PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE GAMBLE LANE PROJECT

CITY OF ESCONDIDO

APN 238-071-23

Submitted to:

City of Escondido
210 North Broadway
Escondido, California 92025

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Database Information

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USGS Quadrangle:	*Escondido, California* (7.5 minute)
Study Area:	2.8 acres
Key Words:	Phase I survey; City of Escondido; negative for archaeological resources; recorded presence of a portion of SDI-8330 (not relocated); monitoring recommended.

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I. INTRODUCTION

As required by the City of Escondido, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of the 2.8-acre Gamble Lane Project (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 238-071-23) located south of Gamble Lane on the east and west sides of its intersection with Calle Catalina in the city of Escondido, San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The project is situated within the San Bernardo (Snook) Land Grant (Township 12 South, Range 2 West [projected]), as shown within the USGS 7.5' *Escondido* Quadrangle (Figure 2). The archaeological survey was undertaken on December 21, 2021 in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the property. No archaeological resources were encountered during the survey.

II. SETTING

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

Natural Setting

The subject property is located within the inland foothill region of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California. According to the Biological Resources Technical Report for the project:

> The ... Project Site is dominated by non-native grassland/ruderal and California buckwheat scrub vegetation ... [including] ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), and foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*). Ruderal species documented within this vegetation community include horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), red stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), and scarlet pimpernel (*Lysimachia arvensis*). Native species detected within this habitat type and commonly found in association within this vegetation community include American bird's foot trefoil (*Acmispon americanus*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), and turkey-mullein (*Croton setiger*). (Ramirez 2021)

"The Project Site slopes from the west (840 ft. elevation) to approximately 740 ft. elevation along the eastern boundary" (Ramirez 2021). Soils within the project consist of Fallbrook sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded, and Fallbrook sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded (Ramirez 2021).

