the mid-twentieth century development of the region. By 1989, the building near Tyler Street is no longer visible and was completely replaced by the 1990s by new residential development.

BFSa also requested a review of the SLF by the NAHC. The search did not locate evidence of Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSa contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter and received three responses. The San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians stated the project is located outside of their reservation and Traditional Use Area (TUA); however, they would like a native monitor to be present for any ground disturbing activities and are interested in receiving updates regarding the project. The Jamul Indian Village of California deferred to other Kumeyaay tribes, while the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians determined the APE has cultural significance or ties to them and requested a Kumeyaay monitor be present during any ground disturbing activities. A copy of all Native American correspondence can be found in Appendix D.



## 2.0 **GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE**

### 2.1 **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. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the CEQA criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

#### *2.1.1 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 that 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 the following:

- 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;
  - 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;
  - 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 Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

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

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

### *2.1.2 Traditional Cultural Properties*

#### Native American Heritage Values

Federal and state laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potentially ancestral human remains, associated

funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the study site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by the proposed project.

Also potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties in discussions of cultural resource management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), “Traditional” in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community’s historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Examples of properties possessing such significance include:

1. A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
2. A rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
3. An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
4. A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
5. A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.

A Traditional Cultural Property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

### **3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

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 through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the coastal plain and foothills of San Diego County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Tyler Street Residential Project included the survey of an approximately 27.4-acre area and the evaluation of Site SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543. Given the area involved and the recorded presence of two archaeological sites, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. 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. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary site testing programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the small size and location of the project area discussed above.

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

- 1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project area,
- 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.

## 4.0 **ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS**

The cultural resources study of the Tyler Street Residential Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire approximately 27.4-acre project, and the detailed recordation of all identified archaeological sites. This study was conducted in conformance with the City of Santee environmental guidelines, Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification of each cultural resource. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO 1995).

### 4.1 **Methods**

#### 4.1.1 *Survey Methods*

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison (RPA) and field archaeologist David Grabski conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on October 27, 2017, under the direction of Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The field methodology employed for the project included visually inspecting the ground surface while walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart except when hindered by steep terrain and heavy vegetation. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently (Plates 4.1–1 through 4.1–2). Ground visibility was generally low (20 percent) due to heavy vegetation. During the survey a historic site (SDI-11,542H) and a prehistoric site (SDI-11,543) were relocated within the subject property (Figure 4.1–1 and 4.1–2). All cultural resources were recorded as necessary according to the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) manual, *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms.



**Plate 4.1-1: Overview of the project, facing south.**



**Plate 4.1-2: Overview of the project, facing northeast.**



**Figure 4.1–1**  
**Cultural Resource Location Map**  
*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**Figure 4.1–2**  
**Cultural Resources Shown on**  
**the Project Development Map**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

#### *4.1.2 Test Methods*

The testing program for cultural resources within the Tyler Street Residential Project took place on April 9, 2018. The study was conducted by Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison (RPA), Senior Field Archaeologist Clarence Hoff, and field archaeologist David Grabski. The cultural resource test strategy employed for SDI 11,542H and SDI-11,543 included collection of surface artifacts, completion of subsurface investigations, and significance evaluations. All surface artifacts were individually bagged with provenience data for subsequent analysis. The locations of the surface artifacts were used to generate the site boundary map.

Subsurface testing was completed at each site identified during the survey because of the potential to be directly or indirectly impacted by development, and to evaluate each site for CEQA significance. Subsurface examinations were conducted through the excavation of a series of Shovel Test Pits (STPs) to determine if cultural deposits were present. Placement of the STPs was dependent upon areas of soil accumulation and distribution of surface artifacts. The STPs consisted of 30-by-30-centimeter excavations, which proceeded in decimeter levels downward to a minimum depth of 30 centimeters where sufficient soils remained. All excavated soils were sifted through one-eighth-inch mesh hardware cloth.

