CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT FOR THE GAS STATION AND CONVENIENCE STORE PROJECT

CITY OF RIVERSIDE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 191-150-031, -032, and -033

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Archaeological Report Summary Information

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Assessor's Parcel Numbers:	191-150-031, -032, and -033
Lead Agency Identifier:	Planning Case Nos. P20-0429 to -0433
USGS Quadrangle:	*Riverside West, California* (7.5-minute)
Study Area:	1.34 acres
Key Words:	Archaeological survey; negative; no resources identified; City of Riverside; *Riverside West* USGS Quadrangle; no further study recommended.

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1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes the results of a cultural resources study conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the 6902 Arlington Avenue Project, a 1.34-acre property situated within the Ramona neighborhood of the city of Riverside, California. The subject property is located southeast of the intersection of Monroe Street and Arlington Avenue at 6902 Arlington Avenue, city of Riverside, California. The subject property is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 191-150-031, -032, and -033 and is situated within Section 6, Township 3 South, Range 5 West of the *Riverside West, California* USGS Quadrangle. Currently, the subject property is vacant, having previously been developed and cleared. As designed, the proposed project includes the construction of a commercial development consisting primarily of a gas station, convenance store, and associated infrastructure (see Figure 2.0–3).

1.1 Purpose of Investigation

As part of the preparation of a project development permit for the subject property, BFSA was retained by the applicant to prepare a technical report analyzing the potential for cultural resources within the 1.34-acre property. This study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, as required by the City of Riverside, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City's Cultural Resources Ordinance. The following tasks were included in the cultural resources assessment process:

- A records search was requested from the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California at Riverside (UCR) on November 25, 2020;
- A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 25, 2020;
- A focused survey of the 1.34-acre property was conducted on November 27, 2020; and
- A CEQA-based cultural resource study was completed.

1.2 Major Findings

The cultural resources survey for the 6902 Arlington Avenue project was negative for the presence of cultural resources. A records search for the property from the EIC at UCR for one mile surrounding the project was requested by BFSA on November 25, 2020. The records search results indicate that 10 cultural resources were located within a one-mile radius of the current project area (two prehistoric, seven historic, and one multi-component), none of which are in the subject property, and 24 previous studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which include the subject property. Additional research utilizing the City of Riverside's historic preservation website, online building permits, aerial photographs, and historic maps indicate the property was primarily agricultural until the late 1940s, when it was developed

for residential use. All structures within the property were demolished by the end of the twentieth century and the subject property is now vacant.

BFSA also requested a records search of the SLF of the NAHC on November 25, 2020. The SLF search results did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter for relevant information pertaining to the subject property. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American consultation. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

1.3 Recommendation Summary

Based upon the cultural resources survey, the 6902 Arlington Avenue Project will not result in direct impacts to any cultural resources. No further cultural resources are recommended and monitoring of grading is not recommended. A copy of this report will be filed with the EIC at UCR once they resume normal operations. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA was retained by the project applicant to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6902 Arlington Avenue Project in the city of Riverside. The cultural resources study for the 1.34-acre project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA regulations and the City of Riverside's Cultural Resources Ordinance. The project is located in an area of low cultural resource sensitivity, primarily associated with prehistoric milling features, and the historic development of the surrounding area.

The subject property is situated southeast of the intersection of Monroe Street and Arlington Avenue at 6902 Arlington Avenue, city of Riverside, California. The subject property is situated within APNs 191-150-031, -032, and -033 which collectively comprise 1.34-acres of land. Further, the project can be found within Section 6, Township 3 South, Range 5 West of the *Riverside West, California* USGS Quadrangle (Figures 2.0–1 and 2.0–2). Currently the subject property is vacant having previously been developed and cleared. As designed, the proposed project includes the construction of a commercial development consisting primarily of a gas station, convenance store, and associated infrastructure (Figure 2.0–3).

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith directed the cultural resources study for the project. Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison conducted the pedestrian survey on November 27, 2020. The survey was conducted in five-meter interval transects. Visibility during the survey was excellent. Andrew Garrison and Brian F. Smith prepared the technical report. Andrew Garrison created the report graphics and Courtney Accardy conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.

2.1 Previous Work

BFSA requested a records search for the property from the EIC at UCR on November 25, 2020. The records search results indicate that 10 cultural resources were located within a one-mile radius of the current project area (two prehistoric, seven historic, and one multi-component), none of which are in the subject property. In addition, 24 previous studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which include the subject property. Further, the maps available on the City of Riverside Historic Preservation website show that the subject property is not located within any of the "Existing & Potential Historic Districts and Neighborhood Conservation Areas" (City of Riverside 2010).

