

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PLAN
FOR THE
VIEWPOINT OLD TOWN PROJECT**

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

PRJ-1056469

Prepared for:

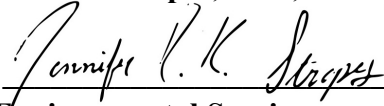
**City of San Diego
Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, California 92101**

And:

**Viewpoint Development
1634 Pacific Ranch Drive
Encinitas, California 92024**

Prepared by:

**Jillian L.H. Conroy, B.A.,
and Jennifer R.K. Stropes, M.S., RPA**

Signature: 

**BFSA Environmental Services,
a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064**

December 6, 2022



Archaeological Information Page

Author: Jillian L.H. Conroy, B.A.
and Jennifer R.K. Stropes, M.S., RPA

Consulting Firm: BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064
(858) 484-0915

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City of San Diego (PRJ-1056469)

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Submitted by: BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company
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Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 442-740-03, -06, and -07

USGS Quadrangle: Township 16 South, Range 2 West of the *La Jolla*,
California Quadrangle

Study Area: Approximately 1.75 acres

Key Words: Archaeological Test Plan; historic; City of San Diego; Old
Town Community, USGS *La Jolla* Quadrangle (7.5-minute)

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY / ABSTRACT	1.0–1
2.0 INTRODUCTION	2.0–1
3.0 SETTING	3.0–1
3.1 Natural Setting	3.0–1
3.2 Cultural Setting	3.0–1
3.2.1 Paleoenvironment	3.0–1
3.2.2 Prehistory	3.0–2
3.2.3 History	3.0–5
3.2.4 History of the Old Town Community	3.0–8
4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN	4.0–1
4.1 Historic Archival Results	4.0–1
4.1.1 Historical Background	4.0–1
4.2 Research Goals	4.0–10
4.2.1 Historic Research Goals and Data Needs	4.0–11
4.2.2 Prehistoric Research Goals and Data Needs	4.0–13
5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PLAN	5.0–1
5.1 Field Methodology	5.0–2
5.2 Laboratory Analysis	5.0–6
5.2.1 Artifact Sorting and Analysis	5.0–6
5.2.2 Artifact Functional Categories	5.0–7
5.3 Archival Research	5.0–9
5.4 Provisions for the Discovery of Human Remains	5.0–9
5.5 Recordation and Curation	5.0–9
6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	6.0–1

Appendices

Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel

List of Figures

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.0–1 General Location Map	1.0–3
Figure 1.0–2 Project Location Map (USGS)	1.0–4
Figure 1.0–3 Project Location Map Shown on 1" to 800' Scale	1.0–5

List of Figures (continued)

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.0–4 Site Plan.....	1.0–6
Figure 4.1–1 1903 USGS Map	4.0–3
Figure 4.1–2 1930 USGS Map	4.0–4
Figure 4.1–3 1956 Sanborn Map	4.0–7
Figure 4.1–4 Subdivision Map.....	4.0–8
Figure 5.1–1 Proposed Testing Locations Shown on the 1941 Aerial Photograph	5.0–3
Figure 5.1–2 Proposed Testing Locations Shown on the 1956 Sanborn Map.....	5.0–4
Figure 5.1–3 Proposed Testing Locations Shown on a Current Aerial Photograph.....	5.0–5

List of Plates

<u>Plate</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 2.0–1 Development plan for the Viewpoint Old Town Project	2.0–1
Plate 4.1–1 1941 Aerial Photograph	4.0–5
Plate 4.1–2 1953 Aerial Photograph	4.0–6
Plate 4.1–3 1990 Aerial Photograph	4.0–9

1.0 **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT**

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA) has been retained by Viewpoint Development to provide historical and archaeological consulting services for the Viewpoint Old Town Project. The approximately 1.75-acre project (City of San Diego Project Number [PRJ] 1056469) is located at 4620 Pacific Highway in the Old Town neighborhood of San Diego and is bounded by Pacific Highway to the east and Interstate 5 to the west (Figure 1.0–1). The property is situated within the unsectioned former Pueblo Lands of San Diego as shown on the 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *La Jolla, California* topographic quadrangle map, Township 16 South, Range 2 West (projected) (Figures 1.0–2 and 1.0–3). As planned, the project consists of the development Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs) 442-740-03, -06, and -07. The property is currently developed with a restaurant building and a parking lot that were developed in 1966. The project development plans to retain the restaurant building and construct five stories of residential units over above-grade parking, mixed-use commercial space, and one level of below-grade parking (Figure 1.0–4).

This Archaeological Test Plan (ATP) has been prepared to satisfy the requirement to evaluate the potential for significant archaeological deposits within the development boundaries, as required by the Conditions of Approval (COA) for the project in accordance with the Old Town Community Plan, which identifies the Old Town community as an area with “high cultural sensitivity level” for both prehistoric and historic cultural resources. This ATP will address the City’s requirements related to development projects in the Old Town Community of San Diego. The ATP will present the procedures and protocols to conduct investigations of potential historic and prehistoric deposits and features located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The ATP complies with the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines of the Land Development Code (SDMC §143.0210). Results of the ATP will be provided to the City of San Diego upon completion of the assessment.

As part of the preparation for the development of the project, BFSA was retained to complete a Historical Resource Research Report (HRRR) for the 1966 restaurant building located within the property (Stropes and Smith 2021). The HRRR resulted in the determination that the restaurant building is eligible for designation as a historic resource under the City of San Diego’s Historic Resources Board (HRB) Criterion C. As such, the building will be preserved and incorporated into the new development. The overall setting of the property has remained unchanged since the construction of the restaurant in 1966. However, the 1903 USGS topographic quadrangle map indicates that the subject property was developed with two structures by this time. By 1941, additional structures were constructed within the project and Pacific Highway was developed, bounding the property to the east. By 1953, the original structures were replaced with a gas station, as indicated by aerial photographs and the 1956 Sanborn map. In 1965, the property was re-parceled into its current configuration for the development of Interstate 5 to the west. The construction of the freeway to the west of the property and Pacific Highway to the east of the

property, along with the removal of all previous structures, likely resulted in subsurface disturbances to the APE.

Geotechnical testing was also conducted in preparation for the development of the property in July 2022 (NOVA 2022). The geotechnical tests involved drilling two 2.5-inch-wide borings to test the compaction of the soil to depths of 16.5 feet and 71.5 feet below the existing ground surface to test compaction of the soil. No cultural materials were identified within the geotechnical borings (NOVA 2022).

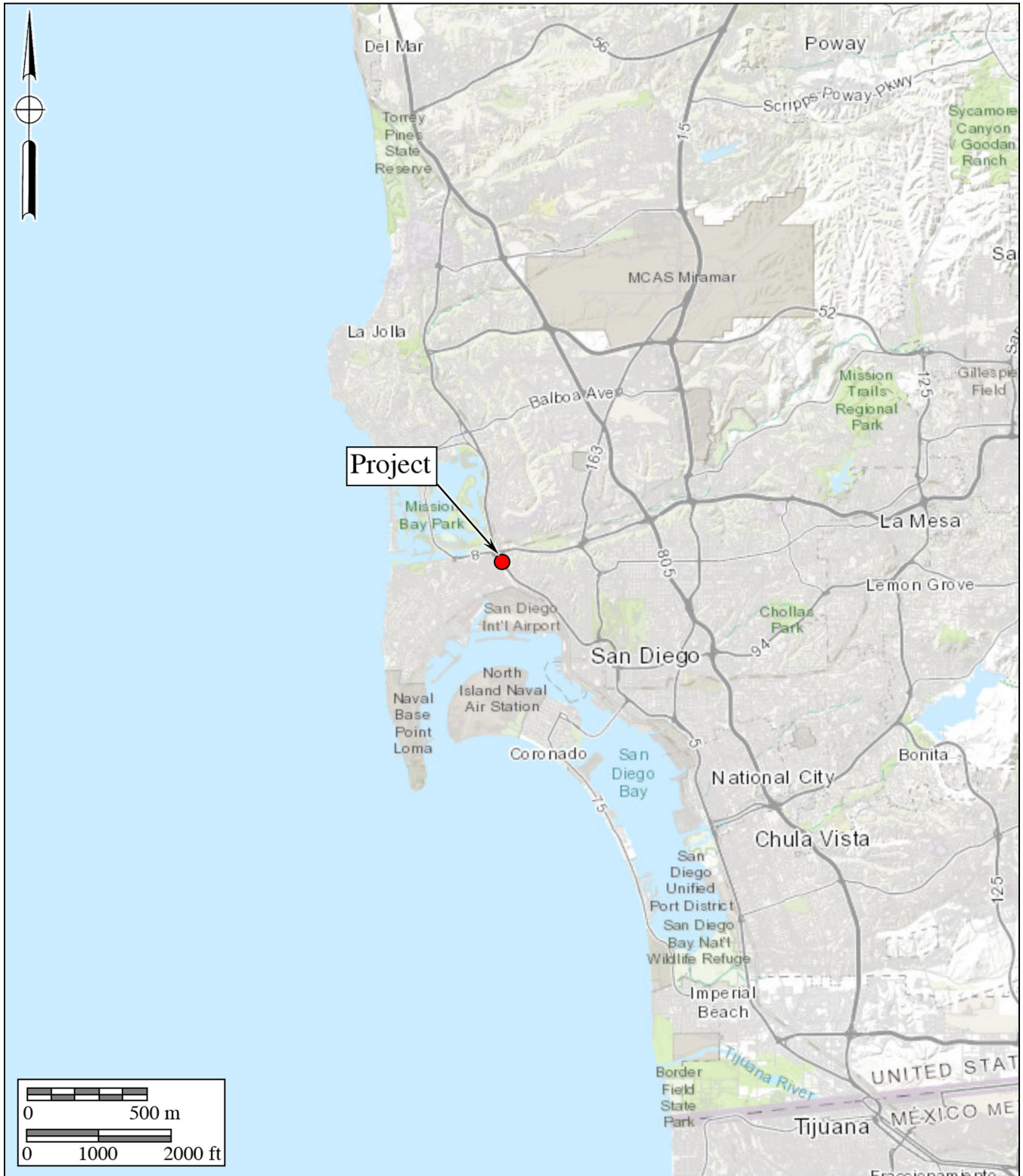


Figure 1.0-1
General Location Map

The Viewpoint Old Town Project

ESRI World Topographic Base Map Service



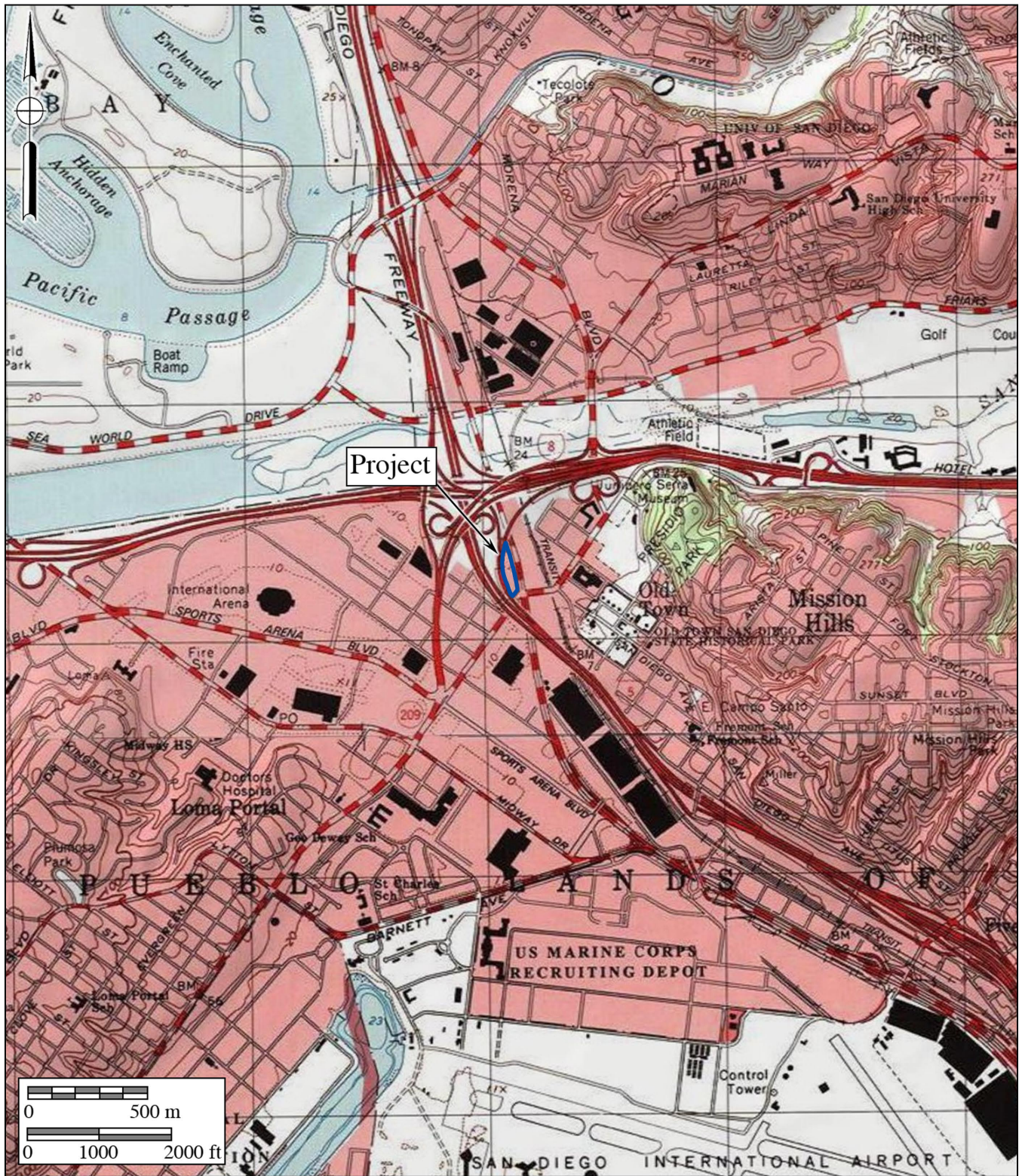


Figure 1.0-2
Project Location Map

The Viewpoint Old Town Project

USGS *La Jolla* and *Point Loma* Quadrangles (1:24,000 series)