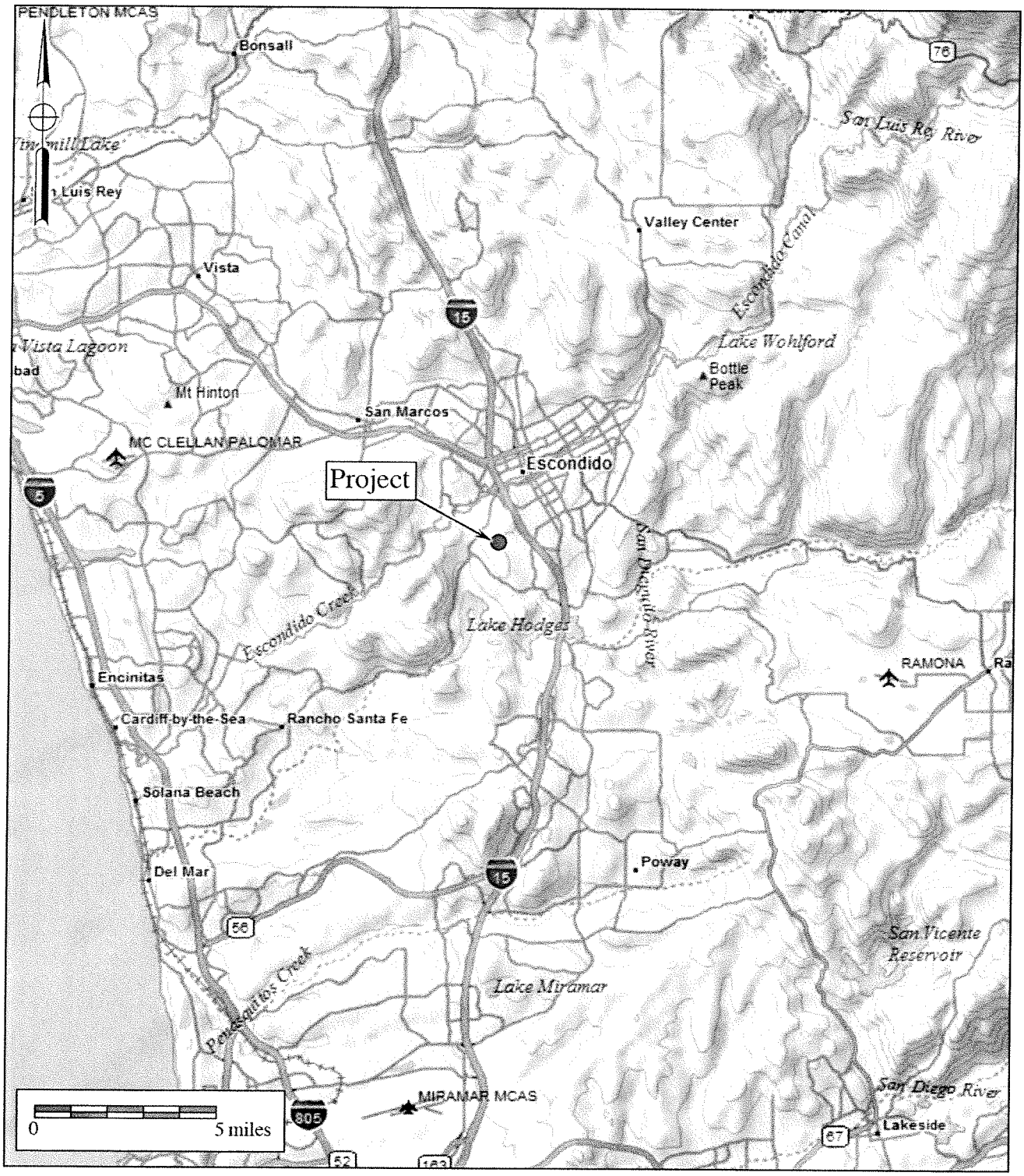

Figure 1

General Location Map

The Gamble Lane Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

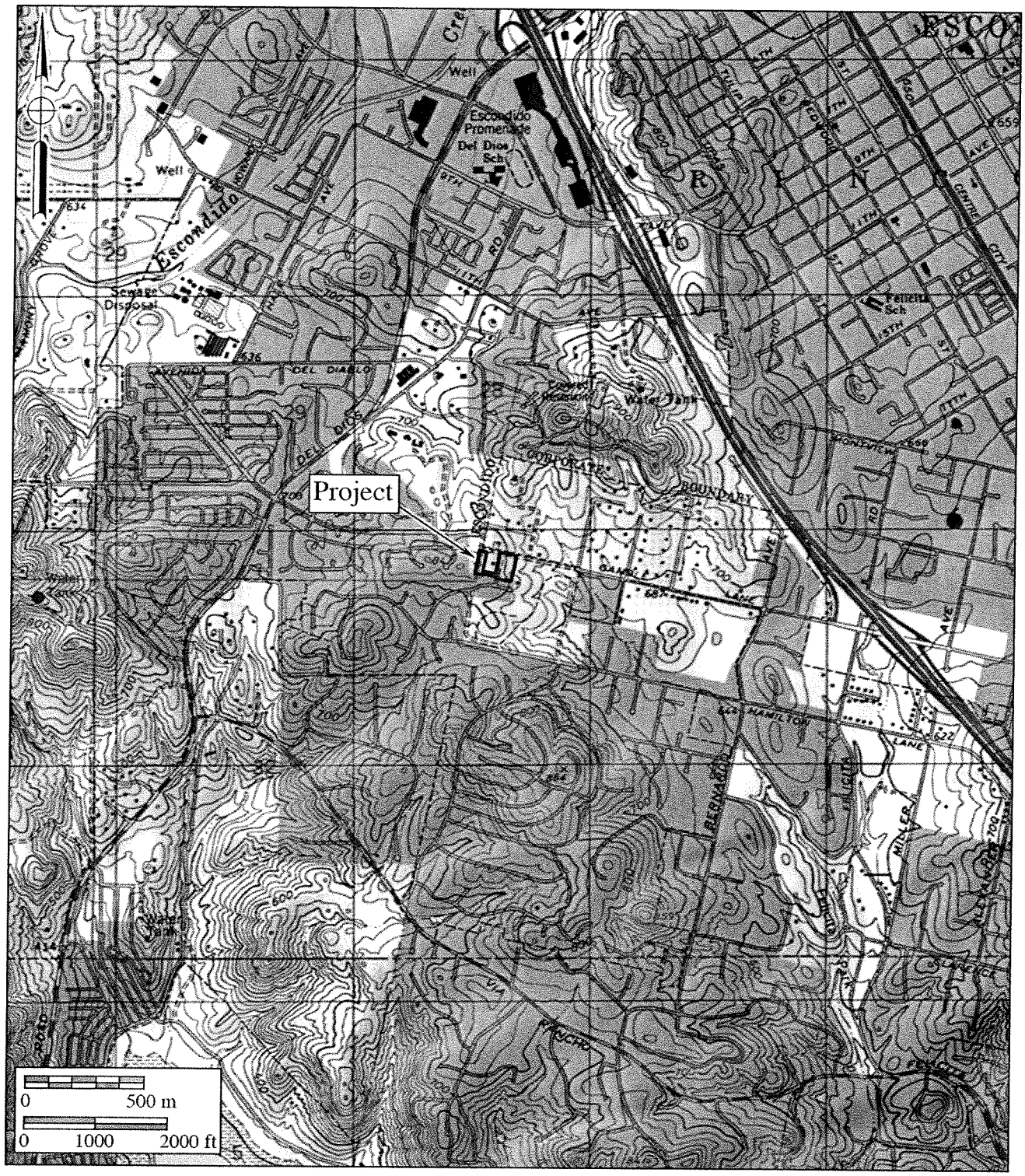

Figure 2

Project Location Map

The Gamble Lane Project

USGS *Escondido* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

Further:

> General wildlife species documented onsite or within the vicinity during the site assessment include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). (Ramirez 2021)

During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of Escondido comprised a rich and valuable food resource base for prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project during the prehistoric occupation offered an abundant nutritional resource base. Tool stone and the abundant bedrock outcrops found within the surrounding hills provided access to lithic resources, which aided in the hunting, collecting, and processing of food. Fresh water was likely obtainable on a year-round basis from Escondido Creek and Moosa Creek and their tributaries. Historically, the property likely contained the same plant and animal species that are present today.

Cultural Setting

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

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 approximately two miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). At approximately 7,000 YBP, the sea level rose rapidly, filling in many coastal canyons that had been dry during the glacial period. The period between 7,000 and 4,000 YBP was characterized by conditions that were drier and warmer than they had been previously, followed by a cooler, moister environment similar to the present-day climate (Robbins-Wade 1990). Changes in sea level and

coastal topography are often manifested in archaeological sites through the types of shellfish that were utilized by prehistoric groups. Different species of shellfish prefer certain types of environments and dated sites that contain shellfish remains reflect the setting that was exploited by the prehistoric occupant.

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area in 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 La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to circa 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 8500 B.C.)

At the present time, there has been no concrete archaeological evidence to support the occupation of San Diego County prior to 10,500 years ago. Some archaeologists, such as Carter (1957, 1980) and Minshall (1976), have been proponents of Native American occupation of the region as early as 100,000 years ago. However, their evidence for such claims is sparse at best and they have 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, Brown, 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. However, as of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the San Dieguito Complex people were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region due to an overall lack of stratigraphic information and/or datable materials recovered from sites identified as belonging to the 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. Although, 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, or 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 that suggests climatic shifts and archaeologically observable changes in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern is believed to have emerged in the San Diego region circa 6000 B.C. Archaeologists believe that this Archaic Period pattern evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is believed to be represented by the coastal La Jolla Complex and its inland manifestation, the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its pattern of shell middens and grinding tools closely associated with marine resources and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985a, 1985b). Increasing numbers of inland sites that focused upon terrestrial subsistence have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period