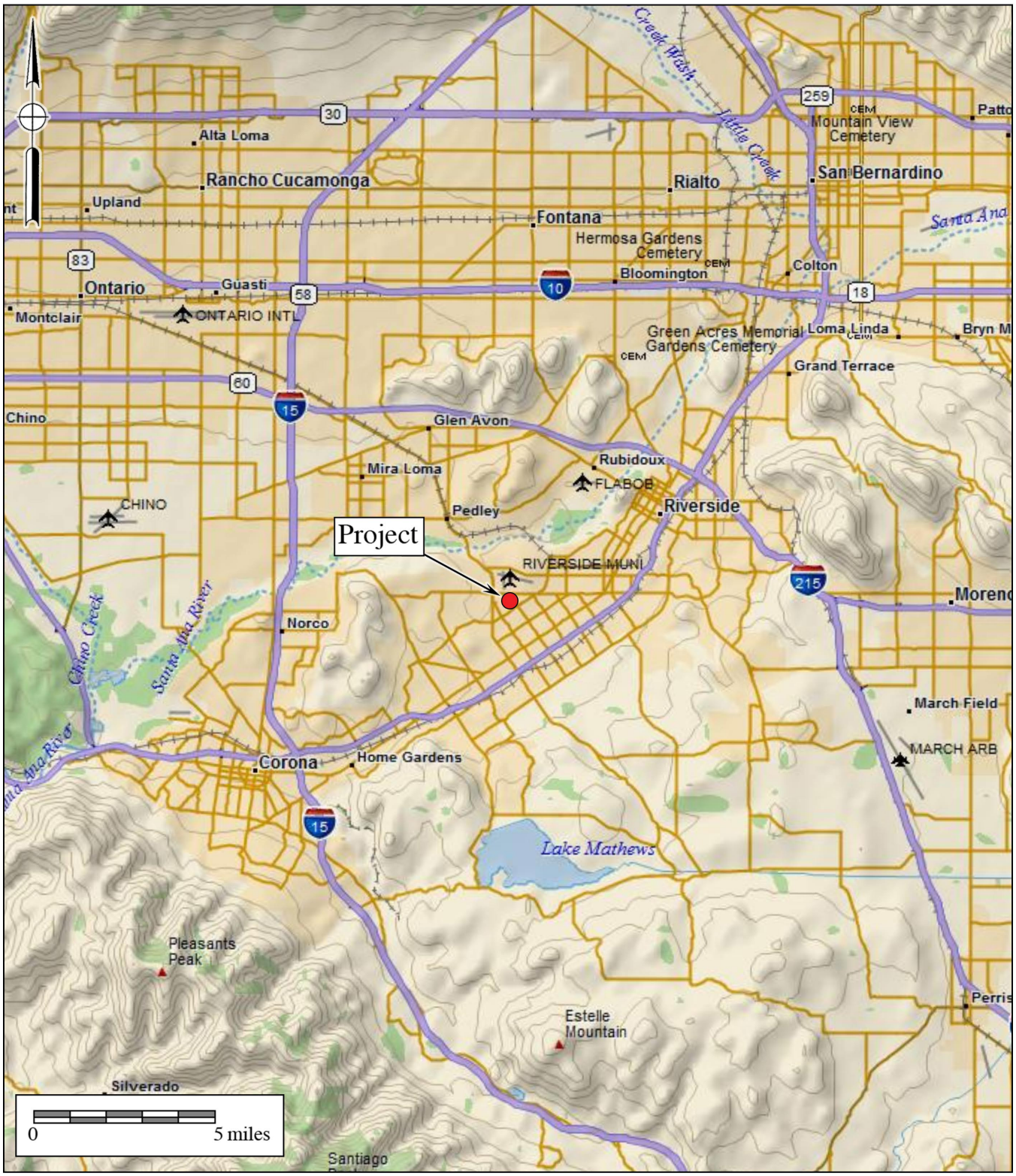


Figure 2.0–1

General Location Map

The 6902 Arlington Avenue Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

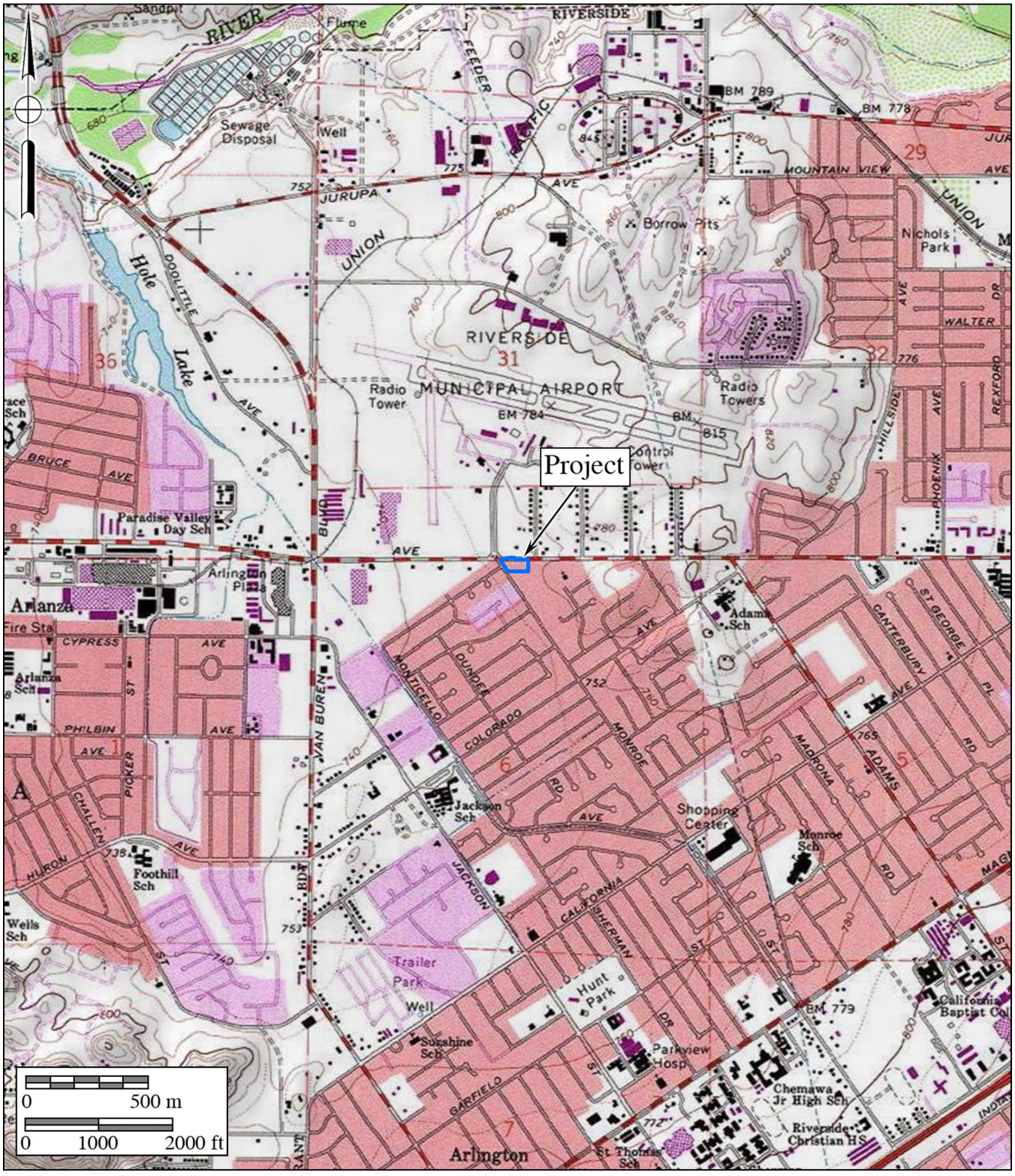


Figure 2.0–2

Project Location Map

The 6902 Arlington Avenue Project

USGS *Riverside West* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

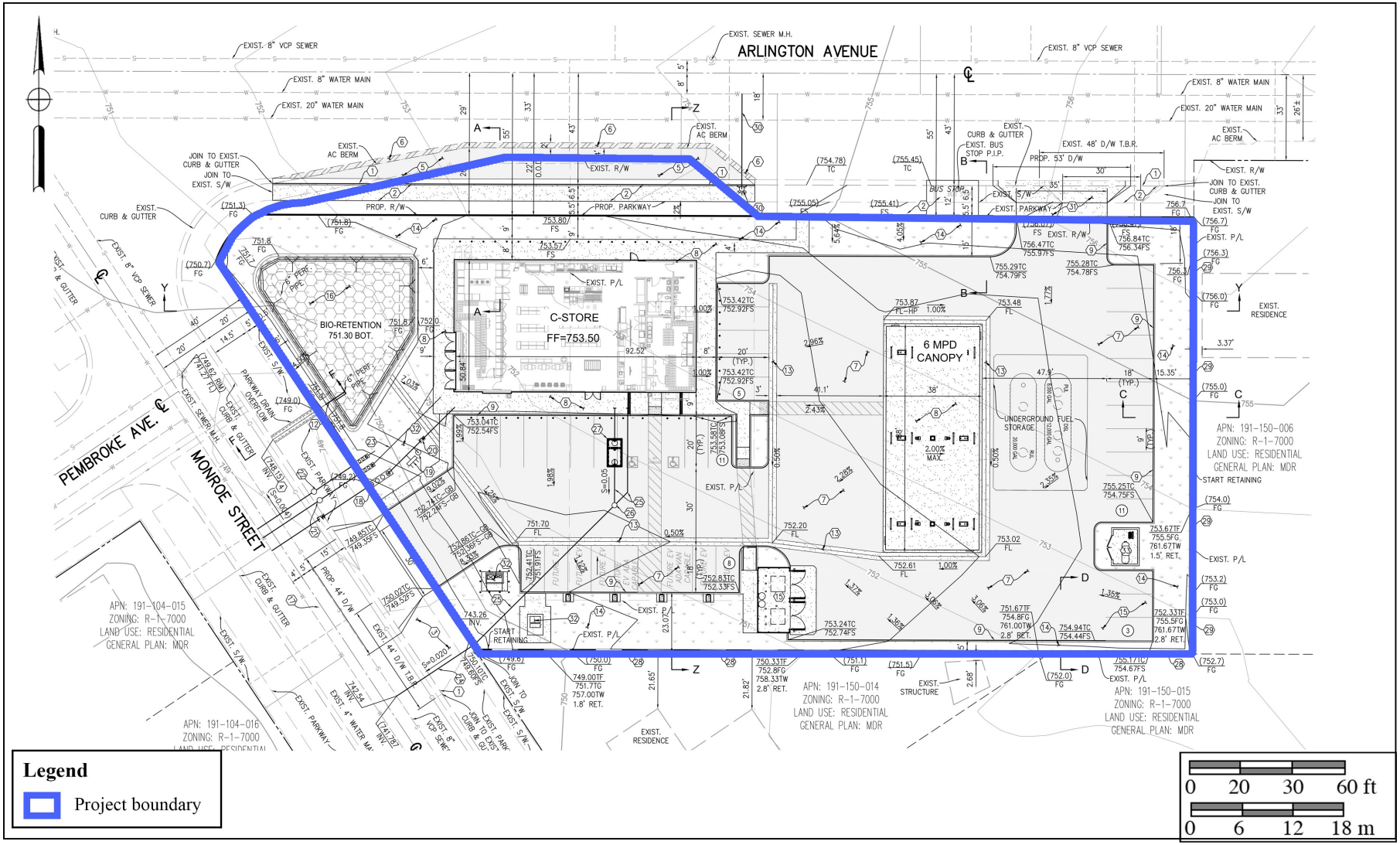


Figure 2.0–3

Conceptual Grading Plan

The 6902 Arlington Avenue Project

2.2 Project Setting

The project is located in the Ramona neighborhood of the city of Riverside, California, just south of the Riverside Municipal Airport. The subject property is surrounded by both commercial and industrial development to the west and north while residential developments are situated to the south and east. Currently, the topography of the property is characterized flat with an average elevation of 745 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property is currently vacant; however, it appears the property had previously been developed and cleared. As such, the sparse vegetation within the project is entirely of non-native or introduced species consisting of weeds and grasses in addition to eucalyptus, palm, and Palo Verde trees.