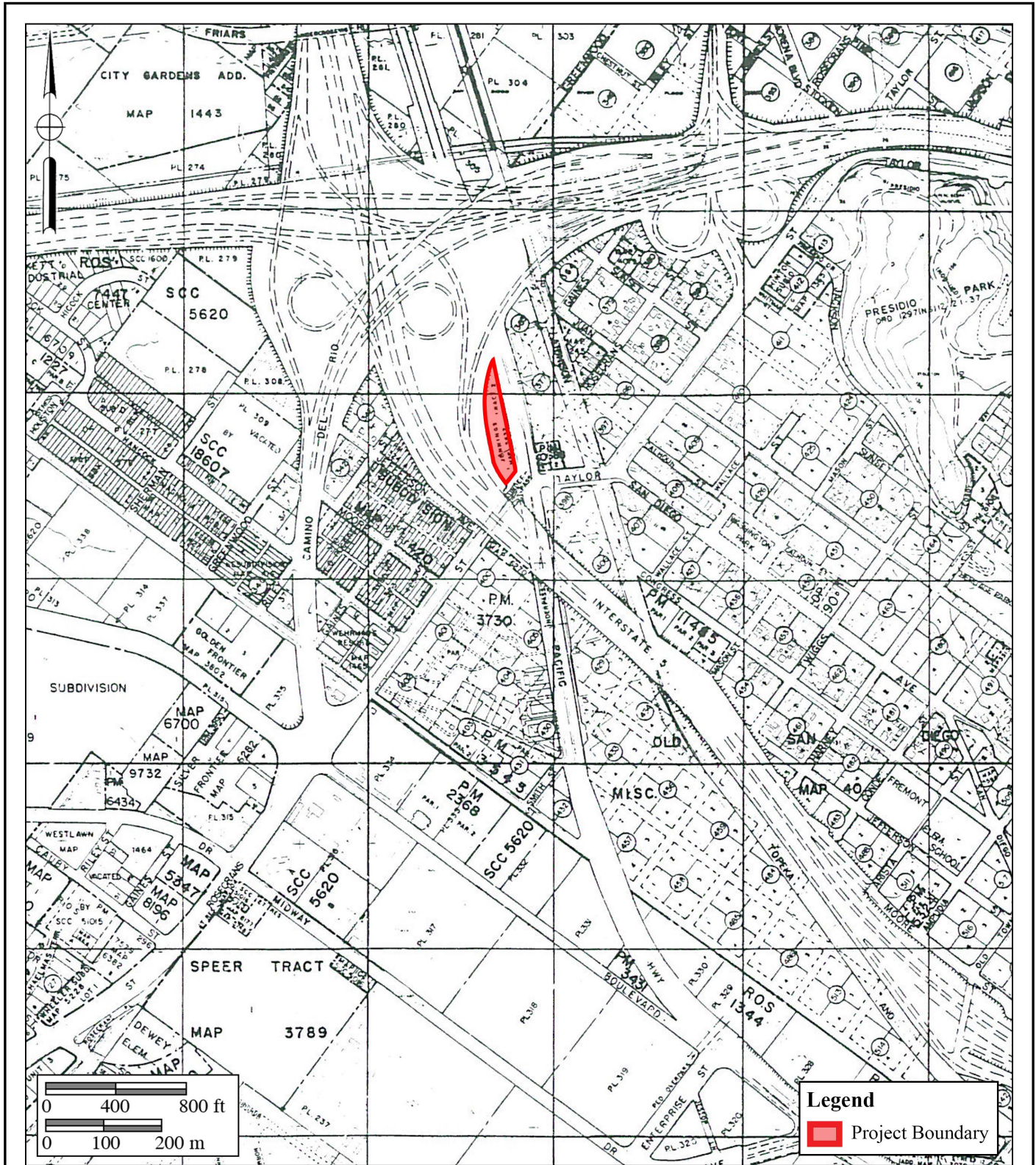
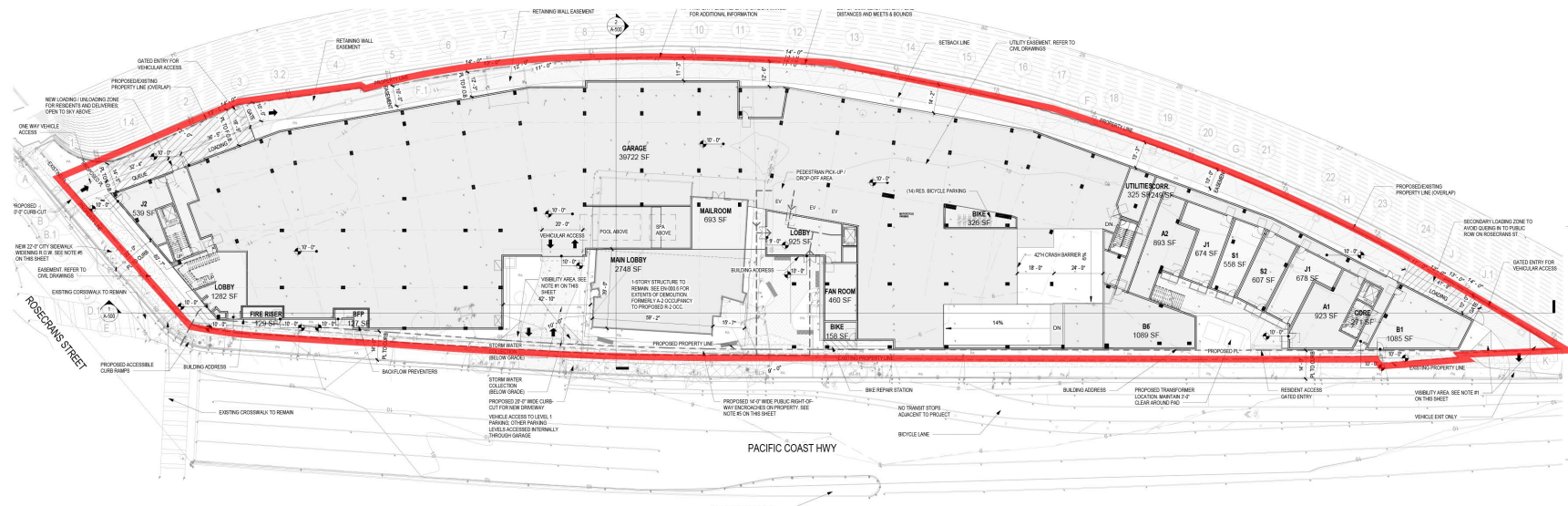
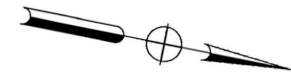


Figure 1.0-3
Project Location Map

The Viewpoint Old Town Project

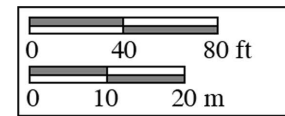
Shown on The City of San Diego 1" to 800' Scale Engineering Map





Legend

 Project Boundary



BfSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 1.0-4
Site Plan

The Viewpoint Old Town Project

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The ATP for the Viewpoint Old Town Project (PRJ-1056469) has been prepared to conform to Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code, CEQA, and the City’s Historical Resources Guidelines. The approximately 1.75-acre project comprises all of APNs 442-740-03, -06, and 07 and is located at 4620 Pacific Highway (Plate 2.0–1). Presently, the APE contains a restaurant and a parking lot. The project proposes the construction of a five-story mixed-use residential building which incorporates the existing restaurant and adds below-grade parking, above-ground parking, residences, and commercial space.



Plate 2.0–1: Development plan for the Viewpoint Old Town Project.
(Image courtesy of NOVA 2022)

A HRRR program was completed by BFSA for the restaurant located within the APE in 2021 (Stropes and Smith 2021). The HRRR resulted in the determination of the restaurant as “eligible for designation as a historic resource under HRB Criterion C” (Stropes and Smith 2021). As a result of this determination, the restaurant will be preserved as part of the development (see Figure 1.0–4 and Plate 2.0–1). Historical background research indicates that the subject property has been developed since as early as 1903, according to USGS topographic maps. By 1953, any possible residential occupation of the property was replaced with commercial development, as indicated by aerial photographs and the 1956 Sanborn map. The Sanborn map indicates that the property contained, from north to south, a restaurant, a portion of a motel, and a gas station with an associated store, gasoline tanks, an auto repair shop, and a pump house. The subject property was re-parceled into its current configuration in 1965 as a result of the development of Interstate 5 to the west. This development and the demolition of the previous development within the property likely impacted the subsurface integrity of the property. In 1966, the restaurant and its associated parking lot were constructed and presently remain extant within the APE.

As indicated by the Old Town Community Plan, the entire Old Town area retains a high level of sensitivity for the potential to encountered buried prehistoric and historic cultural resources. As a result, the City required this ATP to examine the potential for buried resources within the APE. The ATP will include the completion of a site testing program to determine the presence of potentially significant cultural resources. Testing will include the controlled excavations of between 10 and 18 eight-inch auger holes to penetrate through the asphalt parking and into the underlying soil. All soils will be screened through one-eighth-inch hardware mesh screen to identify the presence of archaeological resources. The testing program will be completed by archaeologists to determine if cultural resources are present and, if so, the evaluation of those

resources for significance in accordance with CEQA, the Old Town Community Plan, and City of San Diego guidelines. In the event that that ATP leads to the identification of any significant features or deposits, a data recovery program would typically be required prior to the initiation of grading. The results of the testing program will be presented to the City in the cultural resources report. Throughout the investigation, Native American participation will be required. Conclusions reached will include scientific archaeological analysis and any cultural perspectives presented by the Kumeyaay representatives.

3.0 SETTING

The setting of the project includes both the physical and biological contexts of the property, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. Provided below is a discussion of both the environmental and cultural settings of the study area, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of that relationship to the property.

3.1 Natural Setting

The project is located in the Old Town Community Plan Area of the city of San Diego, California, less than one-quarter mile northwest of the Old Town Historic State Park area. The project area lies in the coastal mesa region located in the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California, situated on the southern bank of the San Diego River floodplain and at the west end of Mission Valley. The San Diego River flows along to the north of the project. The natural environment of the area in prehistoric times likely included sage scrub habitat (Beauchamp 1986). The current natural environment of the project itself is completely disturbed with non-native plant landscaping.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The area of western San Diego County has a rich and extensive record of both prehistoric and historic human activity. The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the site area include the Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic Stage and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Native Americans. Following the Hispanic intrusion into the region in 1769, the Presidio of San Diego, Mission San Diego de Alcalá, and the Pueblo of San Diego were established. The site area was possibly used in conjunction with the agricultural activities of the mission until the period of mission secularization. The pastoral activities of the Mexican Period from 1822 to 1846 likely included use of the areas near the parcel for grazing purposes. Farming also blossomed and gradually replaced cattle ranching in many of the coastal areas. A brief discussion of the prehistoric and historic cultural elements documented for the site area is provided below.

3.2.1 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 roughly two and a 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).

3.2.2 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 and 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 including: 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 YBP. 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 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. 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 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. This is 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 suggesting 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). Increasing numbers of inland sites have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period, focusing upon 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 at 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 and 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 within 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 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 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 include cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and adaptation to the use of acorns 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 food resources (including acorns) and game were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. By far the most important food resource for these people were acorns, which represented a storable surplus and 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 may suggest a hiatus of 650 ± 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 Santee suggest a comingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants about 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

3.2.3 History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1925). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastian Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the 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 names he gave to various locations have survived, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. 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 it 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). José 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 a Spanish exploration 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 (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 a number of 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 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)

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and a group of Native American followers began a revolt against Spanish rule on September 16, 1810. Hidalgo did not succeed in the fight against the Spanish and was ultimately executed. However, the revolt continued and the Spanish were finally defeated in 1821. Mexican Independence Day is celebrated on September 16 of each year in honor of Father Hidalgo's bravery. The revolution also had repercussions in the northern territories, and by 1834, all of the mission lands in Alta California had been removed from the control of the Franciscan Order under the Acts of Secularization. Without proper maintenance, the missions quickly began to disintegrate. After 1836, missionaries ceased to make regular visits to the outlying Native American communities to minister their needs (Engelhardt 1920). However, 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 also called upon to reaffirm some older Spanish land grants shortly before the Mexican-American War in 1846 (Moyer 1969).

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War from 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 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, contributing 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 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* 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* 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), as did the aircraft industry in the 1920s (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 an industrial city (Heiges 1976). In inland San Diego County, agriculture became specialized and recreation 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.

World War II ushered in an economic and population boom to San Diego County. The City of San Diego became a launching point for the United States military, resulting in the development of nine new military bases in the area throughout the 1940s (City of San Diego 2007). The massive influx of military personnel and defense workers in the San Diego area led to the passing of the Lanham Act by the Federal government in 1941. The Lanham Act “appropriated 150 million dollars to the Federal Works Agency to provide massive amounts of housing in congested defense industry centers,” ultimately resulting in an increase in the supply of housing units by more than 30 percent by 1943 (City of San Diego 2007). According to the San Diego Modernism Historic Context Statement (City of San Diego 2007):

Starting with the end of World War II, San Diego experienced a period of continued population growth as millions of returning veterans and defense workers began to settle permanently in the area. Between 1940 and 1950, the population had increased dramatically in San Diego. According to the 1940 census, San Diego’s population reached 203,341 and by 1950, the population increased to 334,387. [...]