All surface artifacts and STP locations within the project boundary were mapped using a Trimble Geo XT GPS unit equipped with TerraSync software. Recovered artifacts from the subsurface tests were placed in plastic bags, labeled with provenience information, and transported to the office of BFSa. All field data was recorded on appropriate forms, and photographs were used to document the excavations.

#### *4.1.3 Laboratory Analysis*

All artifacts recovered from both SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543 were subjected to laboratory analysis that included cleaning. Prehistoric artifacts were cleaned with dry brushing to facilitate artifact identification. Historic artifacts were washed with mild soap and water to remove harmful contaminants. Each artifact was inventoried according to standard data categories of artifact types, materials, size, and use-ware. At the conclusion of the cataloging process, all artifacts were packaged appropriately for curation. Acid-free paper and packaging materials that meet federal standards and the guidelines of the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC) were used for the preparation of artifacts for curation.

#### *4.1.4 Curation*

All project field notes, photographs, and reports will be curated at the offices of BFSa in Poway, California. Artifacts, copies of field notes, and the final cultural resources study will be submitted for permanent curation to the SDAC.

### **4.2 Results of the Field Survey**

The archaeological field survey of the approximately 27.4-acre project resulted in the

relocation of two archaeological sites (SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543). No other cultural resources were located during the survey of the property.

- Site SDI-11,542H was recorded by Knight, Leeper, and Robbins-Wade in 1989 as a historic site measuring 185 meters north to south and 120 meters east to west, delineated by three features. The features included an area of historic debris near the terminus of Tyler Street (Feature 1), a scatter of historic refuse (Circa 1940s-1960s) located in the southwestern corner of the site within a seasonal drainage on the north facing slope (Feature 2), and a flat graded pad with scattered building debris just east of Feature 2 (Feature 3). When recorded in 1989, Features 1 and 3 were connected by a dirt access road. Knight et al. (1989a) also noted that the structures visible on the 1953 USGS *La Mesa* topographic map are the locations of Feature 1 and Feature 3. During the current survey, Feature 2 (Plate 4.2–1) and Feature 3 were relocated along with the linear alignment of an overgrown dirt access road. A rusted car seat, washing machine stand, and three wood fence posts with attached barbed wire were also located within the site along the old access road alignment (Plate 4.2–2). Feature 1 could not be relocated as it is now situated in an area that has been impacted by the residential development near the terminus of Tyler Street.
- SDI-11,543 was recorded as a light lithic scatter by Knight, Leeper, and Robbins-Wade in 1989. The site record indicates that the site was surveyed and subjected to a minimal amount of testing in 1989, but no evaluation of the site could be found. The site record indicates that Knight, Leeper, and Robbins-Wade (1989b) excavated two STPs (only to a depth of 10 centimeters) and collected six metavolcanic flakes and 28 quartzite flakes. When first recorded, three distinct scatters were noted with the overall site measuring 25 meters north to south and 90 meters east to west. During the current survey, only one scatter measuring five meters north to south and three meters east to west could be relocated. The scatter consisted of quartzite debitage located along the east-to-west-trending finger ridge.

An updated site record form (DPR Form 523L) will be filed with the SCIC at SDSU for both sites. Preliminary analysis of materials present within the identified surface site boundaries suggests that SDI-11,542H consists of the remnants of a rural residential property with an associated trash scatter while SDI-11,543 potentially represents a resource extraction site associated with the prehistoric Kumeyaay.



**Plate 4.2–1: Overview of Site SDI-11,542H Feature 2, facing north.**



**Plate 4.2–2: View of the rusted car seat located within Site SDI-11,542H, facing west.**



### 4.3 Results of the Significance Testing

The following section provides the pertinent field results for the evaluation of significance for sites SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543. Testing of both sites consisted of the mapping and recordation of the surface expression of the sites and the excavation of STPs. Six STPs were excavated at SDI-11,542H while three STPs were excavated at SDI-11,543. The testing program was conducted on April 9, 2018.