(Cardenas 1986; Smith 1996; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a, 1999b).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools 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, however, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well understood. Many questions remain concerning cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

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

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

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

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

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the 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 may suggest

a hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex (1,730 ± 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 Santee suggest a comingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants, about 2,000 years ago (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

Approximately 1,300 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into northern San Diego County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period is characterized by higher population densities and development in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective technological innovations. Technological developments during this period include the introduction of the bow and arrow between 400 and 600 A.D. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include cremation of the dead and extensive trade networks that were as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin.

The period is divided into two phases (San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II) based upon the introduction of pottery (Meighan 1954). Radiocarbon dating and the introduction of pottery established that the San Luis Rey II phase began at approximately 1300 A.D. San Luis Rey I is characterized by the use of portable shaped or unshaped slab metates and non-portable bedrock milling features. Manos and pestles can also be shaped or unshaped. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. The later San Luis Rey II assemblage is augmented by pottery in the form of cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs, or rock art, which likely appeared as the result of increased population sizes and inactivity (True et al. 1974). Flaked stone dart points are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series, but Desert Side-Notched, Dos Cabazas Serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occurred. Subsistence is thought to have focused upon the utilization of acorns, a storable species that allowed for relative inactivity and increased population sizes.

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

When the Spanish began exploring the region in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north, on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano.

The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay, a Yuman-speaking group, who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct world view that stemmed from use of the hallucinogen datura, and an elaborate religion that included ritualized sand paintings of the sacred being "Chingichngish" (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group.

Subsistence and Settlement

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

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

Social Organization

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

notably along the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by the parents; these arrangements were often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches, and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

Material Culture

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

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

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

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

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

Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Native American Perspective

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

History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1921). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although his voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of the place names Vizcaíno assigned throughout the region have survived to the present time, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. For example, Cabrillo named the first port he stopped at in what is now the United States "San Miguel"; 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 (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both military and religious components , 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 its importance 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 those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish Empire, each mission was placed so

as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

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

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

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

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

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

Brief History of Escondido

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

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

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes the minor subdivision of APN 238-071-023 into three residential lots (Figure 3). The subdivision will include grading for the house pads and right-of-way construction along Calle Catalina.

IV. STUDY METHODS

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

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

Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area over time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the city of Escondido and the inland foothills of San Diego County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the Gamble Lane Project included a survey of the 2.8-acre project. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal 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.