Another dramatic stage of suburbanization in the United States that followed World War II was the automobile and the development of the highway system. At the beginning of the 20th century, automobiles were a novelty only enjoyed by the very rich. Most Americans contented themselves with either using the horse and buggy or taking the railroads when they needed to go on long trips. Getting around in large cities was fairly easy due to comprehensive networks of streetcars and/or subways. The move of the middle class to the suburbs after World War II was

coupled with a desire for new cars.

The increase in ownership of automobiles by the public and daily commuting as a result of the suburban lifestyle ushered in by the 1950s resulted in the need for improved roadways. The modernization of these roadways was implemented by the 1956 Interstate Highway Act, which provided 25 billion dollars for construction fees for the development of 41,000 miles of new highways throughout the United States (City of San Diego 2007). Interstate 5, which bounds the APE to the west, was a result of the Interstate Highway Act.

3.2.4 History of the Old Town Community

A limited research effort was initiated in order to characterize the circumstances of the early development of Old Town so that the current parcels could be placed in context with the surrounding community. Several early land developments contributed to the overall disturbance to the major prehistoric and historic sites in this area. However, small development projects continuously encounter pockets of cultural sites that have survived grading and construction impacts over the years.

The development of Old Town was a gradual process that began with the cultivation of crops and the construction of small adobe houses at the foot of the Presidio of San Diego. The first residents were soldiers who were granted plots of land in recognition of their military service. By the late 1820s, approximately 30 houses formed a settlement that was inhabited by soldiers and civilians. The Pueblo of San Diego was established in 1834, after the population reached the number of inhabitants required to form a local government that could replace existing rule by the comandante of the presidio. At that time, the settlement was comprised of "... about forty dark brown looking huts or houses and two larger ones" (Dana 1964).

The war between the United States and Mexico over border lands essentially ended in 1846, although the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formalized the transfer of territory and the beginning of the American Period. California became a state in 1850 and San Diego was the first officially recognized county. By this time, residents of Old Town included businessmen, ranchers, mariners, traders, investors, and artisans that had emigrated from other states and foreign countries. Following terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a Lands Commission, created by the Act of 1851, was established as a means of validating land ownership through the settlement of land claims. Some Mexican ranchos remained intact, while others were gradually divided or sold because of legal costs, lack of evidence by which to prove title claims, or settlement of loans (Stropes and Smith 2012).

Under American rule, an essentially Anglo population emigrated to California and gradually acquired land that was once the territory of Native Americans. Carrico (1984:55) reports that "[b]etween 1850 and 1900 the county of San Diego, which at that time also included Imperial County, grew from 2,287 persons—all but 254 were Indians—to over 35,000." The discovery of gold in California in 1848, the conclusion of the Civil War in the 1860s, the passage of fencing

and homesteading laws in the 1860s and 1870s, and the development of railway transportation in the 1880s all contributed to settlement of the land by non-native populations. Economic boom-and-bust cycles that occurred in the latter quarter of the 1800s established the foundation of present-day San Diego. During this time period, some indigenous inhabitants continued to live within the Old Town area and nearby rancherias (Carrico 1984). Native American reservations were established in the 1890s.

By 1867, the focus began to shift away from Old Town and the Mission Valley area with the initiation of Alonzo Horton's development of New San Diego. As a result, the county seat shifted in 1871, which was followed by a fire in 1872 that destroyed a large portion of the Old Town business block. As a result, Old Town's importance quickly faded (Stropes and Smith 2012). However, the development of the San Diego and Old Town Railway in 1887 and the San Diego Electric Railway in 1892 encouraged further development within the Old Town area. One such development was the relocation of the Old Mission Olive Works Company into the Old Town area in 1900 (Galvin Preservation Associates, Inc. [GPA] 2018). The Old Town Community Plan indicates that there were two distinctive development phases within the Old Town community: 1904 to 1939 and 1950 to 1970.

The 1904 to 1939 period was characterized by the popularity of the automobile, and the increase in auto-touring along the Los Angeles to San Diego route. This was capitalized upon with the addition of railway and roadway routes in order to encourage tourism to the Old Town area (GPA 2018). According to the Old Town Community Plan, interest in the Old Town area was further garnered due to the 1915 Panama-California Exposition:

The historical interest generated by the 1915 Panama-California Exposition and the spread of roadways and automobiles by the early 1920s increased tourism and auto touring to Old Town. In Old Town, motels, auto courts, gas stations, garages, and tourist camps began to be constructed along San Diego Avenue and Juan, Taylor, and Congress Streets, as well as commercial buildings to house other tourist-serving businesses. (GPA 2018)

As stated previously, the expansion of San Diego was greatly influenced by the onset of World War II, as San Diego became a port city for the Pacific Theater. Old Town was further developed with large military structures associated with Naval Base Point Loma. While the San Diego Electric Railway ended its service in 1949, the growing popularity of the automobile and associated roadway improvements further allowed this community to grow.

Between 1950 and 1970, preservation, restoration, and tourism were the activities that characterized the Old Town community. According to the Old Town Community Plan:

Five historic sites were restored during this period: the Whaley House in 1956, the Mason Street School in 1962, the Casa de Pedronera 1968, and the Casa de

Estudillo and Casa de Machado-Stewart in 1969.

In addition to the restoration of buildings within Old Town previously demolished resources were reconstructed like the Casa de Lopez in 1963. Buildings were also relocated in order to avoid demolition such as the Derby-Pendleton House, constructed in 1851 which was moved to its current location in 1962. The Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, created in 1968, was listed as a National Register Historic District and a California State Park in 1970. (GPA 2018)

In addition, Heritage Park, located on Juan Street, was formed in 1969 “for the preservation and interpretation of late 19th century buildings that were being threatened with demolition in downtown San Diego” (GPA 2018).

Interstate 5 and Interstate 8 were also constructed during this period, which created natural boundaries between Old Town, Mission Valley, and downtown San Diego. Commercial development within the Old Town community during this time also catered to the roadway travelers, with the construction of restaurants, shops, and souvenir stands. The preservation and restoration of Old Town along with the construction of restaurants, shops, and souvenir stands, and the ease of access to the community through the development of the California freeway system increased the popularity of the area with tourists (GPA 2018).

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The questions outlined in the research design include relevant topics that help facilitate a greater understanding of what the residents of the project area did during the historic period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and how they changed throughout time. Questions of how these residents related to the environment, how they arranged themselves in space, and how they made a living all contribute details to the story of the history of the development of San Diego. These studies not only contribute to the reconstruction of local history, but also to broader research topics currently being pursued in the San Diego region and southern California in general. These questions help to answer the larger anthropological questions regarding how people historically adapt to and organize themselves under different social, economic, and environmental conditions.

The testing program for the Viewpoint Old Town Project will include historical research, test excavations (as outlined in Section 5.0), and the mapping of any features or artifacts and the locations of subsurface archaeological tests to be conducted. Primary objectives, such as the determination of the boundaries of any discoveries, depth of any archaeological deposits, stratigraphy, integrity, content, and spatial distribution of any subsurface artifacts and cultural ecofacts, is essential to the current testing phase of the program. Normally, a research orientation transcends these goals by expanding the meaning of information extracted from a site through the use of archaeological questions important in current scientific research. Regional and temporal research issues should be taken into consideration when posing such questions. However, because the presence of buried cultural resources is uncertain, the research design for the current project is limited in scope. The topics and associated research questions provided below address concerns specific to the project.

4.1 Historical Archival Results

The results of the preliminary archival research are primarily presented to provide the historical background for any deposits or features that may be encountered. Within the project area, the presence and contextual integrity of any potential deposits is unknown. However, based upon preliminary archival research, even disturbed samples can be verified and may be capable of supplying a reliable temporal range.

4.1.1 Historical Background

Based upon archival research, the subject property has been occupied since at least 1903, with what appears to be two structures (Figure 4.1–1). The surrounding area continued to develop into the 1930s, while the subject property continued to retain two structures (Figure 4.1–2). The 1941 aerial photograph indicates that the entire property was developed by this time, with the two original structures, additional structures, and vacant areas for parking (Plate 4.1–1). The aerial photograph also indicates that Pacific Highway was developed by 1941, bounding the subject

property to the east.

By 1953, the south two-thirds of the property were re-developed with commercial structures (Plate 4.1–2). The 1956 Sanborn map, which is the only available Sanborn map for the APE, indicates that the development of the parcel includes a restaurant in the northernmost portion, a portion of the Motel El Padre, and a gas station (Figure 4.1–3). The gas station, its associated structures, and the motel can also be seen on the 1941 aerial photograph (see Plate 4.1–1). In 1965, the subject property was re-parceled into its current configuration, as a result of the development of Interstate 5 to the west (Figure 4.1–4). The following year, while Interstate 5 was being completed, development of a restaurant within the property was initiated. At that time, the gas station was still extant on the property but was removed between 1989 and 1990 (Plate 4.1–3).

The address of the building was subsequently listed as both 4610 and 4620 Pacific Highway after its completion. According to the HRRR, this building was originally constructed as a Googie-style restaurant in 1966 (Stropes and Smith 2021). No modifications were made to the building following its completion. According to Stropes and Smith (2021):

The property was owned by the San Diego Trust & Savings Bank from 1965 until 1992 when it was purchased by Constantine and Margarita Georgakopoulos. Constantine Georgakopoulos worked at the building when it was a Sambo's Pancake House from at least 1976 until it closed in 1983. Two years later, the Georgakopoulos family opened Perry's Café in the building and then purchased the property in 1992. [...]

Within San Diego, the 4620 Pacific Highway building was constructed during the Preservation and Tourism in Old Town (1950-1970) Period, as defined by the Old Town Community Plan Area Historic Resources Survey Report (GPA 2018) and the Urban Renewal Period (1960-1970), as defined by the Modernism Context Statement. This period is primarily associated with the restoration and reconstruction of buildings in the Old Town area “in order to attract tourists” (GPA 2018). “Commercial development during this period catered to daytime visitors with the construction of small-scale restaurants, shops, and souvenir stands to provide tourists with opportunity to purchase gifts from their travels ... the majority of development [during the Preservation and Tourism in Old Town (1950-1970) Period] continued to occur along Old Town's busiest commercial corridors including San Diego Avenue, Pacific Highway, and Taylor and Congress Streets” (GPA 2018). According to the Old Town Community Plan Area Historic Resources Survey Report:

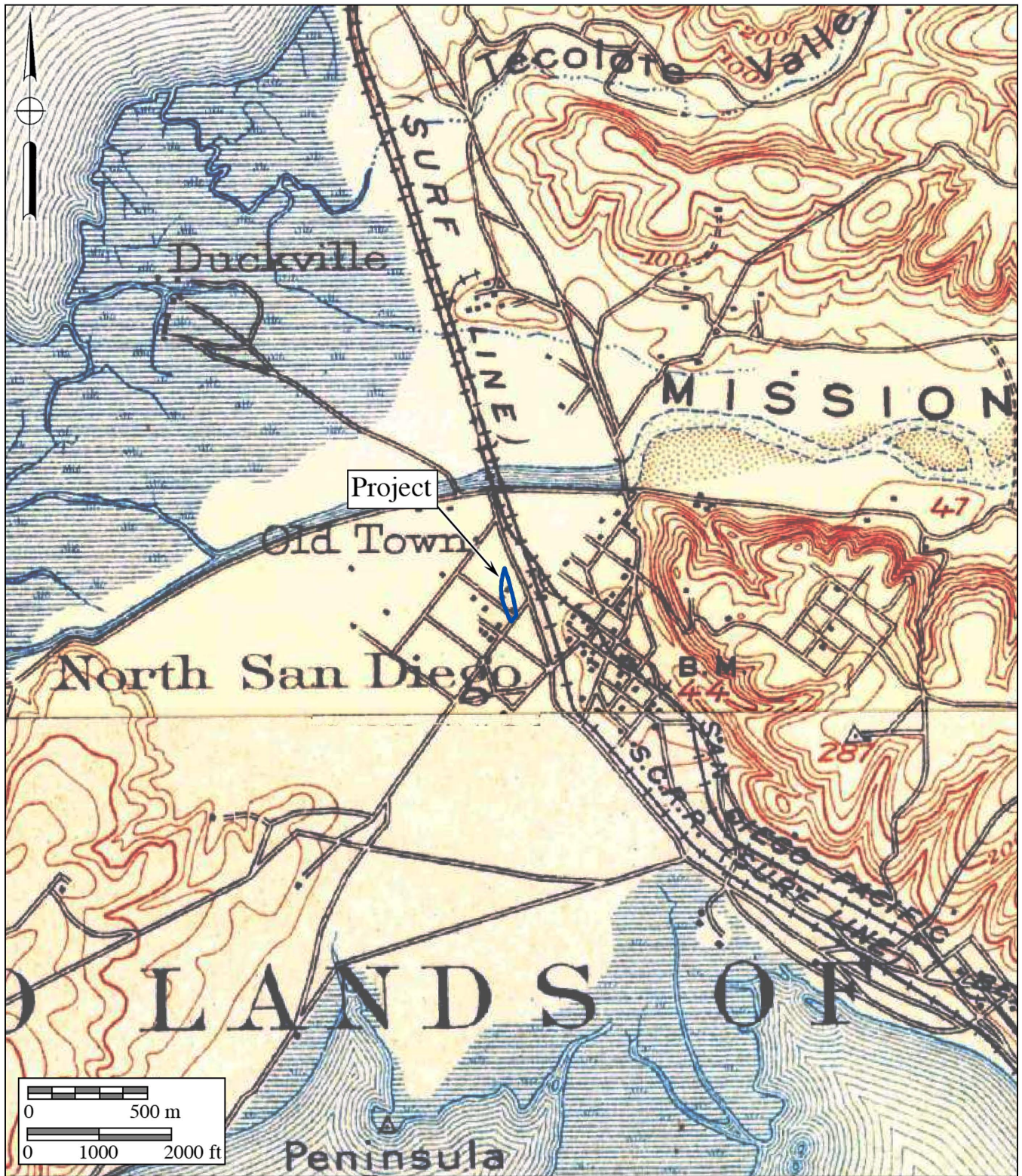


Figure 4.1-1
1903 USGS Map

The Viewpoint Old Town Project

USGS *La Jolla* and *Point Loma* Quadrangles (1:62,500 series)