#### 4.3.1 Site SDI-11,542H

Site SDI-11,542H is located within the relative center of the APE (Plate 4.3–1). The site is situated approximately 125 meters south/southwest of the southern terminus of Tyler Street (see Figure 4.1–1). Disturbances at the site include natural erosion, bioturbation in the form of small mammal burrows, dirt access roads, previous vegetation clearing for fire abatement, the development of a concrete lined V-ditch along the northern boundary of the APE, the addition of a culvert just south of the terminus of Tyler Street, and modern trash deposition. Site SDI-11,542H consists of a trash scatter, a flat graded pad where the southern structure identified on the 1953 *La Mesa* topographic map was located, and the linear alignment of an overgrown access road which extends north from the graded pad. Dirt roads and paths pass adjacent to and through the site location. A rusted car seat, washing machine stand, and three wood posts with barbed wire were located within the site. Also, a concentration of artifacts was located within the previously recorded trash scatter which measures 14 meters from north to south and five meters from east to west. As the STPs did not contain any substantial artifacts, the overall site boundary was defined by the surface artifacts and features with the overall site dimensions measuring 155 meters north to south and 120 meters east to west. The setting of SDI-11,542H, the position of surface materials, and the location of the STPs have been illustrated on Figure 4.3–1.



**Plate 4.3–1: Overview of Site SDI-11,542H, facing southwest.**

**Figure 4.3–1**  
**Site Investigation Map**  
**SDI-11,542H**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*



Surface Collection

The entire surface of SDI-11,542H was inspected for artifacts and features. Artifacts were collected from the trash scatter located within the seasonal drainage. As many of the artifacts present within the scatter were redundant in nature, only a representative sample was collected that were diagnostic as to origin, function, or date. The collected artifacts were recorded using sub-meter GPS technology, provenienced from the nearest STP, collected in bags labeled with provenience information, and returned to the BfSA laboratory. The rusted metal car seat, washing machine stand, and posts with barbed wire located on the site were not collected. The surface collection consisted of glass from jars, bottles, and glassware; metal cans; and a leather shoe upper. The surface artifact recovery is summarized in Table 4.3–1.

**Table 4.3–1**  
Surface Collection Data  
Site SDI-11,542H

Surface Collection	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No. (s)
1	Cosmetic Jar	Milk Glass	1	12
2	Food Can	Ferrous Metal	1	4
	Indeterminate Can Lid		1	5
	Alcohol Can (Beer)		1	6
	Alcohol Bottle (Wine)	Olive Glass	2	13, 14
	Food Jar	Colorless Glass	1	15
	Beverage Bottle (Soda)		1	16
	Alcohol Bottle		1	17
	Indeterminate Container	Aqua Glass	1	18
	Glassware Measuring Cup	Aqua Tint Glass	1	19
	Glassware Bowl	Milk Green Glass	1	20
	Tableware Plate	Earthenware Ceramic	1	26
3	Cleaning Bottle (Bleach)	Amber Glass	2	21, 22
	Alcohol Bottle (Wine)	Olive Glass	1	23
	Glassware Cake Stand	Milk Glass	1	24
	Glassware Mug	Milk, Pink Glass	1	25
	Shoe Upper	Leather (Mammal)	1	27
<b>Total</b>			19	

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-11,542H was investigated by excavating six STPs. The STPs were placed in and around the trash scatter as it represented an area of high artifact concentration. All of the STPs were excavated in decimeter levels to 30 centimeters or until bedrock was encountered. The soil from the STPs can be characterized as light/medium brown (10YR 6/4), semi-compacted, sandy silt. Small fragments of metal and glass were collected from the upper level of two STPs while all the remaining STPs were negative for cultural material (Table 4.3–2).