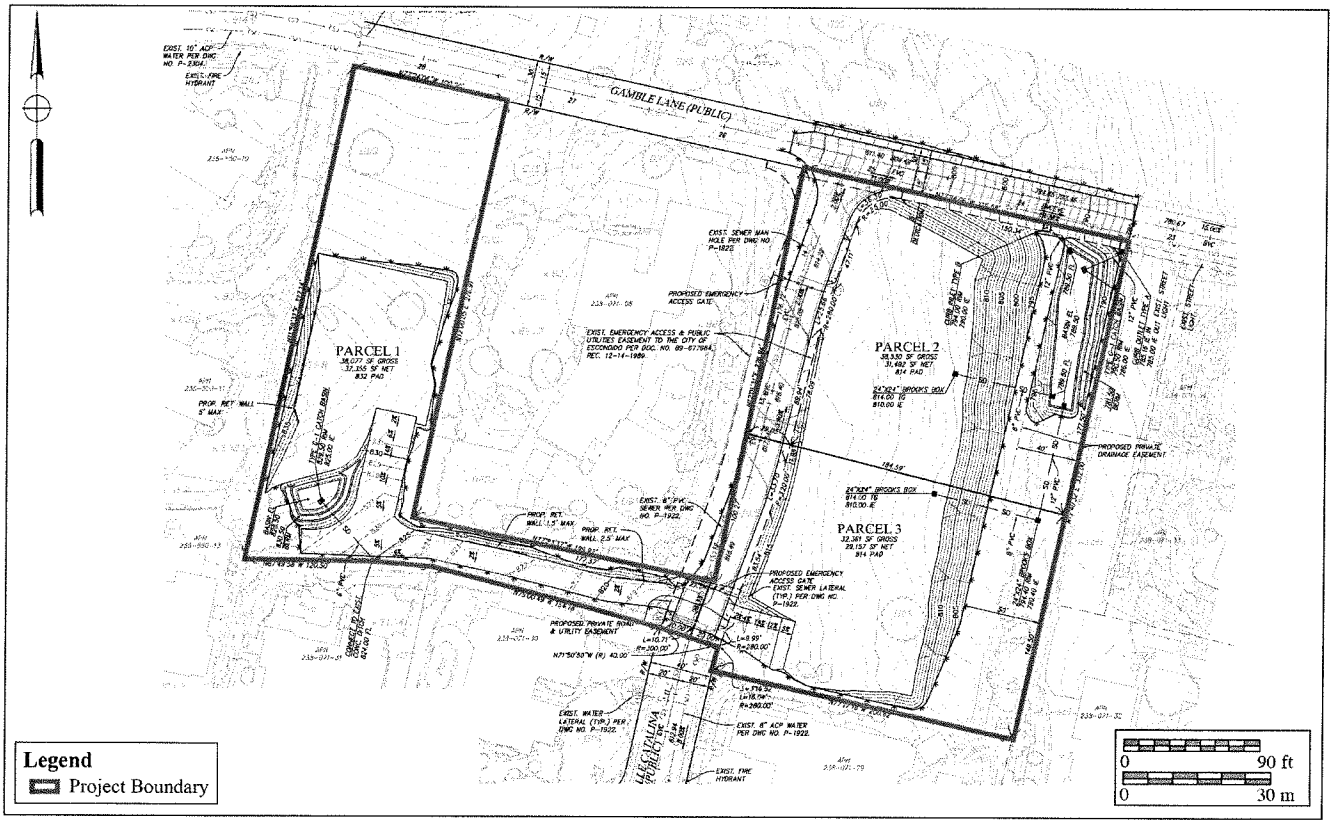

Figure 3

Project Development Map

The Gamble Lane Project

Although survey-level investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project.

Research Questions:

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

Data Needs

At the survey level, the 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 were undertaken with these primary research goals in mind:

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

Applicable Regulations

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

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

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

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

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
    b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,
    c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon 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 21083.2 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 Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Background Research and Results of Records Searches

The SCIC records search results indicate that 17 historic addresses and 33 previously recorded cultural resources are located within one mile of the subject property (Table 1). Of the previously recorded resources, one is recorded within the project (SDI-8330). The entirety of the subject property is located within the larger recorded site boundary for SDI-8330. The records search also indicates that 48 previous studies have been conducted within one mile of the subject property, three of which include the project (Fink 1978; City of Escondido 1980; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a).