BfSA Environmental Services
 A Perennial Company

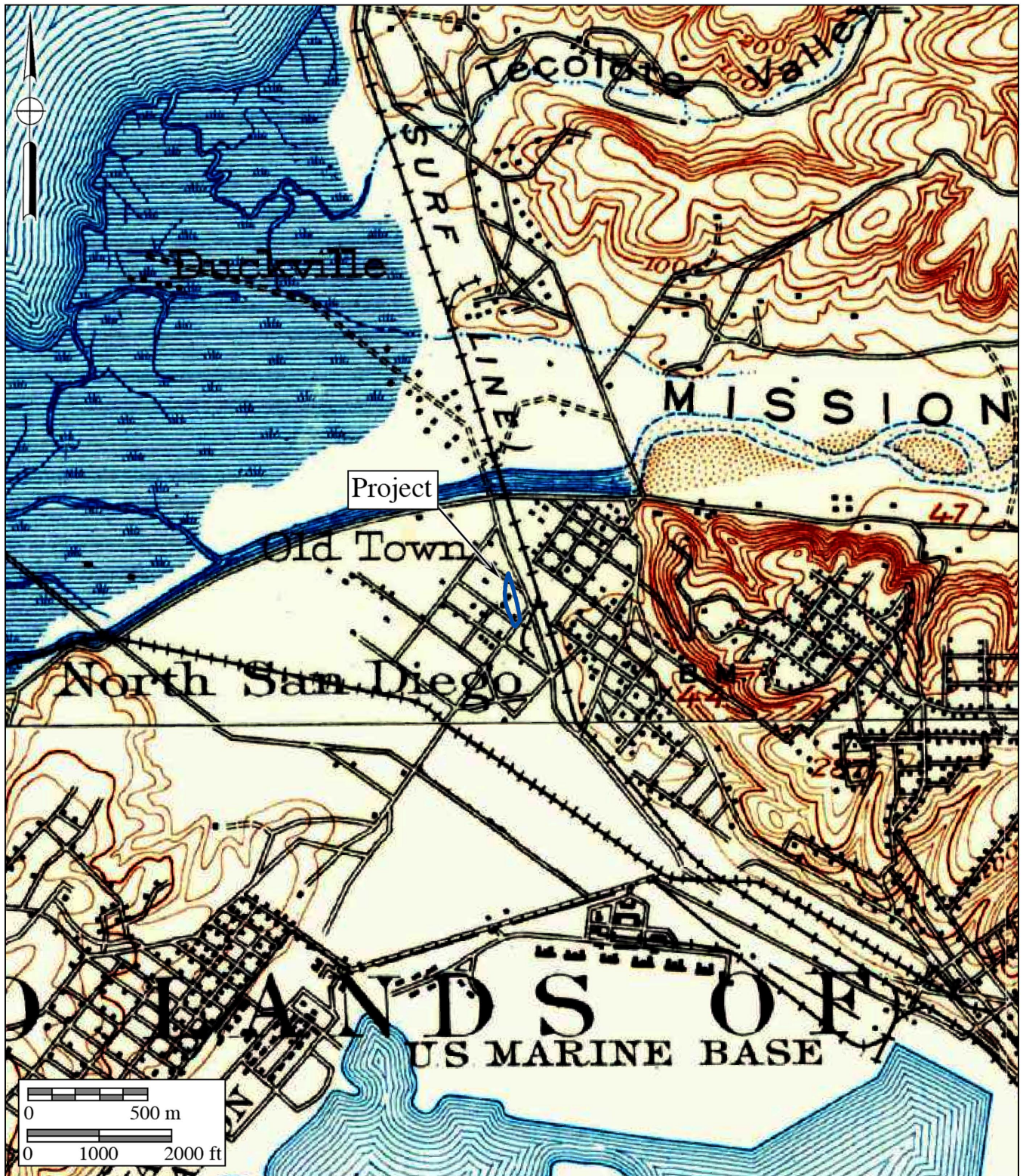


Figure 4.1-2
1930 USGS Map

The Viewpoint Old Town Project

USGS *La Jolla* and *Point Loma* Quadrangles (1:62,500 series)