**Table 4.3–2**  
Shovel Test Excavation Data  
Site SDI-11,542H

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	Indeterminate Can	Ferrous Metal	1	1
		Food Jar	Colorless Glass	1	7
		Indeterminate Bottle		1	8
		Indeterminate Container		1	9
		Alcohol Bottle (Wine)	Olive Glass	1	10
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
2	0-10	Indeterminate Can	Ferrous Metal	1	2
	0-10	Barbed Fence Wire		1	3
	0-10	Indeterminate Container	Colorless Glass	1	11
	10-20	No Recovery			
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
4	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
5	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
6	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No.
<b>Total</b>				8	

### Artifact Analysis

For Site SDI-11,542H, the artifact analysis was conducted for the purpose of developing functional artifact patterns or profiles such as those established by South (1977) and refined by Van Wormer et al. (2005). The subsequent analysis resulted in the identification of an estimated minimum number of individual artifacts as well as bulk weights of non-diagnostic or unidentifiable materials. For the current study, all artifactual material was cleaned and identifiable items were cataloged according to material and type; historic artifacts were also cataloged according to product, functional category, pattern, identifying marks, manufacturer, and date when possible. The resulting information was employed to provide relevant data for functional artifact patterning, bottled product consumption patterns, and ceramic economic scaling. The resulting analyses were used to help answer the research questions posed in Section 3.0.

Cultural materials recovered from both surface collection (SC) and subsurface (STP) contexts at the site are predominantly glass (N=19; 70.37 percent), metal (N=6; 22.22 percent), ceramic (N=1; 3.70 percent), and leather (N=1; 3.70 percent) (Table 4.3–3).

**Table 4.3–3**  
Cultural Materials Recovered From Site SDI-11,542H

Cultural Material	Recovery		Total	Percent
	SC	STP		
Ceramic	1	-	1	3.70
Glass	14	5	19	70.37
Leather	1	-	1	3.70
Metal	3	3	6	22.22
<b>Total</b>	19	8	27	100.00*
<b>Percent</b>	70.37	29.63	100.00	

\*Rounded totals might not equal 100.00 percent

All 27 artifacts were identifiable to various functional categories (Table 4.3–4). The majority of the diagnostic items recovered from both surface collection (SC) and subsurface (STP) contexts at the site are consumer items (N=17; 62.96 percent), followed by kitchen items (N=5; 18.52 percent).

**Table 4.3–4**  
Functional Categories Represented by  
Cultural Materials Recovered From Site SDI-11,542H

Functional Category	Total	Percent
Consumer Items	17	62.96
Garment Items	1	3.70
Hardware Items	1	3.70
Household Items	2	7.41
Kitchen Items	5	18.52
Personal Items	1	3.70
<b>Total</b>	27	100.00*

\*Rounded totals might not equal 100.00 percent

The fragmentation and location of recovered artifacts within a seasonal drainage implies the material was originally deposited at this location. Upon review of the temporally diagnostic artifacts (Table 4.3–5), the trash deposit at SDI-11,542H appears to represent a period during the mid-twentieth century, with the earliest potential manufacture date being 1905, and the latest manufacture date being 1995.

**Table 4.3–5**  
Temporally Diagnostic Items Recovered From Site SDI-11,542H

Date Range	Object Type	Company / Manufacturer	Quantity	Cat. No. (s)
1905-1970	Cosmetic Jar	-	1	12
1933-1975	Beverage Bottle (Soda)	Nesbitt's Fruit Products Co.	1	16
1935-1979	Alcohol Can (Beer)	-	1	6
1942-1962	Cleaning Bottle (Bleach)	Foster-Forbes Glass Co.	1	21
1957-1989	Food Jar	Latchford Glass Co.	1	15
1958-1995	Alcohol Bottle (Wine)	E. & J. Gallo Winery	3	13,14, 23
1959-1962	Cleaning Bottle (Bleach)	-	1	22
<b>Total</b>			9	