The subject property lies within Riverside County which is situated in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The mountain range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. Geologically, the area surrounding the property is largely comprised of Old alluvial fan deposits (late to middle Pleistocene) (Morton and Cox 2002). The specific soils found within the project consist of Porterville clay, moderately deep, slightly saline-alkali, 0 to 5 percent slopes (SoilWeb 2020).

During the prehistoric period, vegetation near the project site provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project site during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians. The natural setting of the project site during prehistoric occupation offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was likely obtainable from surrounding drainages and springs.

2.3 Cultural Setting – Archaeological Perspectives

The archaeological perspective seeks to reconstruct past cultures based upon the material remains left behind. This is done using a range of scientific methodologies, almost all of which draw from evolutionary theory as the base framework. Archaeology allows one to look deeper into history or prehistory to see where the beginnings of ideas manifest via analysis of material culture, allowing for the understanding of outside forces that shape social change. Thus, the archaeological perspective allows one to better understand the consequences of the history of a given culture upon modern cultures. Archaeologists seek to understand the effects of past contexts of a given culture on this moment in time, not culture in context *in* the moment.

Despite this, a distinction exists between "emic" and "etic" ways of understanding material culture, prehistoric lifeways, and cultural phenomena in general (Harris 1991). While "emic" perspectives serve the subjective ways in which things are perceived and interpreted by the participants within a culture, "etic" perspectives are those of an outsider looking in, hoping to attain a more scientific or "objective" understanding of the given phenomena. Archaeologists, by definition, will almost always serve an etic perspective as a result of the very nature of their work. As indicated by Laylander et al. (2014), it has sometimes been suggested that etic understanding, and therefore an archaeological understanding, is an imperfect and potentially ethnocentric attempt

to arrive at emic understanding. In contract to this, however, an etic understanding of material culture, cultural phenomena, and prehistoric lifeways can address significant dimensions of culture that lie entirely beyond the understanding or interest of those solely utilizing an emic perspective. As Harris (1991:20) appropriately points out, "Etic studies often involve the measurement and juxtaposition of activities and events that native informants find inappropriate or meaningless." This is also likely true of archaeological comparisons and juxtapositions of material culture. However, culture as a whole does not occur in a vacuum and is the result of several millennia of choices and consequences influencing everything from technology, to religions, to institutions. Archaeology allows for the ability to not only see what came before, but to see how those choices, changes, and consequences affect the present. Where possible, archaeology should seek to address both emic and etic understandings to the extent that they may be recoverable from the archaeological record as manifestations of patterned human behavior (Laylander et al. 2014).

To that point, the culture history offered herein is primarily based upon archaeological (etic) and ethnographic (partially emic and partially etic) information. It is understood that the ethnographic record and early archaeological records were incompletely and imperfectly collected. In addition, in most cases, more than a century of intensive cultural change and cultural evolution had elapsed since the terminus of the prehistoric period. Coupled with the centuries and millennia of prehistoric change separating the "ethnographic present" from the prehistoric past, this has affected the emic and etic understandings of prehistoric cultural settings. Regardless, there remains a need to present the changing cultural setting within the region under investigation. As a result, both archaeological and Native American perspectives are offered when possible.

2.3.1 Introduction

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Takic groups are the three general cultural periods represented in Riverside County. The following discussion of the cultural history of Riverside County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component present in the Riverside County area was primarily represented by the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this archaeological discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to interchangeably use these terms. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the archaeologically-based culture chronology of the area into four segments: the late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), the early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), the middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and the late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

2.3.2 Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

Archaeologically, the Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late

Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

2.3.3 Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

Archaeological data indicates that between 9,000 and 8,000 YBP, a widespread complex was established in the southern California region, primarily along the coast (Warren and True 1961). This complex is locally known as the La Jolla Complex (Rogers 1939; Moriarty 1966), which is regionally associated with the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and shares cultural components with the widespread Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955). The coastal expression of this complex appeared in southern California coastal areas and focused upon coastal resources and the development of deeply stratified shell middens that were primarily located around bays and lagoons. The older sites associated with this expression are located at Topanga Canyon, Newport Bay, Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and some of the Channel Islands. Radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this complex span a period of over 7,000 years in this region, beginning over 9,000 YBP.

The Encinitas Tradition is best recognized for its pattern of large coastal sites characterized by shell middens, grinding tools that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area, cobble-based tools, and flexed human burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). While ground stone tools and scrapers are the most recognized tool types, coastal Encinitas Tradition sites also contain numerous utilized flakes, which may have been used to pry open shellfish. Artifact assemblages at coastal sites indicate a subsistence pattern focused upon shellfish collection and nearshore fishing. This suggests an incipient maritime adaptation with regional similarities to more northern sites of the same period (Koerper et al. 1986). Other artifacts associated with Encinitas Tradition sites include stone bowls, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, and stone, bone, and shell beads.

The coastal lagoons in southern California supported large Milling Stone Horizon populations circa 6,000 YBP, as is shown by numerous radiocarbon dates from the many sites adjacent to the lagoons. The ensuing millennia were not stable environmentally, and by 3,000

YBP, many of the coastal sites in central San Diego County had been abandoned (Gallegos 1987, 1992). The abandonment of the area is usually attributed to the sedimentation of coastal lagoons and the resulting deterioration of fish and mollusk habitat, which is a well-documented situation at Batiquitos Lagoon (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987). Over a two-thousand-year period at Batiquitos Lagoon, dominant mollusk species occurring in archaeological middens shift from deep-water mollusks (*Argopecten* sp.) to species tolerant of tidal flat conditions (*Chione* sp.), indicating water depth and temperature changes (Miller 1966; Gallegos 1987).

This situation likely occurred for other small drainages (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, San Marcos, and Escondido creeks) along the central San Diego coast where low flow rates did not produce sufficient discharge to flush the lagoons they fed (Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos, and San Elijo lagoons) (Byrd 1998). Drainages along the northern and southern San Diego coastline were larger and flushed the coastal hydrological features they fed, keeping them open to the ocean and allowing for continued human exploitation (Byrd 1998). Peñasquitos Lagoon exhibits dates as late as 2,355 YBP (Smith and Moriarty 1985) and San Diego Bay showed continuous occupation until the close of the Milling Stone Horizon (Gallegos and Kyle 1988). Additionally, data from several drainages in Camp Pendleton indicate a continued occupation of shell midden sites until the close of the period, indicating that coastal sites were not entirely abandoned during this time (Byrd 1998).

By 5,000 YBP, an inland expression of the La Jolla Complex is evident in the archaeological record, exhibiting influences from the Campbell Tradition from the north. These inland Milling Stone Horizon sites have been termed "Pauma Complex" (True 1958; Warren et al. 1961; Meighan 1954). By definition, Pauma Complex sites share a predominance of grinding implements (manos and metates), lack mollusk remains, have greater tool variety (including atlatl dart points, quarry-based tools, and crescentics), and seem to express a more sedentary lifestyle with a subsistence economy based upon the use of a broad variety of terrestrial resources. Although originally viewed as a separate culture from the coastal La Jolla Complex (True 1980), it appears that these inland sites may be part of a subsistence and settlement system utilized by the coastal peoples. Evidence from the 4S Project in inland San Diego County suggests that these inland sites may represent seasonal components within an annual subsistence round by La Jolla Complex populations (Raven-Jennings et al. 1996). Including both coastal and inland sites of this time period in discussions of the Encinitas Tradition, therefore, provides a more complete appraisal of the settlement and subsistence system exhibited by this cultural complex.

More recent work by Sutton has identified a more localized complex known as the Greven Knoll Complex. The Greven Knoll Complex is a redefined northern inland expression of the Encinitas Tradition first put forth by Mark Sutton and Jill Gardener (2010). Sutton and Gardener (2010:25) state that "[t]he early millingstone archaeological record in the northern portion of the interior southern California was not formally named but was often referred to as 'Inland Millingstone,' 'Encinitas,' or even 'Topanga.'" Therefore, they proposed that all expressions of the inland Milling Stone in southern California north of San Diego County be grouped together in

the Greven Knoll Complex.

The Greven Knoll Complex, as postulated by Sutton and Gardener (2010), is broken into three phases and obtained its name from the type-site Greven Knoll located in Yucaipa, California. Presently, the Greven Knoll Site is part of the Yukaipa't Site (SBR-1000) and was combined with the adjacent Simpson Site. Excavations at Greven Knoll recovered manos, metates, projectile points, discoidal cogged stones, and a flexed inhumation with a possible cremation (Kowta 1969:39). It is believed that the Greven Knoll Site was occupied between 5,000 and 3,500 YBP. The Simpson Site contained mortars, pestles, side-notched points, and stone and shell beads. Based upon the data recovered at these sites, Kowta (1969:39) suggested that "coastal Milling Stone Complexes extended to and interdigitated with the desert Pinto Basin Complex in the vicinity of the Cajon Pass."