Table 1
Cultural Resources Recorded Within One Mile of the Project

Site(s)	Description
SDI-154, SDI-155, SDI-156	No information provided on the site form
SDI-321, SDI-5089, SDI-8305	Prehistoric artifact scatter
SDI-570	Prehistoric habitation site and historic buildings and water conveyance features within Felicita Park
SDI-5090, SDI-12,460, SDI-16,794	Bedrock milling feature(s)
SDI-7871	Bedrock milling features and historic isolates
SDI-8280	Bedrock milling features, surface and subsurface cultural materials, and pictographs
SDI-8330	Prehistoric artifact scatter with possible hearth features
SDI-12,459	Bedrock milling features and a prehistoric isolate
SDI-12,252/H	Prehistoric habitation site and historic house site
SDI-12,526H	Possible historic rock and concrete bridges
SDI-12,527	Prehistoric lithic scatter
SDI-12,529H	Historic trash dump
SDI-12,532/H	Historic structures, trash scatter, and a prehistoric lithic scatter
SDI-12,536H	Possible historic ranch or house complex
SDI-12,544H	Historic trash scatter and adobe brick
P-37-018478, P-37-018479, P-37-018559, P-37-018560, P-37-018561, P-37-018740, P-37-018741, P-37-018742, P-37-018743	Historic single-family residence
P-37-018562, P-37-018562	Historic commercial building
P-37-028967	Historic Industrial building
SDI-20,662	Bedrock milling features and a prehistoric artifact scatter

In 1999, BFSA prepared the "Final Report for Site SDI-8330/W-240, 'Scraper Hill,' Escondido, California," describing the site as "a large prehistoric site located on a series of knolls within the western foothill region directly north of Lake Hodges and west of ... Escondido" (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a). According to the 1999 BFSA study:

> The site was originally recorded on Christmas Day in 1919 by Malcolm Rogers of the Museum of Man, who named the site "Scraper Hill" due to the large number of chipped stone scraping implements found there. In his opinion, the site represented an expression of the San Dieguito Complex, a distinct artifact assemblage

interpreted as Paleo-Indian in age. The components and even the existence of the San Dieguito Complex remains controversial due to the lack of stratified sites and firm chronometric dates. Since its discovery, W-240 has been the subject of numerous archaeological studies. The site has gained prominence as one of the few San Dieguito campsites in the region, and as such, is important to the interpretation of San Diego County prehistory.

Previous work at W-240 includes a number of surveys and excavations conducted by various individuals and institutions. Malcolm Rogers was the first to investigate the site in 1919, but his investigation included only limited surface collections. The site was resurveyed in 1969 by Jane Lenker and Dr. Emma Lou Davis who rerecorded the site as W-382. With guidance from Dr. Davis, Jane Lenker continued to systematically collect artifacts from the site well into the 1980s. The results of their work has been summarized by Seibert (1978). In 1972, several trenches were dug at the site by a junior high school class taught by Bob Woodward. In 1976, Palomar College students excavated 35 units on the central knoll and along the southern ridge north of Hamilton Lane. Several hundred artifacts and numerous soil samples were recovered during the investigation. Subsequent studies were conducted on the parcel as part of environmental impact reports in response to various proposed projects on the property. Archaeological evaluations conducted by Archaeological Consulting and Technology (1979), Chace (1980), and Terramar International (TMI 1985; Berryman and Berryman 1988) concluded that the site contained an artifact assemblage representing the San Dieguito Complex and that areas of concentration existed on the central knoll and along the southern ridge ...

The analysis of the [BFSA] collections from Site W-240 demonstrated that this site consisted of a sparse but very extensive lithic tool and ground stone scatter. The surface and subsurface collections differ in that more manos and fewer scrapers were recovered in subsurface contexts than expected, while cores, hammerstones, bifaces, knives, and points are relatively equally distributed through depth ...

In conclusion, the sample of artifacts from Site W-240 is very redundant, and it would appear that the information potential of the site has been realized, as Berryman and Berryman (1988) suggested. (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999a)

BFSA also requested a Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project. However, as of the date of this report, no response has been received. Original correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

Field Reconnaissance

On December 21, 2021, Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the field survey of the property with assistance from field archaeologist Charles Callahan. Aerial photographs, maps, and a compass permitted orientation and location of project boundaries. The entire property was surveyed in 15-meter spaced transects. BFSA staff carefully inspected all exposed ground surfaces and disturbed areas. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken. During the survey the property was characterized as having been completely graded (Plates 1 and 2). Non-native grasses and weeds have since grown back across the property. No evidence of Site SDI-8330 was identified during the survey and no midden soils or archaeological resources were observed.