### Discussion/Summary

The investigation of SDI-11,542H revealed that the site, artifacts, and features are associated with a rural residential property occupied during the mid-twentieth century. The trash scatter was used on a very limited basis for the dumping of mainly consumer and kitchen refuse during this period of time. Although the site consists of multiple elements, the concentration of historic artifacts does not appear extend beyond the surface scatter as subsurface investigations did not result in the discovery of any substantial or significant deposit of historic artifacts. The date of manufacture and probable deposition of the recovered artifacts coincides with the archival data indicating an occupation of the property and disposal of material during the mid-twentieth century. Due to a lack of unique elements, according to the criteria listed in CEQA, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant. The level of information already obtained from this site, including documentation of boundaries, collection of a sample of artifacts, dating analysis of recovered artifacts, and association of material with the mid-twentieth century use of the property has exhausted its research potential. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-11,542H

#### *4.3.4 Site SDI-11,543*

Site SDI-11,543 is located within the southwest corner of the APE (Plate 4.3–2). The site is situated along an east to west trending ridge approximately 250 meters south/southwest of the southern terminus of Tyler Street (see Figure 4.3–2). Disturbances at the site include natural erosion, bioturbation in the form of small mammal burrows, dirt access roads, impacts from previous vegetation clearing for fire abatement, and modern trash deposition. As the STPs did not contain any artifacts, the site boundary was defined by the surface artifacts and features with the overall site measuring five meters north to south and three meters east to west. The setting of SDI-11,543, the position of surface materials, and the location of the STPs have been illustrated on Figures 4.3–2.



**Plate 4.3–2: Overview of Site SDI-11,543, facing west.**

**Figure 4.3-2**  
**Site Investigation Map**  
**SDI-11,543**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

Surface Collection

The entire surface of SDI-11,543 was inspected for artifacts and features. A small number (N=9) of prehistoric lithic artifacts were collected from the site area. Artifacts were recorded using sub-meter GPS technology, provenienced from the nearest STP, collected in bags labeled with provenience information, and returned to the BFSa laboratory. The collected artifacts are classified as eight pieces of lithic debitage and one lithic core. The surface artifact recovery is summarized in Table 4.3–6.

**Table 4.3–6**  
Surface Collection Data  
Site SDI-11,543

Surface Collection	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	Core	Quartzite	1	1
2	Debitage		8	2
Total			9	

Subsurface Excavation

The potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at Site SDI-11,543 was investigated by excavating three STPs. As surface artifacts throughout the site were sparse, STPs were placed around the lithic scatter. All of the STPs were excavated in decimeter levels to 30 centimeters or until bedrock was encountered. The soil from the STPs can be characterized as light/medium brown (10YR 6/4), semi-compacted, sandy silt. All of the STPs were negative for cultural material (Table 4.3–7).

**Table 4.3–7**  
Shovel Test Excavation Data  
Site SDI-11,543

Shovel Test	Depth (cm)	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
2	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				
3	0-10	No Recovery			
	10-20				
	20-30				



Artifact Analysis

All artifacts recovered from SDI-11,543 were returned to the laboratory of BFSa for cataloging and further analysis. The artifact analysis was conducted for the purpose of developing a functional and technological interpretation of the assemblage based upon work done by Flenniken (1978, 1981) and Yohe (1998) which focuses on lithic reduction sequences emphasizing trends in reduction behavior within an archaeological context. Technological lithic analysis based upon replicative data was conducted for all of the recovered material from SDI-11,543. In total, eight pieces of lithic debitage associated with early and mid-stage cobble core reduction and one lithic core were recovered as a result of the testing program (Table 4.3–8).

**Table 4.3–8**  
Surface Collection Data  
Site SDI-11,543

Surface Collection	Object Type	Cultural Material	Quantity	Cat. No.
1	Core	Quartzite	1	1
2	Debitage		8	2
Total			9	

The prehistoric artifact analysis for the Tyler Street Residential Project is based solely upon surface collections made at SDI-11,543, as no artifacts were recovered from the STPs. The lack of subsurface prehistoric artifacts indicates that the site likely does not represent any prehistoric occupation within the project. This is supported by the lack of milling on nearby granitic boulders. The prehistoric artifacts collected from Site SDI-11,543 consisted only of quartzite lithics similar to cobble found throughout the APE. The small number of flakes of locally obtained material and lack of tools indicates that only minor lithic production took place on-site. This production was likely associated with the quarrying and expedient testing of cobbles.