Phase I of the Greven Knoll Complex is generally dominated by the presence of manos and metates, core tools, hammerstones, large dart points, flexed inhumations, and occasional cremations. Mortars and pestles are absent from this early phase, and the subsistence economy emphasized hunting. Sutton and Gardener (2010:26) propose that the similarity of the material culture of Greven Knoll Phase I and that found in the Mojave Desert at Pinto Period sites indicates that the Greven Knoll Complex was influenced by neighbors to the north at that time. Accordingly, Sutton and Gardener (2010) believe that Greven Knoll Phase I may have appeared as early as 9,400 YBP and lasted until about 4,000 YBP.

Greven Knoll Phase II is associated with a period between 4,000 and 3,000 YBP. Artifacts common to Greven Knoll Phase II include manos and metates, Elko points, core tools, and discoidals. Pestles and mortars are present; however, they are only represented in small numbers. Finally, there is an emphasis upon hunting and gathering for subsistence (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

Greven Knoll Phase III includes manos, metates, Elko points, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, and discoidals. Again, small numbers of mortars and pestles are present. Greven Knoll Phase III spans from approximately 3,000 to 1,000 YBP and shows a reliance upon seeds and yucca. Hunting is still important, but bones seem to have been processed to obtain bone grease more often in this later phase (Sutton and Gardener 2010:8).

The shifts in food processing technologies during each of these phases indicate a change in subsistence strategies; although people were still hunting for large game, plant-based foods eventually became the primary dietary resource (Sutton 2011a). Sutton's (2011b) argument posits that the development of mortars and pestles during the middle Holocene can be attributed to the year-round exploitation of acorns as a main dietary provision. Additionally, the warmer and drier climate may have been responsible for groups from the east moving toward coastal populations, which is archaeologically represented by the interchange of coastal and eastern cultural traits (Sutton 2011a).

2.3.4 Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Many Luiseño hold the world view that as a population they were created in southern California; however, archaeological and anthropological data proposes a scientific/archaeological perspective. Archaeological and anthropological evidence suggests that at approximately 1,350 YBP, Takic-speaking groups from the Great Basin region moved into Riverside County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. An analysis of the Takic expansion by Sutton (2009) indicates that inland southern California was occupied by "proto-Yuman" populations before 1,000 YBP. The comprehensive, multi-phase model offered by Sutton (2009) employs linguistic, ethnographic, archaeological, and biological data to solidify a reasonable argument for population replacement of Takic groups to the north by Penutians (Laylander 1985). As a result, it is believed that Takic expansion occurred starting around 3,500 YBP moving toward southern California, with the Gabrielino language diffusing south into neighboring Yuman (Hokan) groups around 1,500 to 1,000 YBP, possibly resulting in the Luiseño dialect.

Based upon Sutton's model, the final Takic expansion would not have occurred until about 1,000 YBP, resulting in Vanyume, Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeño dialects. The model suggests that the Luiseño did not simply replace Hokan speakers, but were rather a northern San Diego County/southern Riverside County Yuman population who adopted the Takic language. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far-reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

2.3.5 Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence indicates that three Takic-speaking groups occupied portions of Riverside County: the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Luiseño. The geographic boundaries between these groups in pre- and proto-historic times are difficult to place, but the project is located well within the borders of ethnographic Luiseño territory. This group was a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from Archaic Period peoples. These distinctions include cremation of the dead, the use of the bow and arrow, and exploitation of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Luiseño made use of available marine resources by fishing and collecting mollusks for food. Seasonally available terrestrial resources, including acorns and game, were also sources of nourishment for Luiseño groups. Elaborate kinship and clan systems between the Luiseño and other groups facilitated a wide-reaching trade network that included trade of Obsidian Butte obsidian and other resources from the eastern deserts, as well as steatite from the Channel Islands.

According to Charles Handley (1967), the primary settlements of Late Prehistoric Luiseño Indians in the San Jacinto Plain were represented by Ivah and Soboba near Soboba Springs, Jusipah near the town of San Jacinto, Ararah in Webster's Canyon en route to Idyllwild, Pahsitha near Big Springs Ranch southeast of Hemet, and Corova in Castillo Canyon. These locations share features such as the availability of food and water resources. Features of this land use include petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as widespread milling, which is evident in bedrock and portable implements. Groups in the vicinity of the project site, neighboring the Luiseño, include the Cahuilla and the Gabrielino. Ethnographic data for the three groups is presented below.

Luiseño: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Ranges mountains at San Jacinto (including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north), on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño were a Takic-speaking people more closely related linguistically and ethnographically to the Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Cupeño to the north and east rather than the Kumeyaay who occupied territory to the south. The Luiseño differed from their neighboring Takic speakers in having an extensive proliferation of social statuses, a system of ruling families that provided ethnic cohesion within the territory, a distinct worldview that stemmed from the use of datura (a hallucinogen), and an elaborate religion that included the creation of sacred sand paintings depicting the deity Chingichngish (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Luiseño occupied sedentary villages most often located in sheltered areas in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were located near water sources to facilitate acorn leaching and in areas that offered thermal and defensive protection. Villages were composed of areas that were publicly and privately (by family) owned. Publicly owned areas included trails, temporary campsites, hunting areas, and quarry sites. Inland groups had fishing and gathering sites along the coast that were intensively used from January to March when inland food resources were scarce. During October and November, most of the village would relocate to mountain oak groves to harvest acorns. The Luiseño remained at village sites for the remainder of the year, where food resources were within a day's travel (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The most important food source for the Luiseño was the acorn, six different species of which were used (*Quercus californica, Quercus agrifolia, Quercus chrysolepis, Quercus dumosa, Quercus engelmannii,* and *Quercus wislizenii*). Seeds, particularly of grasses, flowering plants, and mints, were also heavily exploited. Seed-bearing species were encouraged through controlled burns, which were conducted at least every third year. A variety of other stems, leaves, shoots, bulbs, roots, and fruits were also collected. Hunting augmented this vegetal diet. Animal species

taken included deer, rabbit, hare, woodrat, ground squirrel, antelope, quail, duck, freshwater fish from mountain streams, marine mammals, and other sea creatures such as fish, crustaceans, and mollusks (particularly abalone, or *Haliotis* sp.). In addition, a variety of snakes, small birds, and rodents were eaten (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

Social groups within the Luiseño nation consisted of patrilinear families or clans, which were politically and economically autonomous. Several clans comprised a religious party, or nota, which was headed by a chief who organized ceremonies and controlled economics and warfare. The chief had assistants who specialized in particular aspects of ceremonial or environmental knowledge and who, with the chief, were part of a religion-based social group with special access to supernatural power, particularly that of Chingichngish. The positions of chief and assistants were hereditary, and the complexity and multiplicity of these specialists' roles likely increased in coastal and larger inland villages (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976; Strong 1929).

Marriages were arranged by the parents, often made to forge alliances between lineages. Useful alliances included those between groups of differing ecological niches and those that resulted in territorial expansion. Residence was patrilocal (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Women were primarily responsible for plant gathering and men principally hunted, although, at times, particularly during acorn and marine mollusk harvests, there was no division of labor. Elderly women cared for children and elderly men participated in rituals, ceremonies, and political affairs. They were also responsible for manufacturing hunting and ritual implements. Children were taught subsistence skills at the earliest age possible (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

House structures were conical, partially subterranean, and thatched with reeds, brush, or bark. Ramadas were rectangular, protected workplaces for domestic chores such as cooking. Ceremonial sweathouses were important in purification rituals; these were round and partially subterranean thatched structures covered with a layer of mud. Another ceremonial structure was the wámkis (located in the center of the village, serving as the place of rituals), where sand paintings and other rituals associated with the Chingichngish religious group were performed (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

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

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

The Luiseño had a well-developed basket industry. Baskets were used in resource gathering, food preparation, storage, and food serving. Ceramic containers were shaped by paddle and anvil and fired in shallow, open pits to be used for food storage, cooking, and serving. Other utensils included wood implements, steatite bowls, and ground stone manos, metates, mortars, and pestles (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). Additional tools such as knives, scrapers, choppers, awls, and drills were also used. Shamanistic items include soapstone or clay smoking pipes and crystals made of quartz or tourmaline (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish religious group of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and also afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned and areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Cahuilla's use of plant resources is well documented. Plant foods harvested by the Cahuilla included valley oak acorns and single-leaf pinyon pine nuts. Other important plant species included bean and screw mesquite, agave, Mohave yucca, cacti, palm, chia, quail brush, yellowray goldfield, goosefoot, manzanita, catsclaw, desert lily, mariposa lily, and a number of other species such as grass seed. A number of agricultural domesticates were acquired from the