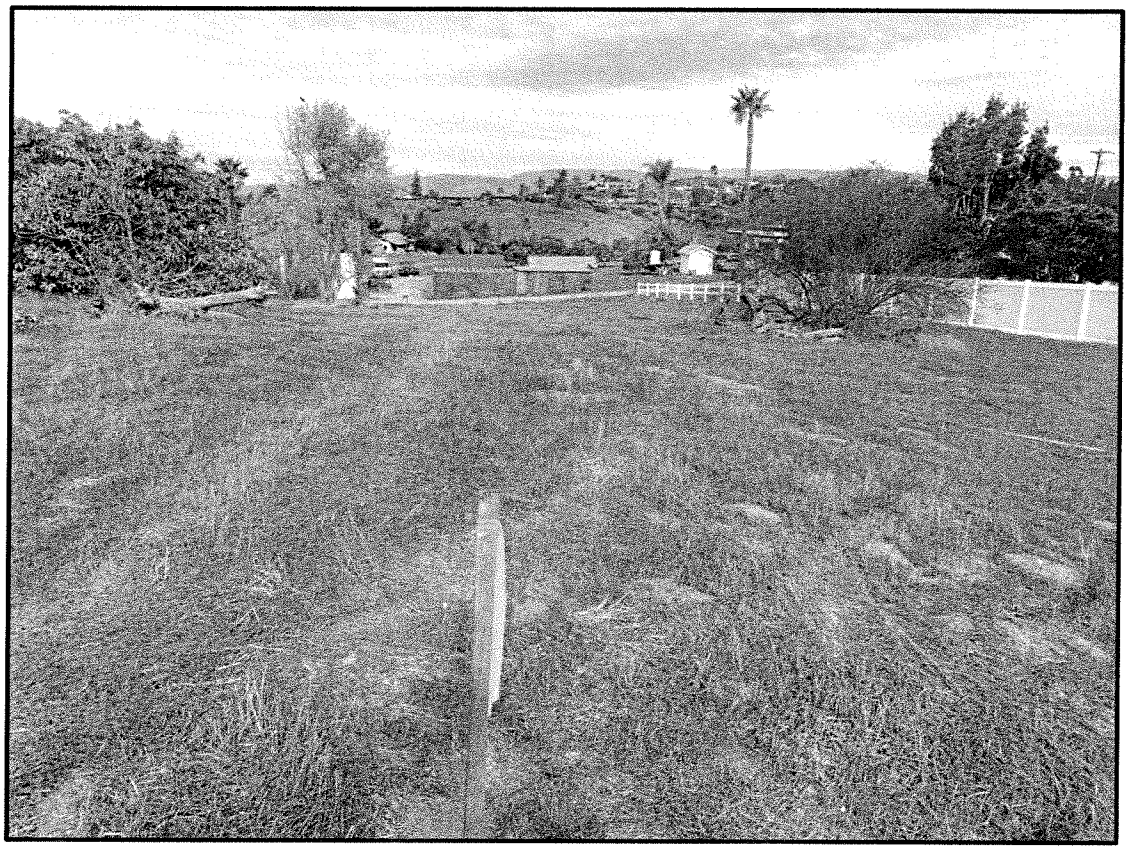

Plate 1: Overview of the project, facing north.