BFS Environmental Services
 A Perennial Company

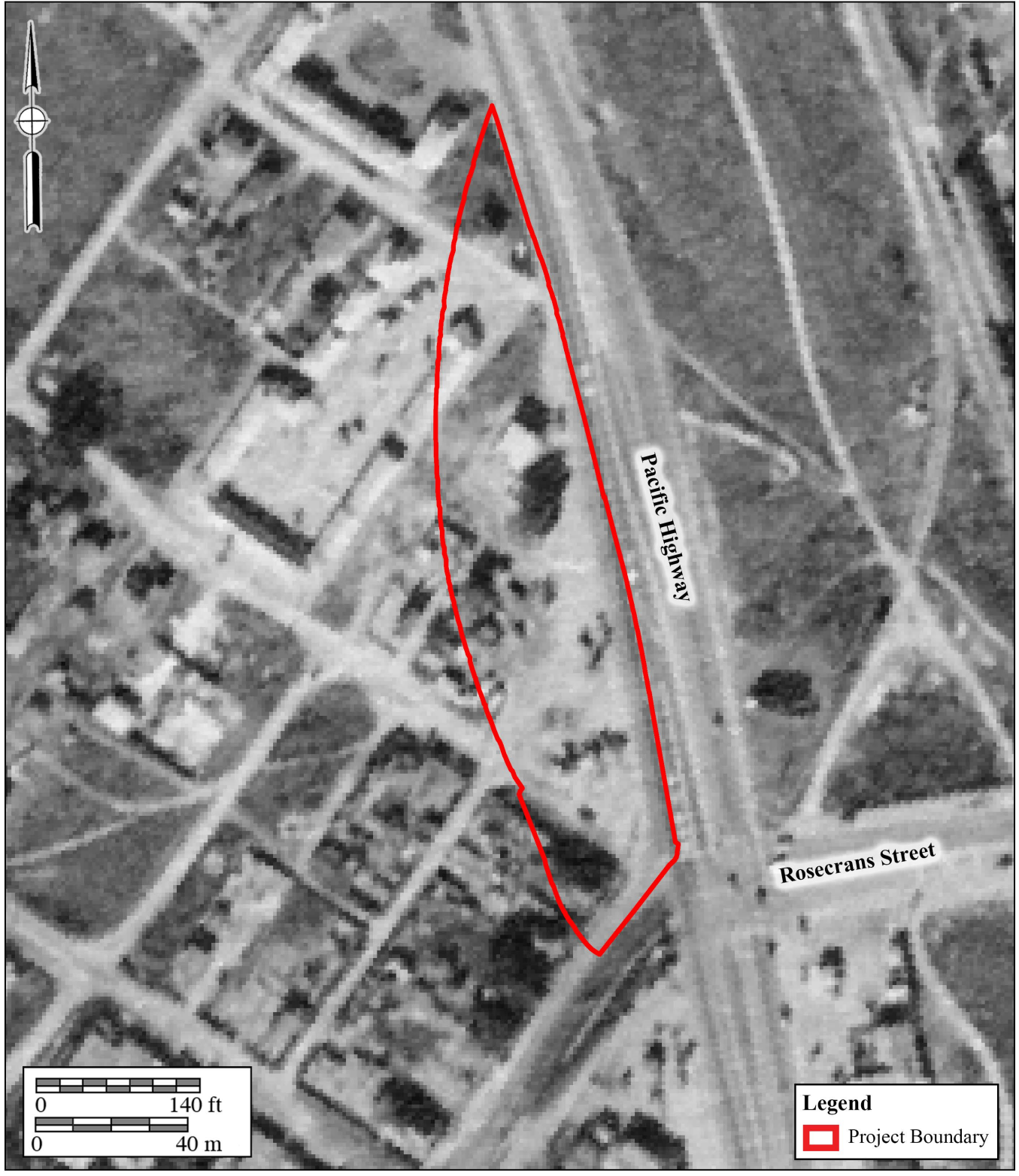


Plate 4.1-1
1941 Aerial Photograph
 The Viewpoint Old Town Project

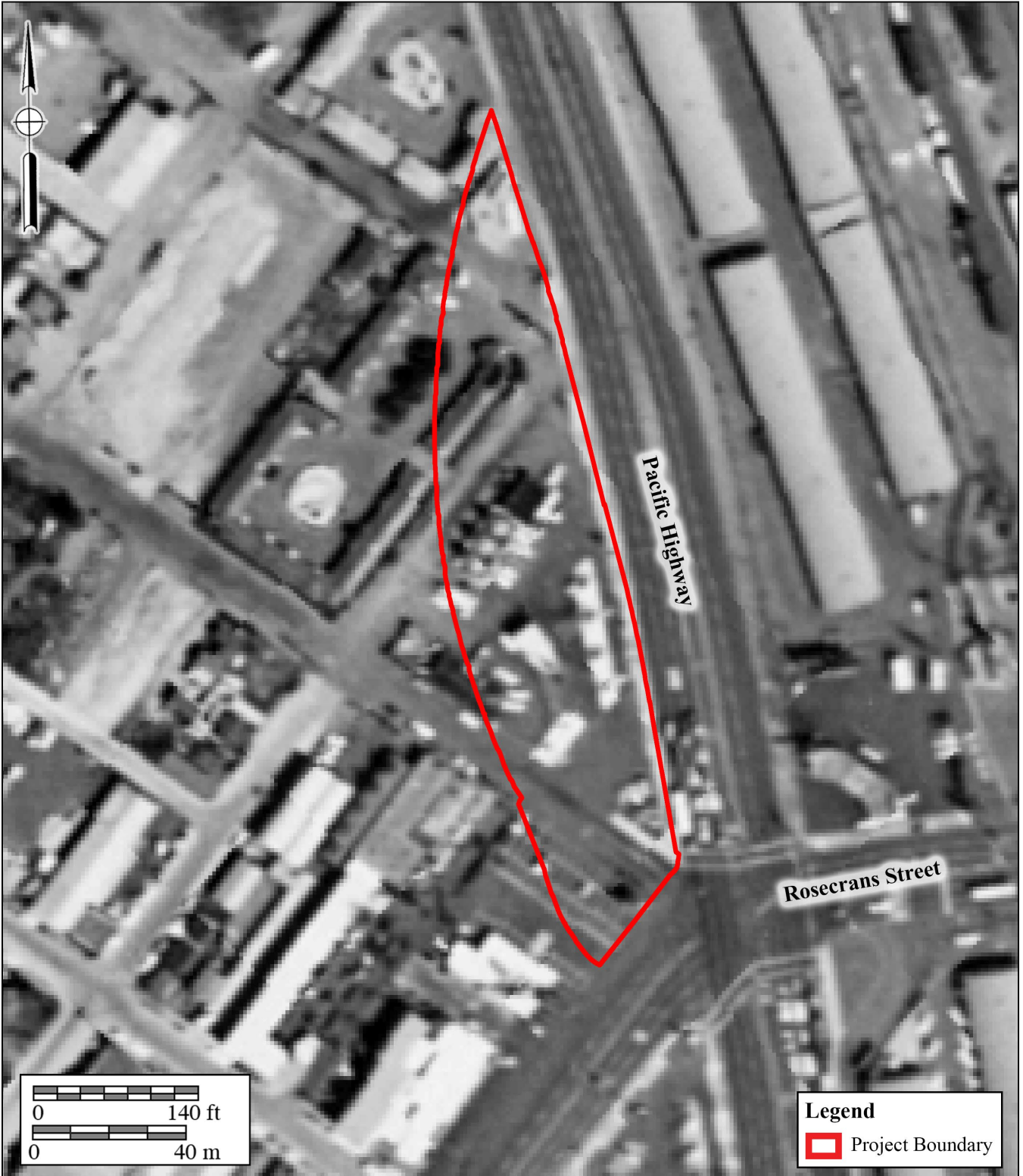


Plate 4.1-2
1953 Aerial Photograph
The Viewpoint Old Town Project

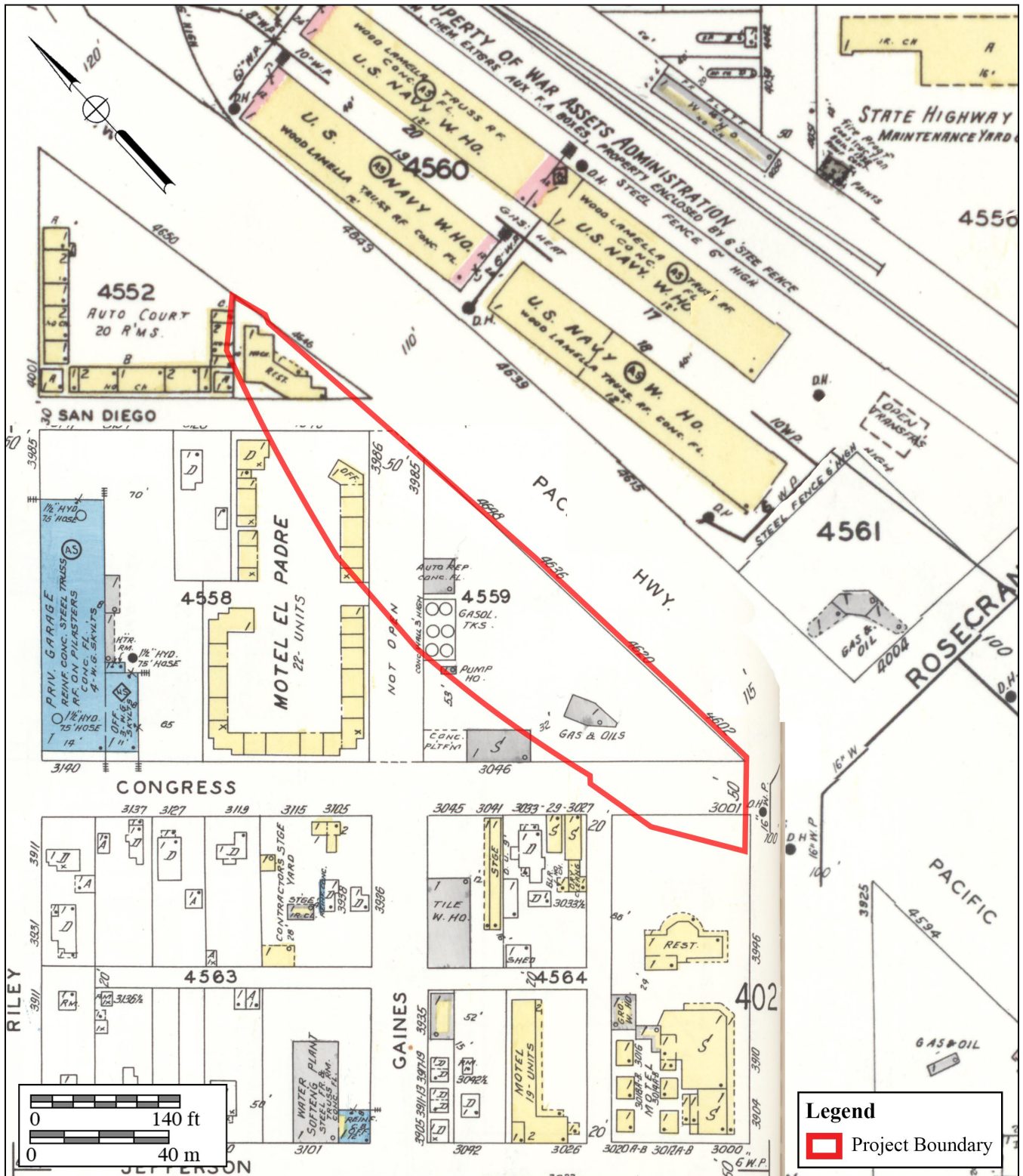


Figure 4.1-3
1956 Sanborn Map

The Viewpoint Old Town Project



MAP NO. 5632

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

JENNINGS TRACT

LEGEND

- ⊙ = Set 2" iron pipe centered by a cement disk stamped L.S. 2783
- = Set 3/4" iron pipe centered by a cement plug and metal disk stamped L.S. 2783, except as otherwise shown.
- Indicates point found as noted.