Colorado River tribes including corn, bean, squash, and melon grown in limited amounts. Animal species taken included deer, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, rabbit, hare, rat, quail, dove, duck, roadrunner, and a variety of rodents, reptiles, fish, and insects (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The Cahuilla was not a political nation, but rather a cultural nationality with a common language. Two non-political, non-territorial patrimoieties were recognized: the Wildcats (túktem) and the Coyotes (?ístam). Lineage and kinship were memorized at a young age among the Cahuilla, providing a backdrop for political relationships. Clans were composed of three to 10 lineages; each lineage owned a village site and specific resource areas. Lineages within a clan cooperated in subsistence activities, defense, and rituals (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

A system of ceremonial hierarchy operated within each lineage. The hierarchy included the lineage leader, who was responsible for leading subsistence activities, guarding the sacred bundle, and negotiating with other lineage leaders in matters concerning land use, boundary disputes, marriage arrangements, trade, warfare, and ceremonies. The ceremonial assistant to the lineage leader was responsible for organizing ceremonies. A ceremonial singer possessed and performed songs at rituals and trained assistant singers. The shaman cured illnesses through supernatural powers, controlled natural phenomena, and was the guardian of ceremonies, keeping evil spirits away. The diviner was responsible for finding lost objects, telling future events, and locating game and other food resources. Doctors were usually older women who cured various ailments and illnesses with their knowledge of medicinal herbs. Finally, certain Cahuilla specialized as traders, who ranged as far west as Santa Catalina and as far east as the Gila River (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were arranged by parents from opposite moieties. When a child was born, an alliance formed between the families, which included frequent reciprocal exchanges. The Cahuilla kinship system extended to relatives within five generations. Important economic decisions, primarily the distribution of goods, operated within this kinship system (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Cahuilla houses were dome-shaped or rectangular, thatched structures. The home of the lineage leader was the largest, located near the ceremonial house with the best access to water. Other structures within the village included the men's sweathouse and granaries (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla clothing, like other groups in the area, was minimal. Men typically wore a loincloth and sandals; women wore skirts made from mesquite bark, animal skin, or tules. Babies wore mesquite bark diapers. Rabbit skin cloaks were worn in cold weather (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, throwing sticks, and clubs. Grinding

tools used in food processing included manos, metates, and wood mortars. The Cahuilla were known to use long grinding implements made from wood to process mesquite beans; the mortar was typically a hollowed log buried in the ground. Other tools included steatite arrow shaft straighteners (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbrush. Different species and leaves were chosen for different colors in the basket design. Coiled-ware baskets were either flat (for plates, trays, or winnowing), bowl-shaped (for food serving), deep, inverted, and cone-shaped (for transporting), or rounded and flat-bottomed for storing utensils and personal items (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla pottery was made from a thin, red-colored ceramic ware that was often painted and incised. Four basic vessel types are known for the Cahuilla: small-mouthed jars, cooking pots, bowls, and dishes. Additionally, smoking pipes and flutes were fashioned from ceramic (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino: An Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspective

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Subsistence and Settlement

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and occupied smaller resource-gathering camps at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams and in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray and shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin and porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species,

purple sea urchin, and mollusks, such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and numerous snake species (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Social Organization

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Material Culture

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a yuvar, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal; men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain,

yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976).

2.3.6 Ethnohistoric Period (1769 to Present)

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the region that includes the project began with the Spanish

colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonization the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Up until this time, the only known way to feasibly travel from Sonora to Alta California was by sea. In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, an army captain at Tubac, requested and was given permission by the governor of the Mexican State of Sonora to establish an overland route from Sonora to Monterey (Chapman 1921). In doing so, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through Riverside County and described the area in writing for the first time (Caughey 1970; Chapman 1921). In 1797, Father Presidente Lausen (of Mission San Diego de Alcalá), Father Norberto de Santiago, and Corporal Pedro Lisalde (of Mission San Juan Capistrano) led an expedition through southwestern Riverside County in search of a new mission site to establish a presence between San Diego and San Juan Capistrano (Engelhardt 1921). Their efforts ultimately resulted in the establishment of Mission San Luis Rey in Oceanside, California.

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked on a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the

establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as "ranchos," covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines,

business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry established during the earlier rancho period. However, by 1859, the first United States Post Office in what would eventually become Riverside County was set up at John Magee's store on the Temecula Rancho (Gunther 1984).

During the same decade, circa 1852, the Native Americans of southern Riverside County, including the Luiseño and the Cahuilla, thought they had signed a treaty resulting in their ownership of all lands from Temecula to Aguanga east to the desert, including the San Jacinto Valley and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Temecula Treaty also included food and clothing provisions for the Native Americans. However, Congress never ratified these treaties, and the promise of one large reservation was rescinded (Brigandi 1998).

With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1869, southern California saw its first major population expansion. The population boom continued circa 1874 with the completion of connections between the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento to the transcontinental Central Pacific Railroad in Los Angeles (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). The population influx brought farmers, land speculators, and prospective developers to the region. As the Jurupa area became more and more populated, circa 1870, Judge John Wesley North and a group of associates founded the city of Riverside on part of the former rancho.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian naval orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

Shortly thereafter, with the start of World War I, the United States began to develop a military presence in Riverside County with the construction of March Air Reserve Base. During World War II, Camp Haan and Camp Anza were constructed in what is now the current location of the National Veteran's Cemetery. In the decades that followed, populations spread throughout the county into Lake Elsinore, Corona, Norco, Murrieta, and Wildomar. However, a significant portion of the county remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. Following the 1970s, Riverside saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, more than doubling the population of the county with a population of over 1.3 million residents

(Patterson 1971).

2.3.7 General History of the City of Riverside

The city of Riverside was officially formed in 1870, primarily as a result of the vision of Judge John Wesley North. North and a group of investors formed the Southern California Colony Association in hopes of founding a viable agricultural colony in Southern California (Patterson 1971). Although initially focused on the Los Angeles region, their gaze shifted to the banks of the Santa Ana River in the Jurupa Rancho where land was readily available for purchase from the California Silk Association (Stonehouse 1965). North became part of the community, providing the initial survey of the new colony as well as helping to facilitate its overall development. Although the community was originally dubbed "Yurupa," the moniker was revised to "Riverside" at the close of 1870 (Stonehouse 1965; Patterson 1971). North had originally envisioned a diversified farming community growing a wide range of produce (*i.e.* "oranges, lemons, figs, English walnuts, olives, almonds, raisin grapes, wine grapes, peanuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum and sugar beets" [Stonehouse 1965]), but the drive of the citrus industry by the 1880s and the introduction of the naval orange would eventually lead to a more citrus-focused industry in Riverside.

The expansion of the citrus industry in Riverside would have never been possible without the canal system, which was established in stages between 1870 and 1888. In an effort to feed the ever-growing citrus industry, the first of these irrigation projects was initiated by the Southern California Colony Association and the California Silk Association in 1870 (Bailey 1961). This first canal system was followed by additional canals developed by the Riverside Canal Company and the Riverside Water Company in 1886 (Bailey 1961). With the establishment of a third large canal (the Gage Canal) constructed between 1882 and 1888, a constant and reliable water source had been established, feeding some 20,000 acres of navel orange groves by 1885 (Guinn 1907; Brown 1985).

The growth of Riverside was further fueled by the development of the railroad system across the United States, giving Riverside the ability to ship citrus nationwide. As a result of the success of the navel orange, the establishment of canal systems, the advent of rail transportation, and the subsequent associated packing and cold storage industries, by 1885, Riverside had become the wealthiest city per capita in the United States (Patterson 1971).