Discussion/Summary

The investigation of SDI-11,543 revealed that the site and artifacts represent a light lithic scatter likely associated with the prehistoric testing and quarrying of locally obtained cobbles. The limited number of prehistoric artifacts and smaller site size compared to when it was first recorded in 1989 is likely a result of the previous collecting and testing of the site by Knight, Leeper, and Robbins-Wade. Nevertheless, the results from this current study are the same as Knight, Leeper, and Robbins-Wade (1989b), indicating that SDI-11,543 only represents a small, light density lithic scatter with no subsurface component. Due to a lack of unique elements, according to the criteria listed in CEQA, the site is evaluated as not CEQA-significant. The level of information already obtained from this site, including documentation of boundaries, collection of a sample of artifacts,

and analysis of the artifact assemblage has exhausted its research potential. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for Site SDI-11,543.

## **5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **5.1 Resource Importance**

Two previously recorded cultural resources were relocated within the Tyler Street Residential Project boundary during the current study. The testing of SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543 has provided information indicating that neither of the two sites represents a location of archaeological significance as defined by CEQA or the City of Santee. Based upon the analysis of the recovered artifacts and testing program, both sites lack additional research potential or deposits and are evaluated as not CEQA-significant.

For Site SDI-11,542H, the artifact analysis and review of archival data indicates the site was likely occupied during a short period between the 1940s and 1960s. In addition, the small number of artifacts recovered from subsurface tests indicates the concentration of historic material found in the southwestern corner of the site does not extend beyond the limits of the surface expression of the site. The lack of any developed significant subsurface component also further indicates that the property was not occupied for an extended period of time.

For Site SDI-11,543, the lack of subsurface artifacts and the lithic recovery of eight pieces of lithic debitage and one core from the site surface suggests that the prehistoric activity was associated with the testing of material and expedient production of flake-based tools. Quartzite lithic material is extremely common in this region, and the ease of access to this material allowed prehistoric occupants to produce tools as needed without necessarily transporting raw material to use areas.

### **5.2 Impact Identification**

The proposed development for the Tyler Street Residential Project will include the grading of the location of SDI-11,542H. Although Site SDI-11,543 is to remain in open space, increased development in the general area may indirectly impact the site through greater pedestrian use of the already established trails and dirt roads found on the property. Nevertheless, impacts to the cultural sites will not be significant as the research potential of both resources has been exhausted based upon the recovered testing data.

## **6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

### **6.1 Unavoidable Impacts**

The proposed Tyler Street Residential Project will directly and indirectly impact portions of sites SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543 in order to develop multiple residential lots in the project APE. Site SDI-11,542H will be directly impacted as a consequence of this project. Site SDI-11,543 will remain in open space and will not be impacted. Based on the results of the current study, both sites SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543 do not meet any of the criteria for significance in accordance with CEQA due to a lack of further research potential and limited site integrity. As a result, any impacts to SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543 are evaluated as not significant.

### **6.2 Mitigation Measures**

Based upon the results of the current study, sites SDI-11,542H and SDI-11,543 are evaluated as not CEQA significant based on a lack of further research potential and limited integrity. No additional archaeological mitigation measures will be required as a condition of project approval. Although no additional archaeological mitigation measures will be required for the project, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) is recommended as grading will expose areas within and near the previously recorded sites that may contain buried cultural deposits not observed during the survey and testing program. Based on the frequency of cultural sites in this area, the potential also exists that other resources could be exposed that are not directly associated with sites SDI-11,542H or SDI-11,543. Given these concerns, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of potentially significant buried cultural deposits. The monitoring program should include both archaeological and Native American monitors. The recommended MMRP should adhere to the requirements of the City of Santee.