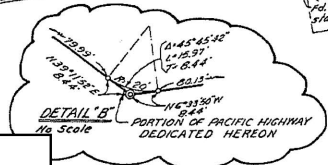
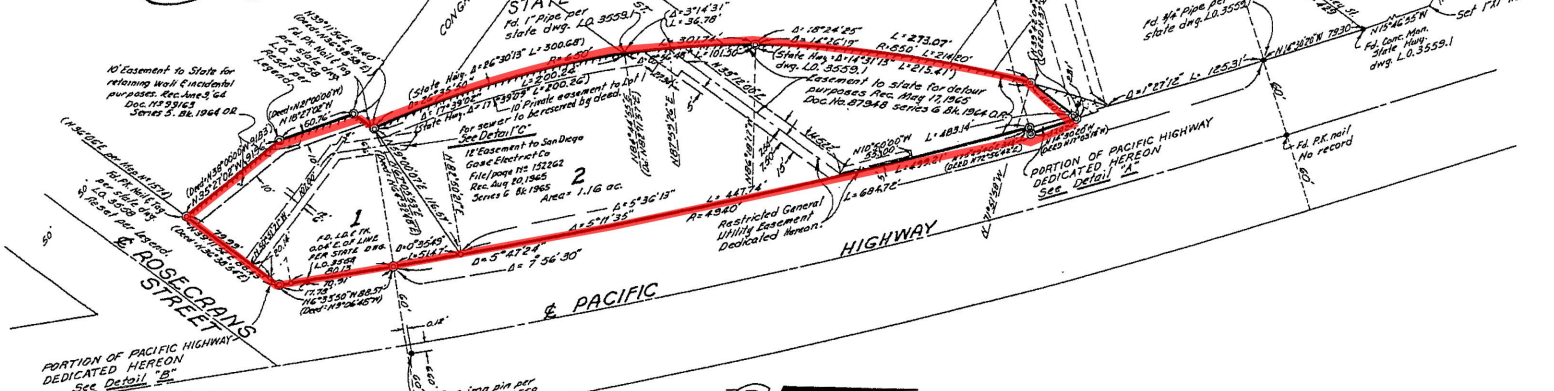
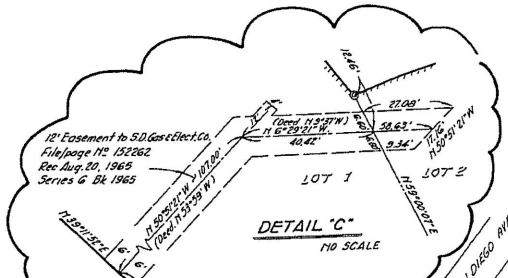
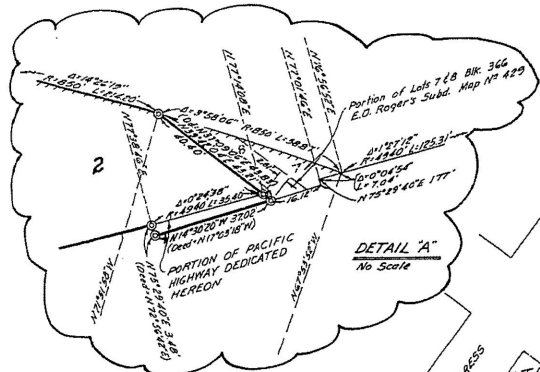
~~~~~ Indicates Rights-of-Access Relinquished by deeds recorded June 3, 1964, or Filepage N° 99163, Series S, Book 1964, and recorded May 17, 1965, as File / Page N° 87096, N° 87802, and N° 87948, Series G, Book 1965, all of Official Records.

Basis of Bearing: A line between N. Levee & S. Levee Control Points of the Calif. Coord. System, Zone 6. i.e. N 7°15'44"W.

(See Sheet 1 for Deferred Monumenting)

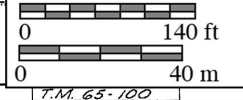
Area = 1.52 acres - gross

Number of Lots = 2



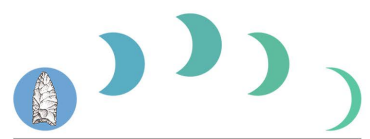
**Legend**  
 Project Boundary

Surveyed by *Stanley Johnson*  
 STANLEY JOHNSON  
 Licensed Surveyor  
 July 1965



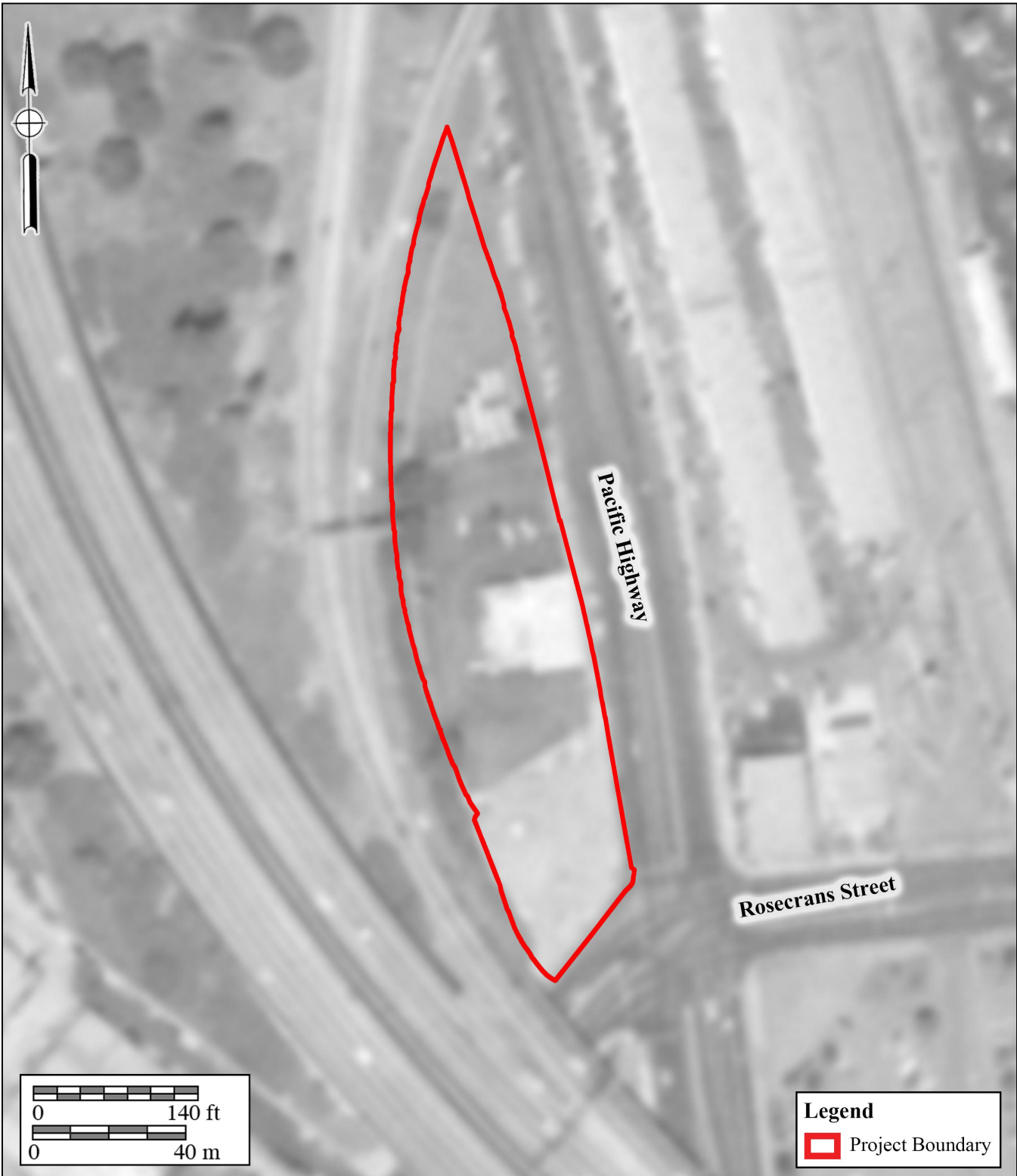
T.M. 65-100

4-0-8



**BFS Environmental Services**  
 A Perennial Company

**Figure 4.1-4**  
**Subdivision Map**  
 The Viewpoint Old Town Project



There are two typical types of restaurants within the Old Town plan area. They are either one-story freestanding buildings surrounded by surface parking lots or they are located within commercial strips that are one to two stories in height at pedestrian level. These buildings were typically constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style due to enforced design guidelines established with the Old Town Planned District. However, some examples remain of other styles that were popular during the post-war period. A good example of this property type can be found at 4620 Pacific Highway. (GPA 2018)

As stated previously, the restaurant will remain and be incorporated into the new development, given the determination that the resource qualifies as a historic resource under HRB Criterion C. The presence of structures within the property since at least 1903 indicates that trash pits and privy pits could be present within the subject property. However, the property appears to have been highly disturbed due to the development of Pacific Highway to the east, Interstate 5 to the west, and the commercial development of the property with the gas station and restaurant, which included razing the original structures shown on the 1903 topographic map. Additional resources associated with the commercial development of the property during the Preservation and Tourism in Old Town Period (1950-1970), as defined by the Old Town Community Plan (GPA 2018), or the Urban Renewal Period (1960-1970), as defined by the San Diego Modernism Context Statement (City of San Diego 2007), could also be present within the subsurface component of the property and could include trash pits and subterranean oil tanks.

#### **4.2 Research Goals**

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which people have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. As the main objective of the investigation is to identify the presence/absence and potential site significance of any cultural resources located within the designated impact areas, the goal of the research design is to investigate the role and importance of on-site cultural resources and determine if further mitigation measures are warranted. The testing program for the project includes a records search, background research, test excavations (as outlined in Section 5.0), and the mapping of any features, artifacts, and locations of subsurface archaeological tests to be conducted. Primary objectives, such as the determination of the boundaries of any discoveries, depth of any archaeological deposits, stratigraphy, integrity, content, and spatial distribution of any subsurface artifacts and cultural ecofacts, is essential to the current test phase of the program.



#### *4.2.1 Historic Research Goals and Data Needs*

The following historic discussion presents relatively focused research questions that are guided by archaeological investigations conducted in the San Diego area (Smith 2007; Pierson 2001; Pierson 2003). The discussion includes a consideration of the types of data necessary in order to address the relevant research questions pertaining to the historic use of the project area, including the transition from residential land use to commercial development. Therefore, the ATP will focus upon determining the role of the project area and any identified cultural deposits within the context of the early development of San Diego. Specifically, investigation of cultural remains will focus upon the origin, association, and content of the deposits as they relate to the known history of the project area.

#### ***Research Questions:***

- If artifact deposits are identified, under what circumstances were the materials discarded, and can the deposition be attributed to residential or commercial site occupation?
- Do artifact deposits reflect specific information, such as gender, age, socioeconomic status, or ethnicity regarding the people who lived or worked in the area?
- In terms of potential archaeological deposits identified within the APE impact areas, can a distinction be made between domestic and commercial deposition?
- Can a distinction be made between any period of residential use of the property visible on USGS topographic and Sanborn maps between 1903 and the 1950s?
- If deposits are present, do they reflect economic change through time or are they representative of a single economic level of deposition?

#### ***Integrity***

In order for a site to be considered significant, it must be established that enough of the deposit remains within the impact areas in order for it to retain integrity. This is particularly true where previous construction across the project may have had impacts to site integrity. According to the CRHR, “integrity” is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance.”

Once the ground surface of the property is exposed, the area should be investigated for any evidence of previous grading or ground disturbances that perhaps resulted in uneven ground surfaces compared to adjacent lots, evidence of the movement of soil, or vehicle activity. All subsurface excavations should be thoroughly investigated and their profiles and soil descriptions compared to ascertain the existing state of the stratigraphy of the site. Any observed disturbances should be weighed against the quality and quantity of data that was gathered during the proposed testing program. Therefore, the following research questions must be addressed with regards to site integrity.

***Research Questions:***

- How have the property and any historic deposits or features been disturbed?
- Does this portion of the site retain adequate integrity to yield important information?
- Are observed disturbances superficial or have they impacted the deposit to a greater depth?
- How does the existing topography compare to adjacent properties in terms of cut or fill?
- Have any disturbances compromised the ability to analyze material culture contextually?

The research questions presented herein will be used to guide the accumulation of data at both the archival and archaeological levels, as well as the subsequent analysis of any recovered material. The results of the archival research, field investigation, and laboratory analysis will then be used to evaluate the significance of the identified deposits. The basic data requirements for the study of historic economic practices include site features and site assemblages, as well as archival information on the time and type of occupation, origin of deposits, household composition, ethnicity of occupants, technology, and land ownership.

**Archaeological Data Needs**

Should historic cultural deposits be encountered, archaeological field investigations will focus upon the following information:

- Integrity of the deposit or feature is critically important when determining significance, particularly in urban settings when continued development has a significant impact on previously accumulated deposits.

Archaeological laboratory investigations focus upon the following information:

- The presence of discrete clusters of functionally related items may indicate a variety of different economic activities such as mercantile enterprises, bootlegging, and general household refuse.
- The presence and relative density of non-local items such as Chinese coins (wens), ceramics with Asian maker's marks, ethnic-specific ornamental items, and religious jewelry such as crosses may suggest different ethnic groups.
- The presence and relative density of personal items such as women's jewelry, combs, brushes, curlers, needles, thimbles, and garter clips, or men's work boots and cufflinks, may indicate gender.
- The presence and relative density of subsistence items such as different types of tins, bottles, shell, and bone remains may suggest economic status, food availability, or

- personal preference.
- The presence and relative density of personal items such as marbles, porcelain doll fragments, toy cars, cap guns, toy china fragments, and toy banks may indicate the presence of children.
  - The types and quantities of food bone may reflect consumer trends and economic status.
  - The presence and relative density of luxury items such as ornamental lamps, fine china, silverware, and perfume bottles may indicate economic status.

#### 4.2.2 Prehistoric Research Goals and Data Needs

The specific prehistoric research questions focus upon chronology, lithic technology, settlement patterning, and subsistence strategy. The goal of the testing program is to determine if data from any identified intact deposits exposed in the augers can possibly contribute to the proposed research questions. The research topics listed below will be used to guide the study and to determine the sample size necessary to provide sufficient materials to address these posed research questions.

#### **Chronology**

*What was the period(s) of use and/or occupation for the site? Is there evidence of multiple periods of occupation at the site and can they be identified through radiocarbon analysis? Temporally, how does this site fit into the overall pattern for San Diego County? That is, what group or culture is being examined in the context of the known culture history, and is it possible to differentiate between periods of occupation(s)?*

Determining the period(s) of occupation of a site can be accomplished by the use of radiocarbon dating and relative dating techniques. Radiocarbon dating depends upon the retrieval of dateable materials such as bone or shell. In San Diego County, radiocarbon dates range from approximately 9,000 years ago to historic contact. In contrast, relative dating is based upon the recovery of specific artifacts that are temporally diagnostic such as atlatl dart points, arrow points, and ceramics. Stratigraphic analyses, obsidian sourcing, and hydration rind measurements may also serve as relative dating measures. The combination of both radiocarbon measures and relative dating observations help to provide a greater chronological picture for any given site.

#### **Study Topics**

1. Can multiple periods of occupation be determined through chronological analysis of the site?
2. Does the chronological data suggest longer periods of occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period, the Late Archaic Period, or was the site continuously occupied from

- the Late Archaic and beyond?
3. Where does the site place chronologically in the overall pattern for sites along the San Diego River and southern California in general?
  4. How do temporally diagnostic artifacts from the site compare to C-14 data, and does the data suggest stratigraphic mixing of the assemblage?

### Data Needs

Previous work at nearby sites indicates that, at a minimum, shell and bone are present within the assemblages. Therefore, if intact or disturbed cultural deposits are identified, materials will be selected for radiocarbon dating based upon context and quality. If the recovered data permits, relative dating may be possible using point types, the presence of ceramics, and obsidian analysis. If obsidian is present in the collection, samples may be tested for hydration values that can be used to relatively date the site by using comparable hydration rates.

### Lithic Technology

*Which technological lithic trajectories were employed by the prehistoric inhabitants of the site? Which lithic reduction strategies were in use and when? What role did milling technology play at the site? Is there notable variation in observable lithic technologies between coastal sites and inland sites of the same time period?*

Several flake tool reduction strategies have been identified for the southern California coastal region. These strategies include biface reduction, split-nodule core reduction, small blade core reduction, bipolar core reduction, and nodule reduction. The decision to use one or the other of these techniques was dependent upon several factors, the most important of which being the type of material being worked, the morphology of the parent material, and the intended tool. For example, some lithic materials, such as Monterey chert and Piedra de Lumbre (PDL) chert, are more easily worked, and with heat treatment, become some of the best knappable material in the western United States. Problems exist, however, in the form of the material in its raw state. PDL chert generally occurs in small pieces and was thus extensively used in the late Holocene for small arrow points (Pignuolo 1992). However, this material has been recovered from a site dating to 8,000 years ago (Gallegos 1991).

Monterey chert occurs in small cobbles and in layers. For small cobbles, bipolar reduction would be the most efficient method of producing usable flakes. For the layered Monterey chert, biface reduction was the most expedient method of producing tools, as the layers were already thin and only the outer perimeter needed to be worked (Cooley 1982). Other chert sources in San Diego need to be identified and the material chemically characterized. Large biface production and reduction requires pieces of material large enough to be reduced and homogeneous enough to produce workable items. Santiago Peak Volcanics found in San Diego have been extensively used

for the production of large tools (*i.e.*, adzes, scrapers, scraper planes, cores, and hammerstones) and bifaces (Schroth and Flenniken 1997). The use of quarry material from these formations may be an early to middle Holocene marker, as the larger spear and dart points would have necessitated the use of larger blocks of parent material.

Nodule core reduction comprises numerous techniques with specific trajectories such as pyramidal-shaped, split-nodule core reduction (used to produce thick, contracting flakes for flake tools), the production of teshoa flakes for large flake tools, and nodule core tools wherein the parent material, rather than the removed flakes, becomes the tool. Cobble layers found in streambeds, across coastal terraces, and along the coast provided materials for these reduction sequences. Nodule core reduction is known in southern California archaeological literature as “cobble core reduction” (Gallegos et al. 2002, 2003). The term “nodule” was substituted for “cobble” because a cobble is geologically defined as a size clast (64 to 256 millimeters), and many prehistoric core and core-based artifacts (such as some battered implements) were manufactured from boulders (greater than 256 millimeters) and, to a lesser extent, pebbles (four to 64 millimeters). The term “nodule” was selected because nodules as a class are not size-specific and tend to be rounded to sub-rounded.