In early 1917, the United States entered World War I, necessitating the construction of additional military bases across the country to facilitate the war efforts. Frank Miller, owner of the Mission Inn, and other Riverside residents successfully petitioned the United States government to expand Alessandro Flying Training Field, a nearby airstrip used by private pilots for cross-country flights, for military use (March Air Reserve Base 2010). "On March 20, 1918, Alessandro Flying Training Field became March Field, named in honor of Second Lieutenant Peyton C. March … who had been killed in a flying accident in Texas the previous month" (March Air Reserve Base 2010). However, March Field saw only limited use, as World War I ended on

November 11, 1918, shortly after the base was established (Patterson 1971). Between World War I and World War II, March Field was actively used for pilot training and tactical unit repair and activation (March Air Reserve Base 2010). With the advent of World War II, March Field grew in size and importance, housing troops from around the United States and further expanding the city's economy and population, with many service members choosing to settle in the city and the region in general. In 1941, March Field became March Army Air Field, in 1942, it became March Army Air Base, in 1947, it became March Army Air Force Base (to reflect the establishment of the United States Air Force), and in 1996, it became March Air Reserve Base (March Field Air Museum 2020). Although the official name changed multiple times, residents have continued to refer to it as "March Field" (Gunther 1984).

After the end of World War II, as with the rest of Riverside County, a significant portion of the city remained largely agricultural well into the 1970s. However, the city did enjoy some diversification with the introduction of a sizable manufacturing sector during this period. Following the 1970s, the city of Riverside and Riverside County as a whole saw a period of dramatic population increase as the result of new development, with the city growing to a population of over 300,000 residents by 2010 (United States Census 2010).

For the current project, historic aerial photographs show that region remained primarily agricultural until the mid-twentieth century when residential and commercial properties were developed within the general project vicinity. The subject property appears largely unmodified until the mid-twentieth century, as visible on the aerial photograph from 1966, when two structures appear in the relative center of the subject property. Building permits available online from the City of Riverside indicate that these structures were single-family residential buildings with addresses of 6874 and 6892 Arlington Avenue. According to the building permits, 6874 Arlington Avenue was constructed in 1947 for Max L. Drake, while 6892 Arlington Avenue was constructed in 1949 for Leonard R. Barth. Based upon aerial photographs, 6874 Arlington Avenue was demolished prior to 1994 while a demolition permit found online with the City of Riverside indicates 6892 Arlington Avenue was demolished in 1998. The property is currently vacant.

2.4 Research Goals

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the southeast portion of Riverside County. The scope of work for the archaeological program conducted for the 6902 Arlington Avenue Project included the survey of the 1.34-acre project and the subsequent review of cultural resources. Given the area involved and the narrow focus of the cultural resources study, the research design for this project was necessarily limited and general in nature. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of, significance of, and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the

role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although initial site evaluation investigations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The basic research effort employed for this project was focused upon the gathering of sufficient data to determine the boundaries of each resource, the depth, stratigraphy, and contents of any subsurface deposits, and the overall integrity of each site. Testing and recordation of the contents of each site would provide the basis to complete an analysis of spatial relationships of artifacts, features, and natural resources. For each site, this information ultimately forms the foundation to determine the cultural affiliation of the site, the period of occupation, site function, and potential to address more focused research questions. The following research questions take into account the size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

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

Data Needs

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

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

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

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The cultural resources program for the 6902 Arlington Avenue Project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the 1.34-acre project, and the preparation of a technical study. This archaeological study conformed to the City of Riverside's Cultural Resources Ordinance. Statutory requirements of CEQA and subsequent legislation (Section 15064.5) were followed in reviewing the significance evaluations of cultural resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Archaeological Records Search

A records search for the property from the EIC at UCR for one-mile surrounding the project was requested by BFSA on November 25, 2020. The City of Riverside Historic Preservation website and land patent records, held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and accessible through the BLM General Land Office (GLO) website, were also reviewed for pertinent project information. In addition, the BFSA research library was consulted for any relevant historical information.

3.2 Field Methodology

In accordance with City CEQA review requirements, an intensive archaeological reconnaissance was conducted that employed a series of parallel survey transects spaced at five-meter intervals to locate archaeological sites within the project site and impact area. The archaeological survey was conducted on November 27, 2020. The entire project site was covered by the survey process and photographs were taken to document project conditions during the survey (see Section 4.2). Ground visibility throughout the property ranged from good to excellent.

3.3 Report Preparation and Recordation

This report contains information regarding previous studies, statutory requirements for the project, a brief description of the setting, research methods employed, and the overall results of the survey. The report includes all appropriate illustrations and tabular information needed to make a complete and comprehensive presentation of these activities, including the methodologies employed and the personnel involved. A copy of this report will be placed at the EIC at UCR. Any newly recorded sites or sites requiring updated information will be recorded on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site forms, which will be filed with the EIC.

3.4 Native American Consultation

The analysis of nearby site components and artifacts did not indicate Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. In addition, BFSA requested a SLF

review by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project on November 25, 2020. The SLF search results did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter to request any relevant information concerning the property. This request is not part of any AB 52 Native American consultation. As of the date of this report, two responses have been received. The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians stated that the project is outside of their traditional use areas and that they have no specific archival information on the site indicating it may have Native American traditional cultural value. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

3.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Riverside County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in the City of Riverside policies (City of Riverside Municipal Code Title 20 [Cultural Resources Ordinance]) and CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. City of Riverside policies (City of Riverside Municipal Code Title 20 [Cultural Resources Ordinance]) also require potential "historical resources" identified within their jurisdiction to be evaluated under established criteria for listing on the NRHP. Provided below are the CEQA, City of Riverside, and NRHP criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

3.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

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

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural,

engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

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

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

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

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

a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of

the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

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

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

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

(d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

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

3.5.2 City of Riverside Cultural Resources Ordinance

City of Riverside City Landmark and Structure or Resource of Merit Criteria

The City of Riverside Cultural Resources Ordinance also includes evaluation criteria for local level evaluation of potential resources as a City Landmark and Structure or Resource of Merit. The procedures and criteria for City Landmark and Structure or Resource of Merit designation, as provided in Section 20.50.010 (U) of the Riverside Municipal Code, state that "any Improvement or Natural Feature that is an exceptional example of a historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains a high degree of integrity" may be designated as a City Landmark if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1) Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
2) Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
3) Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
4) Represents the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or important creative individual;
5) Embodies elements that possess high artistic values or represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
6) Reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning, or cultural landscape;
7) Is one of the last remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen; or
8) Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The criteria also state that "an Improvement or Natural Feature meeting one or more of the above criteria, yet not having the high degree of integrity to qualify as a Landmark, may qualify as a Structure or Resource of Merit." A Structure or Resource of Merit is defined as "any Improvement or Natural Feature which contributes to the broader understanding of the historical, archaeological, cultural, architectural, community, aesthetic or artistic heritage of the City, retains sufficient integrity, and:

1) Has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood community or of the city;
2) Is an example of a type of building which was once common but is now rare in its neighborhood, community, or area;
3) Is connected with a business or use which was once common but is now rare;
4) A Cultural Resource that could be eligible under Landmark Criteria no longer exhibiting a high level of integrity, however, retaining sufficient integrity to convey significance under one or more of the Landmark Criteria;
5) Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory; or
6) An improvement or resource that no longer exhibits the high degree of integrity sufficient for Landmark designation, yet still retains sufficient integrity under one or more of the Landmark criteria to convey cultural resource significance as a Structure or Resource of Merit (Ord. 7206 §24, 2013; Ord. 7108 §1, 2010).

National Register of Historic Places Criteria

City of Riverside policies also require that potential "historical resources" identified within their jurisdiction be evaluated for listing on the NRHP. The four primary evaluation criteria to determine a resource's eligibility to the NRHP, in accordance with the regulations outlined in 36 CFR 800, are identified by 36 CFR 60.4. Historic resource properties may be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP if they meet one or more of the following criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
(B) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

If a resource is determined to be not important under these criteria, it is assumed that the resource cannot be significantly impacted, and therefore, mitigation measures are not warranted. However, any resources found to be important according to these criteria must be assessed for project-related actions that could directly or indirectly impact such resources. Impacts that adversely affect important resources are considered to be significant impacts for which mitigating measures are warranted.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search was requested on November 25, 2020, from the EIC at UCR for the project and the surrounding area within a one-mile radius. Based upon the records search data, 24 previous studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the project, none of which cover any portion of the subject property. Further, 10 resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project (two prehistoric, seven historic, and one multi-component), none of which are within the boundaries of the subject property. To further assess the potential for the property to contain cultural resources, BFSA reviewed the following sources to facilitate a better assessment of the potential for cultural resources within the property:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Built Environment Resources Directory
- The 15' USGS *Riverside* topographic map (1901, 1911, 1927, 1939, 1959)
- Aerial photographs (1949 through 2020)
- City of Riverside Historic Preservation website
- City of Riverside online building permits

None of these sources identified any resources within the boundaries of the proposed project. The subject property is not situated within any of the City of Riverside's "Existing & Potential Historic Districts and Neighborhood Conservation Areas" (City of Riverside 2010). As previously stated, historic aerial imagery and building permits indicate that two single-family residential buildings (6874 and 6892 Arlington Avenue) were constructed on the property in the late 1940s. Based upon historic aerial photographs, the 6874 Arlington Avenue building was demolished prior to 1994, while the 6892 Arlington Avenue building was demolished in 1998 according to a demolition permit on file at the City of Riverside. Current aerial photographs indicate that the property has been vacant since the early 2000s.