### **6.3 Significant Adverse Effects**

The proposed development of the Tyler Street Residential Project will not represent a source of significant adverse impacts to cultural resources.

### **6.4 Native American Heritage Resources/Traditional Properties**

As a consequence of the SLF search and Native American consultation, including discussions with tribal representatives during field investigations, no Traditional Cultural Properties or areas of religious or sacred importance were revealed. No artifacts were recovered that would be associated with religious practices of Native Americans.

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## **8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED**

The archaeological survey program for the Tyler Street Residential Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison (RPA), Archaeological Field Director Clarence Hoff, and archaeological field technician David Grabski. The report text was prepared by Andrew J. Garrison and Brian F. Smith. Report graphics were provided by Andrew J. Garrison and Caitlin Foote. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Caitlin Foote. The SCIC at SDSU provided the archaeological records search information.



## 9.0 **LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

Resource	Mitigation Measures	Design Considerations
SDI-11,542H	None	None
SDI-11,543	None	None
General property	Monitoring during construction by a qualified archaeologist and Native American	None

**APPENDIX A**

**Resumes of Key Personnel**

# Brian F. Smith, MA

## Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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## Education

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**Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California**

**1982**

**Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California**

**1975**

## Professional Memberships

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Society for California Archaeology

## Experience

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**Principal Investigator**

**Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.**

**1977–Present  
Poway, California**

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), Breeze (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 Meniffee 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 Meniffee 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, Meniffee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.
- 2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29835, Meniffee 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.