For north-coastal San Diego, nodule core reduction technology is the most common core technology identified in archaeological sites that range from the early Holocene to historic contact with native peoples (Stropes 2007). In addition, products of nodule core reduction are some of the most abundant tool forms identified in assemblages throughout the region. This simple and expedient technology may have been so commonly employed because it provided a simple and relatively effortless way to produce useful flakes and flake blanks intended for immediate use or further reduction into a wide range of tool forms. Effort is defined in reference to the lithic technology described here as the amount of energy needed to reduce stone into a viable product. Because of the local abundance of metavolcanic materials in nodule form, there was little need for more material-efficient, and consequently more time-consuming, technology.

Prehistorically, the use of ground stone implements (*i.e.*, manos, metates, and pestles) is common throughout San Diego County archaeology sites. However, when viewed chronologically, many researchers have suggested that lithic milling equipment was either absent or rare in assemblages identified to the Paleo Indian Period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939), suggesting a greater reliance upon food packages that required minimal milling-based processing for consumption. In contrast, some believe that a lack of milling at Paleo Indian Period sites is a reflection of site use patterning rather than the absence of milling technology for the time period.

To date, minimal research has been conducted regarding ground stone manufacture and the use, or change of use, through time in San Diego County. However, studies such as Flenniken’s 1993 analysis of tools from SDI-10,148 have demonstrated that sites exist in San Diego that demonstrate ground stone manufacture and rejuvenation activities (Flenniken et al. 1993). Therefore, analysis of debitage and tools from habitation sites can provide information regarding

manufacture, use, and rejuvenation of ground stone, if present. In addition, variation in resource exploitation and changes in site function should be analyzed to determine if ground stone tools were designed for specific functions (*i.e.*, mortar and pestle use for acorn processing) and if technological changes in milling equipment occurred through time as climate and resources changed.

Previous work at nearby sites recovered a wide range of flaked lithic materials and ground stone. With this knowledge, if any lithic prehistoric tools are encountered during the excavation program, these may provide enough data to characterize the general lithic trajectories present. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed.

### Study Topics

1. Which technological reduction strategies are present based upon a technological analysis of flaked stone recovered from the trenches?
2. Which reduction strategies were used to produce which tools? Were these strategies the same or different?
3. How do the technologies identified at the site and the stages of tool reduction relate to site function and tools recovered at the site?
4. Were the prehistoric lithic tools present within the property manufactured on-site or at another location?
5. Have specific lithic reduction techniques changed through time at the site (*i.e.*, does large biface reduction predominate during the Paleo Indian Period and nodule-based technologies predominate during the Early Archaic Period and Late Prehistoric Period)? What function did milling technologies serve at the site?
6. Do the lithic technologies from the site demonstrate adaptive reuse of historic refuse materials for lithic tool production?

### Data Needs

Previous work at nearby sites indicates that flaked lithics and ground stone implements are present throughout the site. Whether or not tools will be discovered during the excavation program is unknown. If such prehistoric tools are identified, examples will be selected for technological analysis based upon replicative data.

### Settlement and Subsistence

*Which settlement and subsistence patterns can be identified at the site and have these patterns changed over time? If so, what influenced the changes: environmental change, population change, technological change, or a combination of these factors? If this site is representative of a continuously occupied habitation site, how does this site relate to other sites such as base camps, special-use sites, or extractive sites? How did occupation and use of this site contribute to seasonal*

*or year-round occupation of the region in general?*

Traditionally, sites such as prehistoric habitation sites are archaeologically differentiated from specialized function sites (*i.e.*, quarries, shellfish processing sites, and milling stations) by the range of materials identified in the assemblage. In addition, there is also a notable amount of variability between habitation sites as a group with regards to site size, artifact density, and diversity of material culture. This observed variation may relate to differences in the quantity of people who occupied a given site, the duration of site occupation, the frequency with which a site was reused, and the range of activities performed at the site. Identifying such variations in site patterning may help to facilitate the reconstruction of prehistoric social organization and economic adaptations to environmental change. Although many attempts have been made to discern settlement patterns for Late Prehistoric Period sites based upon ethnographic data, the same cannot be said for Early Archaic Period sites in San Diego. The study of earlier settlement systems represented in the archaeological record has gone largely unstudied with the exception of research pertaining to whether Archaic Period habitation sites (such as SDI-4675) represent permanent settlements or short-term, seasonal camps (Davis 1976). If subsurface deposits are identified, the data gathered will help to further illuminate settlement and site type issues for the region and may provide a greater understanding for transitional Archaic Period site patterning.

Invertebrate faunal analysis from any cultural deposits that may be associated with the site may also help to identify environmental change for coastal southern California based upon the rise in sea level that occurred during the early to middle Holocene. This change is believed to have prompted the flooding of coastal valleys and the formation of much of the San Diego lagoon system. The majority of evidence for environmental change in or near lagoons is based upon the analysis of core samples combined with radiocarbon dates and radiocarbon-dated shellfish samples taken from prehistoric sites near lagoons. Several studies have employed shellfish analysis to explain site patterning and environmental change including Miller (1966), Warren et al. (1961), Warren and Pavesic (1963), Bull and Kaldenberg (1976), and Masters (1988). Environmental studies suggest that circa 3,500 years ago sea levels stabilized, which resulted in an increase in the siltation of the majority of northern San Diego County lagoons during the late Holocene. In contrast, San Diego Bay formed in the early Holocene and stayed open to the ocean throughout the Holocene (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Taking this into consideration, some prehistoric sites around more northern lagoons may reflect a changing environment and the loss of certain lagoon shellfish and fish species. In contrast, sites reflecting exploitation of bay resources may not reflect a change in the exploitation pattern of shellfish species, type of shellfish, and/or absence of shellfish.

If sufficient cultural materials are recovered as a result of the testing program, the recovery may provide enough data to characterize the general subsistence and settlement pattern for the site. Therefore, the following study topics will be addressed as part of the assessment of any cultural materials that might be recovered from the project.

### Study Topics

1. Does the site represent both Late Archaic Period and/or Late Prehistoric Period components and, if so, is environmental change and/or changes in resource exploitation over time reflected in the faunal assemblage?
2. Does the site represent a specialized food processing site or a campsite where a wide range of foods were gathered and processed?
3. As very little is known about Late Archaic Period settlement patterns, what information does the site provide to add to the prehistoric understanding of site occupation and use patterning?
4. Does the faunal assemblage indicate if the site was occupied on a seasonal or year-round basis?
5. If the site represents continuous occupation from the Late Archaic through the Anglo Period, are the expected shifts in subsistence patterning reflected in the archaeological assemblage?

### Data Needs

The data needed from the project to address questions about the economic exploitation of resources at the site includes the recovery of floral and faunal remains to permit the reconstruction of diet or dietary practices and preferences of the site occupants. Of course, it is unknown whether or not any cultural deposits will be encountered during testing. Available methods for interpreting available data include speciation of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal materials, protein residue analysis, and the subsequent identification of habitats based upon species information.

Based upon previous studies of intact strata, pollen and phytolith preservation may have been possible and should be considered when intact subsurface levels and/or features are identified. Recovered artifacts can also provide inferential information regarding subsistence exploitation. For example, if plant material is not found, the presence of mortars, manos, pestles, bowls, and metates provides evidence that floral and faunal material were processed at the site. Immunological studies of residues on tools from the site may provide data relating to both the use of tools and to resources exploited. As such, protein residue analysis from recovered ground stone implements and flaked tools may also be required. Often, it is necessary to process relatively large numbers of lithic tools to obtain protein residue information for a given site.

In order to understand settlement patterning for the site, any recovered archaeological assemblage must be viewed in its entirety. It is through the comparison of chronological studies, faunal studies, environmental reconstruction, and prehistoric technology studies that an understanding of settlement patterning of the site will be achieved. In addition, although the number of otoliths commonly found in a midden is very small, if present, otoliths can be identified by species and subjected to a seasonality study. The resulting data can then be assumed to reflect the species sample and, consequently, at a minimum, the seasonality of the site occupation.



## 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PLAN

The ATP for the Viewpoint Old Town Project will include testing the property to search for archaeological features or deposits. If archaeological features, deposits, or artifacts are discovered during testing, these shall be evaluated for significance in accordance with City of San Diego guidelines and the Public Resources Code. Significant cultural resources would require the implementation of mitigation measures if additional construction work represents a source of adverse impacts to any significant historic components of the property. The ATP will include:

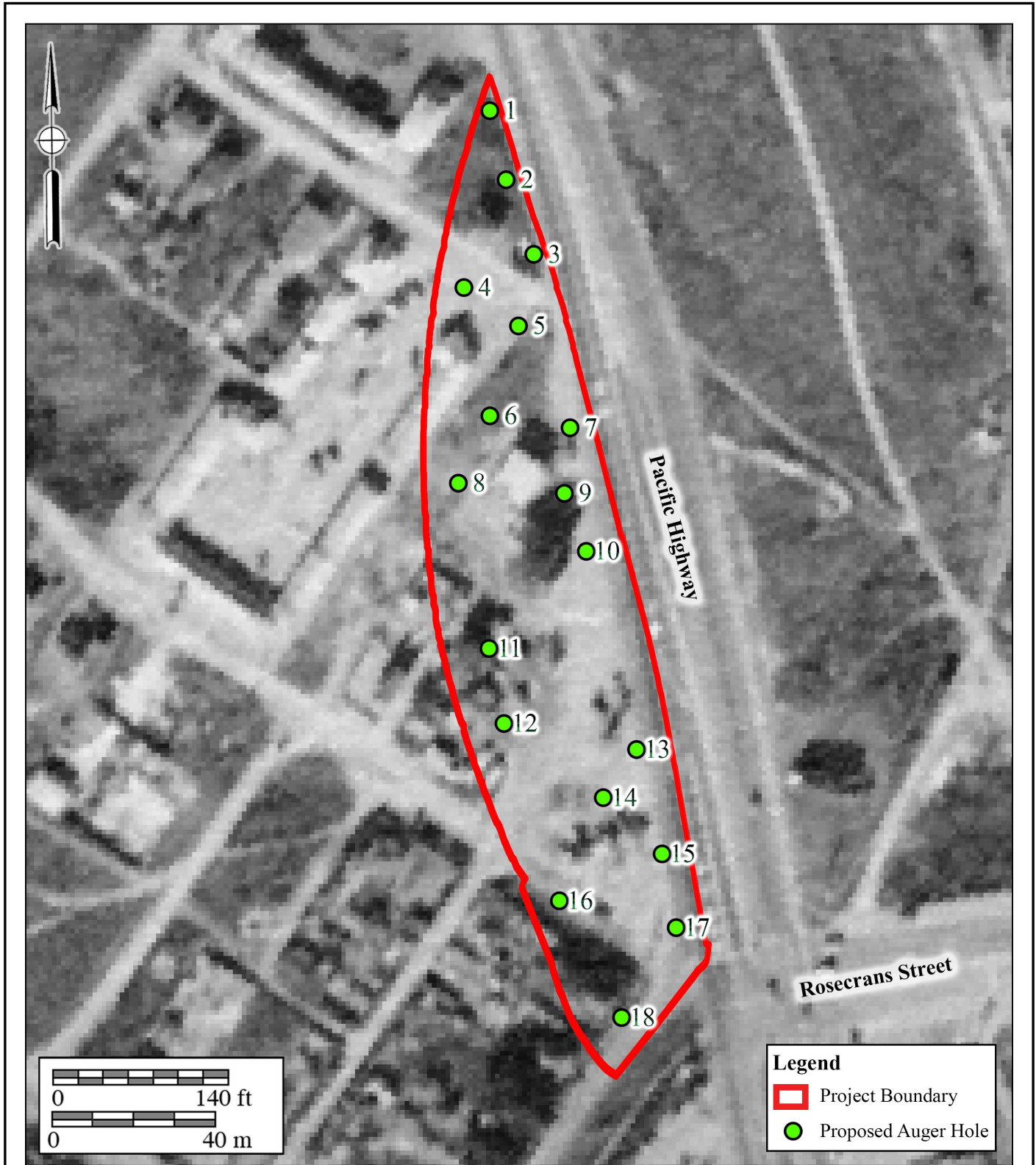
- a. The testing program will consist of the controlled excavation of between 10 and 18 eight-inch auger holes to penetrate through the asphalt parking and into the underlying soil where historical data suggests the greatest potential to encounter historic deposits.
- b. All soils will be screened through one-eighth-inch hardware mesh screen to identify the presence of archaeological resources.
- c. Should features be encountered that merit more intense investigations, hand-excavated test units will be included in the program to provide detailed information needed to address research potential and significance evaluations.
- d. The archaeological fieldwork will include detailed mapping and recordation of all historic elements encountered during the investigations, as required by City of San Diego guidelines.
- e. Any artifacts recovered during the field investigations will be returned to the consultant's laboratory for analysis. All historic artifacts will be cleaned and cataloged, and all information will be included in the project's database. All artifacts, or a representative sample of the collection, from the project will be prepared for permanent curation at the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC).
- f. If historic features or deposits are discovered, the discovery will be recorded as a cultural site and will be registered at the SCIC at SDSU.
- g. A report of findings will be submitted to the City to detail the results of monitoring, the findings of the field investigations, and if historic or prehistoric resources are identified, significance evaluations and recommendations for mitigation of impacts. Mitigation of impacts to any significant cultural resources could include data recovery excavations targeted to recover archaeological samples from important cultural deposits or features. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) will be followed in evaluating the significance of each cultural resource. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) are established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995). All reporting will follow the Office of Historic Preservation's Archaeological Resource Management Report Guidelines (OHP 1990).

## 5.1 Field Methodology

The methodology to be employed for the test program follows standard archaeological field procedures and should provide sufficient information to determine the presence or absence of subsurface deposits, assess site significance if resources are present, and evaluate potential impacts to those resources. The areas of high potential for subsurface deposits were defined based upon review of historic maps, aerials, and the limits of the property. Proposed auger holes targeted to explore recorded physical structures or features that appear on the 1941 aerial photograph and the 1956 Sanborn map are illustrated in Figures 5.1–1 and 5.1–2. Figure 5.1–3 shows the targeted auger locations on a current aerial photograph. A total of between 10 and 18 auger holes are planned as part of the archaeological investigation.

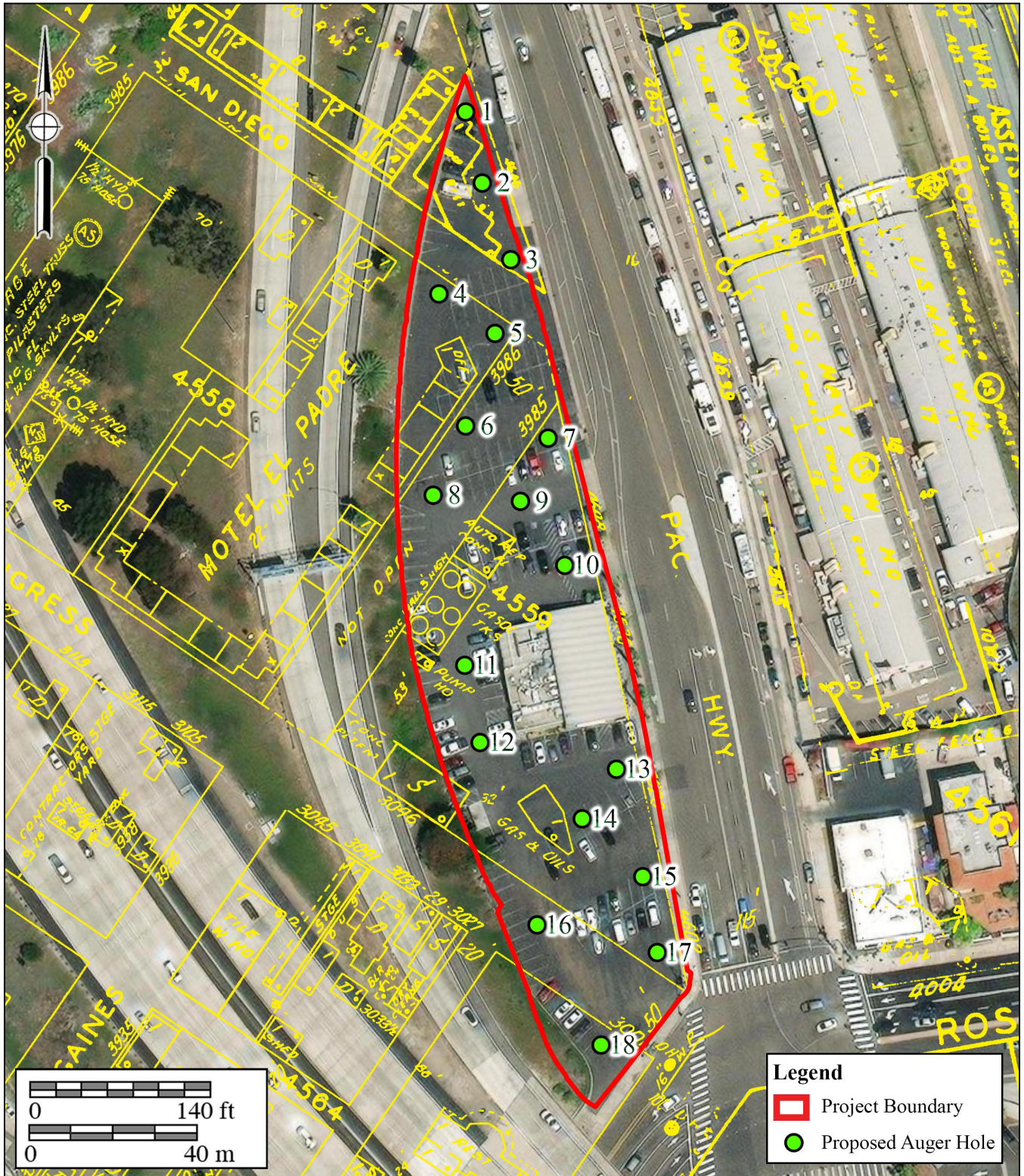