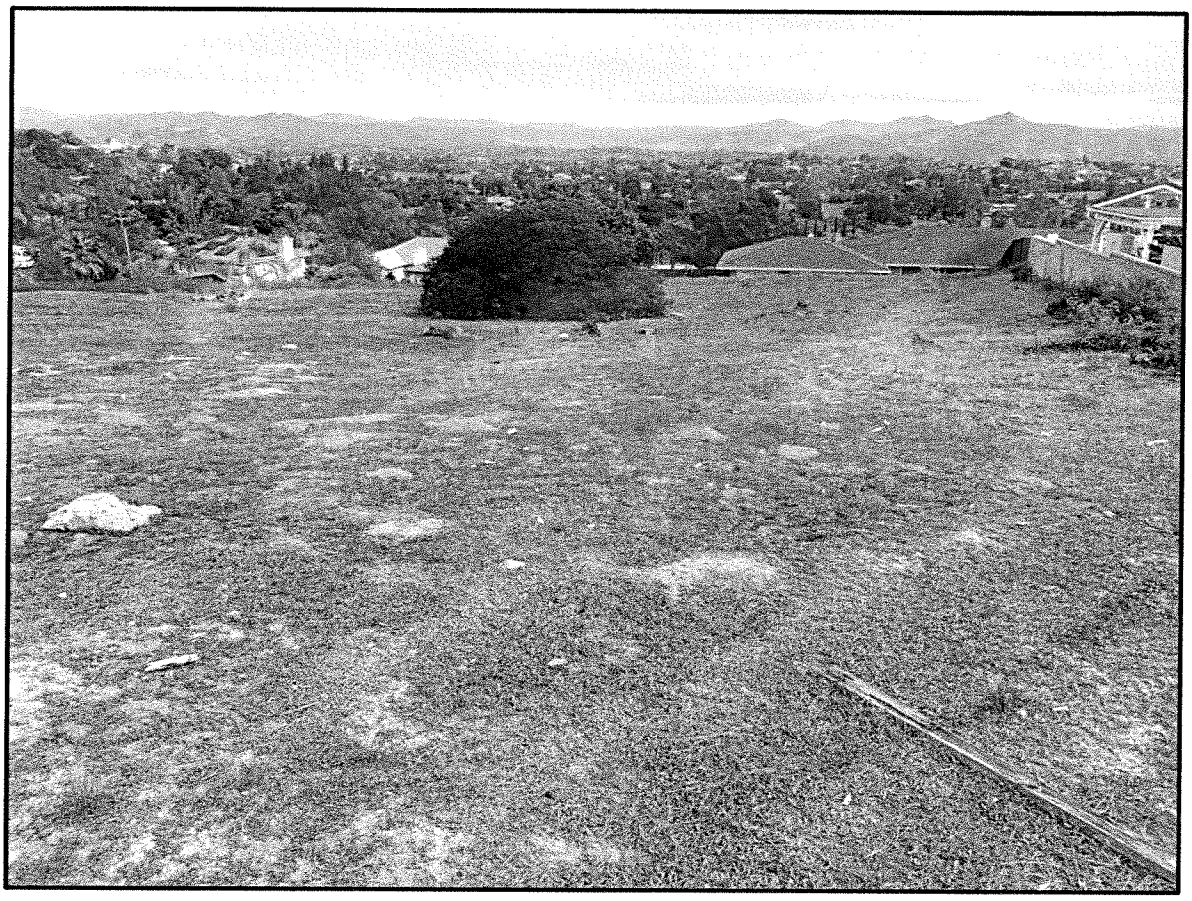

Plate 2: Overview of the project, facing east.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Escondido typically requires two tasks for a cultural resources study of this nature: assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, no evidence of any archaeological resources was identified within the property during the survey. However, based upon the recorded presence of a portion of SDI-8330 within the subject property and the number of recorded resources within a one-mile radius, the potential exists that cultural artifacts or deposits could be encountered during grading of this property. Therefore, archaeological and Native American monitoring of any earthmoving activities associated with the development is recommended as a condition of approval for the Gamble Lane Project.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED — DATE

National Register of Historic Places ☑	Month and Year: December 2021
California Register of Historical Resources ☑	Month and Year: December 2021
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register ☑	Month and Year: December 2021
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center ☑	Month and Year: December 2021
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Appendix C)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

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

January 3, 2022

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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Waugh, Georgie

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

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

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 18th 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, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th 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).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

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

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—included 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—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Phase I, II, and II 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.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)