Generally, prehistoric sites within the Riverside area are situated near sources of water and within the berock laden foothills. The current project does not contain any natural sources of water or bedrock outcrops and was developed during the late 1940s.

BFSA also requested a SLF review by the NAHC to determine if any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance are present within one mile of the project on November 25, 2020. The SLF search results did not indicate the presence of any sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the search radius. In accordance with the recommendations of the NAHC, BFSA contacted all Native American consultants listed in the NAHC response letter to request any relevant information concerning the property. This request is not part of any AB 52 Native American consultation. As of the date of

this report, two responses have been received. The Cabazon Band of Mission Indians stated that the project is outside of their traditional use areas and that they have no specific archival information on the site indicating it may have Native American traditional cultural value. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians stated that the project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

4.2 Results of the Cultural Resources Survey

Project Archaeologist Andrew Garrison conducted the field survey of the project on November 27, 2020. Overviews of the project are provided in Plates 4.2–1 and 4.2–2. The survey can be characterized as an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel survey transects spaced at approximately five-meter intervals. The topography of the property can be characterized as flat, having been previously developed and cleared during the mid- to late twentieth century. The entire project was accessible and visibility of the ground surface was good to excellent due to the limited amound of vegetation found within the subject property, which consists of primarily small pockets of native and non-native weeds and grasses. In addition, eucalyptus trees were present along the southern and eastern boundaries, Palo Verde trees were present within the relative center, and palm trees were present along the northern boundary.

The current survey of the project did not identify any archaeological sites or features within the subject property. Noted impacts to the property included a dirt and gravel parking area in the southeastern corner and small fragments of concrete and modern trash found primarily along the southern boundary of the project. No remants of the 1940s residences that once occupied the property were identified within the project. The results of the cultural resources survey indicate that no visible archaeological deposits or features exist on the property.



Plate 4.2–1: Overview of the project from the northwest corner, facing southeast.



Plate 4.2–2: Overview of the project from the southeast corner, facing northwest.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources survey for the 6902 Arlington Avenue Project was negative for the presence of archaeological sites. Additional research revealed that the subject property was developed in the mid-twentieth century and cleared prior to 2000. Therefore, the proposed development will not have any impact to any known resources. Based upon the results of the research and survey of the property, no cultural resources will be affected by development. Furthermore, based upon the prior development and subsequent clearing the subject property, there is little to no potential for archaeological deposits at this location. Therefore, no further cultural resource studies are required, and monitoring of grading is not recommended.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



September 5, 2024

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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

Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

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

Emerald Acres: Archaeological survey and testing program of 14 archaeological sites across 333 acres in the Winchester area of Riverside County (2000-2018).

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

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

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

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of

potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis;

authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reports/Papers

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

2019 Final Archaeological Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Westin Hotel and Timeshare Project, City of Carlsbad, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Altair Project, City of Temecula, California.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Family Dollar Mecca Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Westlake Project (TM 33267), City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Project, Perris, California.

2019 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the South Milliken Distribution Center Project, City of Eastvale, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Class III Section 106 (NHPA) Study for the Perris Valley Storm Drain Channel Widening Project, Perris, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Menifee Gateway Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California.

2019 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Atwell Phase 1A Project (formerly Butterfield Specific Plan), City of Banning, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Val Verde Logistics Center Project, Riverside County, California.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Santa Gertrudis Creek Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail Extension and Interconnect Project, City of Temecula, Riverside County, California.

2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

2018 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historical Resources Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, County of San Diego.

2018 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Citracado Business Park West Project, City of Escondido.

2018 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Uptown Bressi Ranch Project, Carlsbad.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the South Pointe Banning Project, CUP 180010, Riverside County, California.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Stedman Residence Project, 9030 La Jolla Shores Lane, La Jolla, California 92037.

2018 Historic Resources Interim Monitoring Reports No. 1 through 4 for the LADOT Bus Maintenance and CNG Fueling Facility, Los Angeles.

2018 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Emerald Acres Project, Winchester, Riverside County.

2018 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Green Dragon Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Moxy Hotel Project, San Diego, California.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Bayside Fire Station, City of San Diego.

2017 Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Ballpark Village Project, City of San Diego.

2017 Historical Resource Research Report for the Herbert and Alexina Childs/Thomas L. Shepherd House, 210 Westbourne Street, La Jolla, California 92037.

2017 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Alberhill Ranch Specific Plan Amendment No. 3.1 Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California.

2017 A Cultural Resources Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Golden City Project, Tracts 28532-1, -2, -3, -4, and -5, and Tract 34445, City of Murrieta, California.

2016 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Blue Sky San Diego Project, City of San Diego.

2016 Historic Resource Research Report for the Midway Postal Service and Distribution Center, 2535 Midway Drive, San Diego, California 92138.

2016 Results of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Amitai Residence Project, 2514 Ellentown Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2016 Historic American Buildings Survey, Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena.

2015 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Safari Highlands Ranch Project, City of Escondido, County of San Diego.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels II Project, Planning Case No. 36962, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Decker Parcels I Project, Planning Case No. 36950, Riverside County, California.

2015 Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California.

2015 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Woodward Street Senior Housing Project, City of San Marcos, California (APN 218-120-31).

2015 An Updated Cultural Resource Survey for the Box Springs Project (TR 33410), APNs 255-230-010, 255-240-005, 255-240-006, and Portions of 257-180-004, 257-180-005, and 257-180-006.

2015 A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Report for the Lake Ranch Project, TR 36730, Riverside County, California.

2015 A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Munro Valley Solar Project, Inyo County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Diamond Valley Solar Project, Community of Winchester, County of Riverside.

2014 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance for the Proposed Saddleback Estates Project, Riverside County, California.

2014 A Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Report for RIV-8137 at the Toscana Project, TR 36593, Riverside County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Estates at Del Mar Project, City of Del Mar, San Diego, California (TTM 14-001).

2014 Cultural Resources Study for the Aliso Canyon Major Subdivision Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California.

2014 Cultural Resources Due Diligence Assessment of the Ocean Colony Project, City of Encinitas.

2014 A Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the Citrus Heights II Project, TTM 36475, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for the Modular Logistics Center, Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Ivey Ranch Project, Thousand Palms, Riverside County, California.

2013 Cultural Resources Report for the Emerald Acres Project, Riverside County, California.

2013 A Cultural Resources Records Search and Review for the Pala Del Norte Conservation Bank Project, San Diego County, California.

2013 An Updated Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Tentative Tract Maps 36484 and 36485, Audie Murphy Ranch, City of Menifee, County of Riverside.

2013 El Centro Town Center Industrial Development Project (EDA Grant No. 07-01-06386); Result of Cultural Resource Monitoring.

2013 Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Renda Residence Project, 9521 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California.

2013 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Ballpark Village Project, San Diego, California.

2013 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation Program, San Clemente Senior Housing Project, 2350 South El Camino Real, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California (CUP No. 06-065; APN-060-032-04).

2012 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Los Peñasquitos Recycled Water Pipeline.

2012 Cultural Resources Report for Menifee Heights (Tract 32277).

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence at 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2012 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Payan Property Project, San Diego, California.

2012 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Rieger Residence, 13707 Durango Drive, Del Mar, California 92014, APN 300-369-49.

2011 Mission Ranch Project (TM 5290-1/MUP P87-036W3): Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring During Mass Grading.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1887 Viking Way Project, La Jolla, California.

2011 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 714 Project.

2011 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the 10th Avenue Parking Lot Project, City of San Diego, California (APNs 534-194-02 and 03).

2011 Archaeological Survey of the Pelberg Residence for a Bulletin 560 Permit Application; 8335 Camino Del Oro; La Jolla, California 92037 APN 346-162-01-00.

2011 A Cultural Resources Survey Update and Evaluation for the Robertson Ranch West Project and an Evaluation of National Register Eligibility of Archaeological sites for Sites for Section 106 Review (NHPA).

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 43rd and Logan Project.