Based upon the uncertainty of buried deposits within the project, areas of potential impacts cannot be determined at this time. Rather, the excavation of auger holes across the property will serve to identify buried deposits that may then be evaluated for significance. For the archaeological testing component, the locations of the auger holes correlate to original structure locations identified on the Sanborn map, which are potential locations for buried trash deposits. Based upon the noted considerations, the protocol for the implementation of this ATP includes the following procedures:

- Any surface artifacts exposed by earthwork will be mapped, recorded, and collected. A map will provide the general surface expressions of the site and the site boundaries. All mapping to be conducted will be accomplished using Global Positioning System units and data applicable to the project base maps.
- The field investigation will include the excavation of mechanical auger holes throughout the property. Mechanical auger holes will serve to identify the composition of any subsurface archaeological deposits encountered. Auger holes will be placed in or near areas of estimated historic deposit locations. The positions of the historic buildings on the 1956 Sanborn map have been overlain on the project's aerial photograph to illustrate the rationale for the selected auger hole locations (see Figure 5.1–1). Excavated auger holes will be approximately eight inches in diameter and averaging three to five feet in depth (based upon the extent of the deposit). Auger hole depth may also be dependent upon the area available for excavation, the archaeological materials encountered, and general safety concerns. Soil profiles and notes will be completed for the excavations.
- Soils from the excavations will be sampled at regular vertical intervals and sifted through one-eighth-inch screens to recover artifacts.

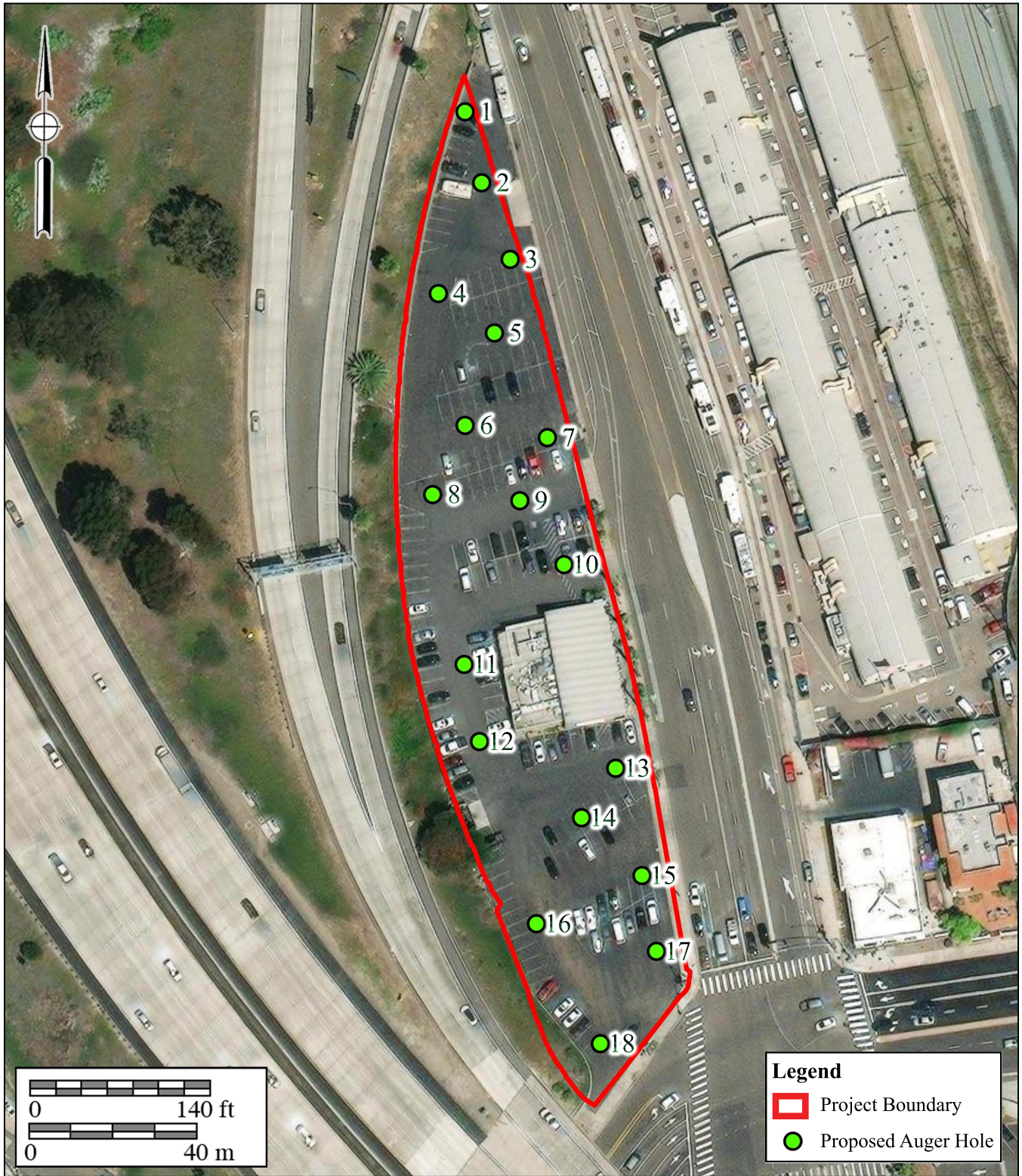


**Figure 5.1–1**  
**Proposed Testing Locations**  
**Shown on the 1941 Aerial Photograph**  
 The Viewpoint Old Town Project





**Figure 5.1–2**  
**Proposed Testing Locations**  
**Shown on the 1956 Sanborn Map**  
 The Viewpoint Old Town Project



**Figure 5.1–3**  
**Proposed Testing Locations**  
**Shown on a Current Aerial Photograph**  
 The Viewpoint Old Town Project

- If the auger excavation program identifies intact and potentially significant historic or prehistoric deposits, a more focused investigation will be initiated. Standard one-square-meter test unit excavations will be used to gather detailed information regarding potentially important cultural deposits. All test unit excavations will follow standard archaeological protocols for excavation, screening, recovery, and recordation of test unit results.
- All cultural materials recovered from historic or prehistoric deposits will be returned to the BFSa laboratory for cleaning, cataloging, and analysis. Any artifacts that require special treatment for preservation will be handled in a manner consistent with standard archaeological techniques. A sample of artifacts will be prepared for permanent curation according to the guidelines of the SDAC.
- All information gathered from the fieldwork, laboratory analysis, and research will be incorporated into a technical report following City of San Diego guidelines and requirements. The report will be submitted as a draft to the City for comment and review. A final report will be prepared incorporating all comments and will be submitted to the City at the conclusion of the site study.

## **5.2 Laboratory Analysis**

Laboratory analysis of the collected material will be initiated by taking an inventory of the collection. The collection will then be subjected to wet screening to remove as much of the dirt as possible from the artifacts. This process will help to facilitate the laboratory sorting and cataloging process. In the event that human remains are identified in the collection, a Native American representative will be incorporated into the laboratory processing to assist with the identification of additional remains and any associated grave goods.

### *5.2.1 Artifact Sorting and Analysis*

The sorting technique will include the sorting, identification, and cataloging of all materials returned to the BFSa laboratory. Bulk items such as fragments of concrete, slag, and nondescript glass and metal will be weighed and cataloged en masse, by material type, for each level. All remaining artifacts will be separated by class and type, identified to the most specific level possible, and sorted and cataloged by totals, materials, condition, weight, provenience, and unique artifact identification numbers.

If prehistoric lithic artifacts are recovered from the project, they will be subjected to an in-house analysis that will include recordation of lithic material, critical measurements and weight, and inspection for evidence of use wear, retouch, patination, or stains. The recovered flakes will be subjected to technologically-based lithic studies. Non-lithic materials, such as ecofacts (shell, bone, or wood), will be subjected to specialized analyses. Other specialized studies, which will be conducted if the appropriate materials are encountered, include marine shell species identification, faunal analysis, otolith analysis (for seasonality), radiocarbon dating, obsidian sourcing and

hydration, and blood residue and phytolith studies.

### 5.2.2 *Artifact Functional Categories*

Artifacts will be prepared for cataloging according to standard laboratory practices. Items covered in dirt to the point of obscuring relevant characteristics will be dry brushed or wiped with a damp cloth in order to enhance the artifact description. Each catalog entry will be bagged in a two-millimeter-thick, archival-quality bag labeled with location and catalog number information. Information recorded about cataloged artifacts will include provenience and depth, material, quantity and/or weight, functional category, artifact type, and a brief description of the artifact(s), including any diagnostic information about manufacturing methods, brand or product marks, and manufacturers' marks. Artifacts sharing the same provenience, material, and color characteristics, but that are fragmentary, will be assigned a single catalog number. Artifacts were classified by functional category for purposes of analysis. These functional categories have been outlined by Van Wormer et al. (2005) and include:

- *Consumer Items* – Consumer items consist of packaged items purchased and consumed on a regular basis. Generally, these include groceries such as condiments, other preserved foods, and beverages. Under most conditions, consumer items recovered from archaeological deposits came in containers that do not deteriorate over time, such as glass or ceramic bottles and jars, and in some instances, tin cans.
- *Kitchen Items* – Kitchen items are defined as objects used in tasks of food preparation, serving, and consumption. These types of artifacts may include ceramic kitchen and tableware, glass tableware, canning jars, canning jar lids and related items, dairy bottles, cooking utensils, and flatware.
- *Food Items* – Food items include butchered bone, fish bone, shellfish, and seeds.
- *Household Items* – Household items are mainly related to a house structure and its furnishings, as well as non-food-related items used by the inhabitants. Artifact classes and types considered part of this category include lamps, medicines, cleaning products, household ceramics and glassware, household plant pots, and batteries.
- *Garment Items* – Garment items include all items related to clothing, including objects such as buckles, buttons, beads, shoe parts, and fabric fragments.
- *Personal Items* – Personal items are associated with an individual rather than a household and are therefore not generally shared. Artifact classes and types in this category include grooming and hygiene products, some medicines, cosmetic/beauty

- products, clothing items, personal adornment items such as jewelry, eyeglasses, and hair adornment, keys, pocket tools, purses, smoking-related items, and portable musical instruments.
- *Toys and Games* – Toys and games are items that include doll parts, marbles, toy jacks and jars, and candy containers.
  - *Currency Items* – Currency items include coins and tokens.
  - *Livery Items* – Livery items are primarily concerned with the use and maintenance of horses and horse-drawn vehicles. This may include a range of items from common horseshoes to saddle and buggy parts.
  - *Transportation Items* – Transportation items are related to the use of automobiles and bicycles instead of horses and horse-drawn vehicles. This may include bicycles, tricycles, and automobile hitches.
  - *Munitions Items* – Munitions items are related to the use, maintenance, and repair of firearms. This may include a range of items from the firearm itself, spent cartridges, gunflints, musket balls, and fragmented parts.
  - *Hardware Items* – Hardware items are manufactured items used in the construction or maintenance of a residence that include screws, bolts, washers, brackets, hinges, handles, wire fragments, and plumbing.
  - *Building Materials* – Building materials include all items related to the construction and maintenance of buildings and structures. This includes items such as door and lock parts, nails, window glass, brick fragments, milled wood fragments, electrical hardware, etc.
  - *Machinery Items* – Machinery items include all machine parts that are not directly related to agricultural activities.
  - *Tools* – Tools generally include any hand tool used to build or maintain a structure or operate a business. Axes, shovels, chisels, and pencils are all common tools.
  - *Unidentifiable Items* – Unidentifiable items are too small or fragmentary to identify to artifact type.



### **5.3 Archival Research**

Archival research will also be conducted in order to supplement the information generated by the archaeological testing program. Historical research for this phase will primarily be conducted at the BFSAs reference library. These resources will be used to gather data regarding the history of the property, its place in the region, and general trends in land use history within the project area.

### **5.4 Provisions for the Discovery of Human Remains**

If human remains are encountered during the testing program, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county medical examiner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The medical examiner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the medical examiner would notify the NAHC, who would determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 24 hours of notification by the NAHC and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Adherence to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 would occur as a matter of course to ensure that impacts are less than significant.

### **5.5 Recordation and Curation**

Any cultural resources identified as part of the testing program will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation site record forms and submitted to the SCIC at SDSU. After cataloging, identification, and analysis, each cataloged entry will be marked with the appropriate provenience and catalog information. As stated in the required mitigation measures, any archaeological assemblage, or a sample of the collection, recovered from the Viewpoint Old Town Project will be permanently curated at the SDAC. Any prehistoric cultural materials recovered from the testing program excavations will be curated at the SDAC, unless otherwise repatriated to the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee due to the identification of human remains. All notes, photographs, and documents associated with the project will be housed at the office of BFSAs in Poway, California.

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**APPENDIX A**

**Resumes of Key Personnel**

# Jennifer R.K. Stropes, M.S., RPA

Senior Archaeologist/Historian/Faunal Analyst

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: jenni@bfsa-ca.com



## Education

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**Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology** **2016**

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

**Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology** **2004**

University of California, Santa Cruz

## Specialized Education/Training

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**Archaeological Field School** **2014**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

## Experience

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**Senior Archaeologist/Historian/Faunal Analyst**

**November 2006–Present**

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

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports for both California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation; faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis; construction monitoring management; coordinating field surveys and excavations; and laboratory management.

**UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor**

**December 2003–March 2004**

**Santa Cruz, California**

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant**

**June 2003–December 2003**

**University of California, Santa Cruz**

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager  
Archaeological Resource Management**

**January 2000-December 2001**

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

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## **Scholarly Works**

*Big Game, Small Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from CA-SDI-11,521*, 2016, Master's thesis on file at St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

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## **Technical Reports**

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

2014 Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09). Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2016 Historical Resource Research Report for the 2314 Rue Adriane Building, San Diego, California (Project No. 460562). Prepared for the Brown Studio. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R.K. **Stropes**

2016 Historical Resource Research Report for 2001 Fourth Avenue, San Diego, California (Project No. 523694). Prepared for H.G. Fenton Company. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2018 Historical Resource Technical Report for 2136 Kettner Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 595931). Prepared for HKR Kettner, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

Smith, Brian F., J.R.K. Stropes, and Elena C. Goralogia

2018 Historical Resource Technical Report for the 220 West Broadway, San Diego, California (Project No. 622992). Prepared for Holland Acquisition Company, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

Stropes, J.R.K. and Brian F. Smith

2020 Historical Resource Research Report for the 6375 Avenida Cresta Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for Jeffrey and Anne Blackburn. Report on file at the City of San Diego.

2019 Historical Resource Research Report for the 1142-1142 ½ Prospect Street Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for LLJ Ventures. Report on file at the City of San Diego.

Stropes, J.R.K., Elena C. Goralogia, and Brian F. Smith

2018 Historical Resource Research Report for the 7404 Hillside Drive Building, San Diego, California 92037. Prepared for Museum of Contemporary Art of San Diego. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.