**APPENDIX B**

**Updated Site Record Forms**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX C**

**Archaeological Records Search Results**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX D**

**NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results**

***(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)***

**APPENDIX E**

**Confidential Maps**

*(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)*

**APPENDIX F**

**Artifact Catalogs**



Cat. No.	Unit Type	Unit No	Depth (cm)	Fea. No.	Provenience	Object Type	Object Subtype	Product	Material Type	Material Subtype	Functional Category	Mold Manu.	Finish Style	Diagnostic Elements	Maker's Mark / Backstamp	Company / Manufacturer	Origin	Date (min)	Date (Max)	Dating Source	Condition	Portion	Quantity	Weight (g)	Exc By	Date Exc
1	STP	1	0-10	1	-	Can	Indeterminate	-	Metal	Ferrous	Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Rim	1	2.67	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
2	STP	2	0-10	1	-	Can	Indeterminate	-	Metal	Ferrous	Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	1.21	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
3	STP	2	0-10	1	-	Wire	Barbed Fence	-	Metal	Ferrous	Hardware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	1.21	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
4	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Can	Food	-	Metal	Ferrous	Consumer	Internal rolled	-	-	-	-	-	1888	2017	Rock 1989	Complete	-	1	63.09	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
5	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Can Lid	Indeterminate	-	Metal	Ferrous	Consumer	External Friction	-	-	-	-	-	1880	2017	Rock 1989	Complete	-	1	14.06	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
6	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Can	Alcohol	Beer	Metal	Ferrous	Consumer	Internal rolled	Church key	-	-	-	-	1935	1979	Rock 1989	Complete	-	1	59.96	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
7	STP	1	0-10	1	-	Jar	Food	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	Wide external thread	-	-	-	-	1905	2017	Lindsey 2015	Fragment	Finish	1	12.97	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
8	STP	1	0-10	1	-	Bottle	Indeterminate	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	Stippled	-	-	-	1940	2017	Lindsey 2015	Fragment	Heel	1	8.30	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
9	STP	1	0-10	1	-	Container	Indeterminate	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	0.39	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
10	STP	1	0-10	1	-	Bottle	Alcohol	Wine	Glass	Olive	Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	2.43	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
11	STP	2	0-10	1	-	Container	Indeterminate	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	5.39	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
12	SC	1	Surface	1	1 meter north of STP 2	Jar	Cosmetic	-	Glass	Milk	Personal	ABM	Wide external thread	fluted sides	-	-	-	1905	1970	Lindsey 2015	Complete	-	1	100.28	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
13	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Bottle	Alcohol	Wine	Glass	Olive	Consumer	ABM	Small external thread	"REFILLING PROHIBITED // 1/2 GALLON	E & J Gallo WINERY / MODESTO, CALIF.	E. & J. Gallo Winery	Modesto, CA	1958	1995	Lockhart 2010	Fragment	Base, Finish	1	329.81	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
14	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Bottle	Alcohol	Wine	Glass	Olive	Consumer	ABM	-	"FLAVOR GUARD"	E & J Gallo WINERY / MODESTO, CALIF.	E. & J. Gallo Winery	Modesto, CA	1958	1995	Lockhart 2010	Fragment	Base	1	52.71	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
15	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Jar	Food	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	-	(LM)	Latchford Glass Co.	Los Angeles, CA	1957	1989	Whitten 2005	Fragment	Base	1	48.77	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
16	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Bottle	Beverage	Soda	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	-	ACL	-	Nesbitt's Fruit Products Co.	Los Angeles, CA	1933	1975	nesbittsorange.com	Fragment	Body	1	39.19	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
17	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Bottle	Alcohol	-	Glass	Colorless	Consumer	ABM	Small external thread	Screw cap	-	-	-	1905	2017	Lindsey 2015	Fragment	Finish	1	53.98	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
18	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Container	Indeterminate	-	Glass	Aqua	Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Body	1	119.50	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
19	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Glassware	Measuring Cup	-	Glass	Aqua Tint	Kitchen	ABM	-	-	-	-	-	1905	2017	Lindsey 2015	Fragment	Body	1	27.60	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
20	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Glassware	Bowl	-	Glass	Milk Green	Kitchen	ABM	-	-	OVEN / FIRE KING / WARE	Fire-King	U.S.A.	1942	1949	-	Fragment	Base	1	101.35	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
21	SC	3	Surface	1	South portion of Feature 1	Bottle	Cleaning	Bleach	Glass	Amber	Household	ABM	-	Stippled	(ff)	Foster-Forbes Glass Co.	Marion, IN	1942	1962	Whitten 2005	Fragment	Base	1	79.49	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
22	SC	3	Surface	1	South portion of Feature 1	Bottle	Cleaning	Bleach	Glass	Amber	Household	ABM	Small external thread	Stippled	-	-	-	1959	1962	Clorox Company n.d.	Fragment	Base	1	225.72	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
23	SC	3	Surface	1	South portion of Feature 1	Bottle	Alcohol	Wine	Glass	Olive	Consumer	ABM	-	"FLAVOR GUARD"	E & J Gallo WINERY / MODESTO, CALIF.	E. & J. Gallo Winery	Modesto, CA	1958	1995	Lockhart 2010	Fragment	Base	1	78.01	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
24	SC	3	Surface	1	South portion of Feature 1	Glassware	Cake Stand	-	Glass	Milk	Kitchen	ABM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Base	1	50.67	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
25	SC	3	Surface	1	South portion of Feature 1	Glassware	Mug	-	Glass	Milk, Pink	Kitchen	ABM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Rim	1	36.80	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
26	SC	2	Surface	1	North portion of Feature 1	Tableware	Plate	-	Ceramic	Earthenware	Kitchen	-	-	TP: Polychrom floral print over clear glaze	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Base	1	64.11	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018
27	SC	3	Surface	1	South portion of Feature 1	Garment	Shoe	-	Leather	Mammal	Garment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fragment	Upper	1	62.62	AG, BH, DG	4/9/2018

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Cat. No.	Unit Type	Unit No	Depth	Provenience	Artifact Class	Object Type	Material Type	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Condition	Quantity	Weight (g)
1	SC	1	Surface	5 meters east of STP 1	Flaked Stone	Core	Quartzite	59.02	56.18	40.96	Complete	1	125.43
2	SC	2	Surface	2 meters east of STP 1	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Quartzite	-	-	-	Complete	8	146.45