2011 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 682 M Project, City of San Diego Project #174116.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Nooren Residence Project, 8001 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, California, Project No. 226965.

2011 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Keating Residence Project, 9633 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037.

2010 Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego; APNs 535-365-01, 535-365-02 and 535-392-05 through 535-392-07.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Sewer and Water Group 772 Project, San Diego, California, W.O. Nos. 187861 and 178351.

2010 Pottery Canyon Site Archaeological Evaluation Project, City of San Diego, California, Contract No. H105126.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Racetrack View Drive

Project, San Diego, California; Project No. 163216.

2010 A Historical Evaluation of Structures on the Butterfield Trails Property.

2010 Historic Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 1761 Haydn Drive, Encinitas, California (APN

260-276-07-00).

2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Heller/Nguyen Project, TPM 06-01, Poway, California.

2010 Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Program for the Sunday Drive Parcel Project, San Diego County, California, APN 189-281-14.

2010 Archaeological Resource Report Form: Mitigation Monitoring of the Emergency Garnet Avenue Storm Drain Replacement Project, San Diego, California, Project No. B10062

2010 An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project

2009 Cultural Resource Assessment of the North Ocean Beach Gateway Project City of San Diego #64A-003A; Project #154116.

2009 Archaeological Constraints Study of the Morgan Valley Wind Assessment Project, Lake County, California.

2008 Results of an Archaeological Review of the Helen Park Lane 3.1-acre Property (APN 314-561-31), Poway, California.

2008 Archaeological Letter Report for a Phase I Archaeological Assessment of the Valley Park Condominium Project, Ramona, California; APN 282-262-75-00.

2007 Archaeology at the Ballpark. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California. Submitted to the Centre City Development Corporation.

2007 Result of an Archaeological Survey for the Villages at Promenade Project (APNs 115-180-007-3,115-180-049-1, 115-180-042-4, 115-180-047-9) in the City of Corona, Riverside County.

2007 Monitoring Results for the Capping of Site CA-SDI-6038/SDM-W-5517 within the Katzer Jamul Center Project; P00-017.

2006 Archaeological Assessment for The Johnson Project (APN 322-011-10), Poway, California.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the El Camino Del Teatro Accelerated Sewer Replacement Project (Bid No. K041364; WO # 177741; CIP # 46-610.6.

2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Baltazar Draper Avenue Project (Project No. 15857; APN: 351-040-09).

2004 TM 5325 ER #03-14-043 Cultural Resources.

2004 An Archaeological Survey and an Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Salt Creek Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Assessment for the Hidden Meadows Project, San Diego County, TM 5174, Log No. 99-08-033. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 An Archaeological Survey for the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Manchester Estates Project, Coastal Development Permit #02-009, Encinitas, California. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Archaeological Monitoring of Geological Testing Cores at the Pacific Beach Christian Church Project. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 San Juan Creek Drilling Archaeological Monitoring. Report on file at Brian F. Smith and Associates.

2003 Evaluation of Archaeological Resources Within the Spring Canyon Biological Mitigation Area, Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Audie Murphy Ranch Project (et al.). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Results of an Archaeological Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 A Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Robertson Ranch Project, City of Carlsbad. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-7976 for the Eastlake III Woods Project, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2002 An Archaeological/Historical Study for Tract No. 29777, Menifee West GPA Project, Perris Valley, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

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

2001 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Moore Property, Poway. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program at the Water and Sewer Group Job 530A, Old Town San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the High Desert Water District Recharge Site 6 Project, Yucca Valley. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-13,864 at the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2001 A Cultural Resources Survey and Site Evaluations at the Stewart Subdivision Project, Moreno Valley, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, French Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at The TPM#24003–Lawson Valley Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Archaeological Mitigation of Impacts to Prehistoric Site SDI-5326 at the Westview High School Project for the Poway Unified School District. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological/Historical Study for the Menifee Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Bernardo Mountain Project, Escondido, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Nextel Black Mountain Road Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Rancho Vista Project, 740 Hilltop Drive, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the Poway Creek Project, Poway, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Cultural Resource Survey and Geotechnical Monitoring for the Mohyi Residence Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Prewitt/Schmucker/Cavadias Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Salvage Excavations at Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project, Carlsbad, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 A Report for an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village Two SPA, Chula Vista, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 An Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, County of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

2000 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Resource for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization and Immigration Service Border Road, Fence, and Lighting Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey of the Home Creek Village Project, 4600 Block of Home Avenue, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Sgobassi Lot Split, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Otay Ranch Village 11 Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological/Historical Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for The Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of a Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1999 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation for the Anthony's Pizza Acquisition Project in Ocean Beach, City of San Diego (with L. Pierson and B. Smith). Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1996 An Archaeological Testing Program for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of a Cultural Resources Study for the 4S Ranch. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1995 Results of an Archaeological Evaluation of Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Corridor for the San Elijo Water Reclamation System. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1994 Results of the Cultural Resources Mitigation Programs at Sites SDI-11,044/H and SDI-12,038 at the Salt Creek Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1993 Results of an Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Stallion Oaks Ranch Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1992 Results of an Archaeological Survey and the Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Ely Lot Split Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

1991 The Results of an Archaeological Study for the Walton Development Group Project. Brian F. Smith and Associates, San Diego, California.

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Senior Project Archaeologist

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Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Senior Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

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

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

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

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

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

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

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

Reports/Papers

2019 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pipeline Rehabilitation AP-1 Project, City of San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the Pioneer Redlands Project, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resource Report for the U.S. Allied Carriers Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Go Fresh Gas Station Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Barnaba Soccer Fields and Event Space Project, San Diego County, California.

2019 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 2608 South Escondido Boulevard Project, City of Escondido. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Quail Ridge Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Eastvale Self Storage Project, Eastvale, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Dudley Pomona Project, Pomona, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IDI Rider 2 & 4 High Cube Warehouses and PVSD Channel Improvement Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the IPT Perris DC III Western/Nandina Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Commercial/Retail NWC Mountain and Lake Streets Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Twin Channel Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the 10407 Elm Avenue Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Olivenhain Apartments Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Sanctuary Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Borrego Springs 141 Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Natwar Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Morningstar Marguerite Project, Mission Viejo, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Anza Baptist Church Project, Riverside County. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Inland Propane Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the First Industrial Wilson Avenue Project, Perris, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Class III Historic Resource Study for Phase 2 of the Atwell Project for Section 106 Compliance, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hanna Banning Project, Banning, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resources Negative Findings for the SNC Mixed Use Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resources Study for the Perrin Oak Ranch Winery Project, San Diego County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stemley 42nd Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 320 West Cedar Street Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the 8352 La Jolla Shores Drive Project, San Diego, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of APNs 316-210-032 and -033, City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Cultural Resources Assessment for TR 37177, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Jefferson & Ivy Project, City of Murrieta, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Nuevo Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Westmont Project, Encinitas, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment for TTM 31810 (42.42 acres) Predico Properties Olive Grove Project. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: All Star Super Storage City of Menifee Project, 2015-156. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of

Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2015 Class III Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Survey for The Lynx Cat Granite Quarry and Water Valley Road Widening Project County of San Bernardino, California, Near the Community of Hinkley. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Phase I: Cultural Resource Survey of the South West Quadrant of Fairview Park, Costa Mesa. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2010 Phase II Cultural Resources Report Site CA-RIV-2160 PM No. 35164. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

2009 Riverside Modernism Context Survey, contributing author. Available online at the City of Riverside.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2015 "Successive Cultural Phasing Of Prehistoric Northern Orange County, California." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Southern California Cogged Stone Replication: Experimentation and Results." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Prehistoric House Keeping: Lithic Analysis of an Intermediate Horizon House Pit." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Pits and Privies: The Use and Disposal of Artifacts from Historic Los Angeles." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Redding, California.

2015 "Grooving in the Past: A Demonstration of the Manufacturing of OGR beads and a look at Past SRS, Inc. Replicative Studies." Demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the January meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2014 "From Artifact to Replication: Examining *Olivella* Grooved Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2012 "Expedient Flaked Tools from Bolsa Chica: Exploring the Lithic Technological Organization." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Utilitarian and Ceremonial Ground Stone Production at Bolsa Chica Identified Through Production Tools." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2012 "Connecting Production Industries at Bolsa Chica: Lithic Reduction and Bead Manufacturing." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

2011 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Four: Mesa Production Industries. Co-presenter at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

2011 "Hammerstones from Bolsa Chica and Their Relationship towards Site Interpretation." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

2011 "Exploring Bipolar Reduction at Bolsa Chica: Debitage Analysis and Replication." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Rohnert Park, California.

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)