

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE WEST BOBIER DRIVE PROJECT

CITY OF VISTA, CALIFORNIA

APN 161-030-07

Submitted to:

City of Vista
200 Civic Center Drive
Vista, California 92084

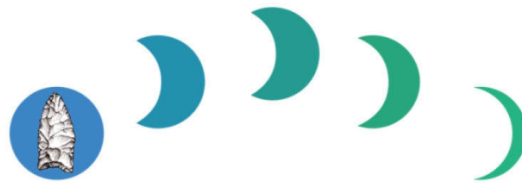
Prepared for:

SWS Engineering
1635 Lake San Marcos, Suite 200
San Marcos, California 92078

Prepared by:

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

September 13, 2024



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Archaeological Database Information

Author: Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

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

Report Date: September 13, 2024

Report Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report for the West Bobier Drive
Project, City of Vista, California (APN 161-030-07)

Prepared for: SWS Engineering
1635 Lake San Marcos, Suite 200
San Marcos, California 92078

Submitted to: BFSA Environmental Services,
a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064

USGS Quadrangle: Section 33, Township 11 South, Range 4 West of the *San Luis
Rey, California* (7.5-minute) Quadrangle

Study Area: Approximately 1.7 acres

Key Words: Archaeological survey; USGS *San Luis Rey, California*
Quadrangle (7.5-minute); Site SDI-5345; not CRHR-eligible;
monitoring of grading recommended.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT	1.0-1
2.0 INTRODUCTION	2.0-1
3.0 PROJECT SETTING	3.0-1
3.1 Natural Setting	3.0-1
3.1.1 Geology	3.0-1
3.1.2 Biology	3.0-1
3.2 Cultural Setting	3.0-2
3.2.1 Paleoenvironment	3.0-2
3.2.2 Prehistory	3.0-3
3.2.3 History	3.0-5
3.2.4 General History of the City of Vista	3.0-7
4.0 METHODOLOGY	4.0-1
4.1 Archaeological Records Search	4.0-1
4.2 Field Methodology	4.0-1
4.3 Report Preparation and Recordation	4.0-1
4.4 Native American Consultation	4.0-2
4.5 Applicable Regulations	4.0-2
4.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act	4.0-2
5.0 RESULTS	5.0-1
5.1 Records Search Results	5.0-1
5.2 Field Investigation	5.0-3
6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS	6.0-1
7.0 PERSONNEL	7.0-1
8.0 CERTIFICATION	8.0-1
9.0 REFERENCES CITED	9.0-1

Appendices

Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel

Appendix B – Site Record Form Update

Appendix C – Archaeological Records Search Results*

Appendix D – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*

Appendix E – Confidential Maps*

**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 2.0–1 General Location Map	2.0–2
Figure 2.0–2 Project Location Map.....	2.0–3
Figure 2.0–3 Project Development Map	2.0–4
Figure 5.2–1 Cultural Resource Location Map*	5.0–9
Figure 5.2–2 Feature Location Map*	5.0–10
Figure 6.0–1 Site SDI-5345 on Project Development Map*	6.0–2

**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Plates

<u>Plate</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 5.2–1 Overview of the subject property, facing north	5.0–4
Plate 5.2–2 Overview of the subject property, facing south	5.0–4
Plate 5.2–3 Overview of the subject property, facing northwest.....	5.0–5
Plate 5.2–4 Overview of the remnant driveway, facing northeast.....	5.0–5
Plate 5.2–5 Overview of BMF 1, facing northwest	5.0–6
Plate 5.2–6 Closeup of BMF 1, facing west	5.0–7
Plate 5.2–7 Overview of BMF 2, facing northeast	5.0–7
Plate 5.2–8 Closeup of BMF 2, facing northeast	5.0–8

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 5.1–1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a One-Half-Mile Radius of the Project.....	5.0–1
Table 5.1–2 Archaeological Studies Mapped by the SCIC Overlapping the Project	5.0–2

1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from the applicant, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the West Bobier Drive Project in the city of Vista, San Diego County, California. The assessment was conducted as part of the environmental clearance required for the proposed grading associated with the residential subdivision of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 161-030-07. The evaluation program was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 15064.5, and the City of Vista's cultural resource guidelines to determine the presence of any archaeological or historic resources that would be affected by the proposed project and whether these resources meet the eligibility requirements for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

A records search was reviewed from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) to identify previously discovered archaeological sites in the project area, and a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to list potentially sacred or ceremonial sites or landforms on or near the project. The SCIC records search identified one previously recorded resource within the property (prehistoric bedrock milling site SDI-5345). Site SDI-5345 was originally recorded within what is now West Bobier Drive, as well as on the north and south side of the current street alignment. In 1978, Site SDI-5345 was subjected to testing and found not eligible for the CRHR and most of the previously recorded bedrock milling features have destroyed by development (Chace 1978; Giletti and Robbins-Wade 2008; Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2013).

BFSA Director of Field Operations Clarence L. Hoff, under the direction of Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, conducted the archaeological survey of the project on August 27, 2024. During the survey, signs of the past development and clearing of the property were noted, while ground visibility was at times limited by vegetation and past disturbances. Previously, the property had contained two structures, likely a residence and an ancillary structure. Both structures were removed between 2008 and 2009. No new cultural resources or any artifacts associated with Site SDI-5345 were identified during the survey. Two previously recorded bedrock milling features (BMF 1 and BMF 2) associated with Site SDI-5345 were located within the subject property. No associated artifacts were observed, and prior testing and evaluation have already determined that the site is not eligible for the CRHR. Therefore, the resource is not considered a Historical Resource under CEQA criteria and impacts associated with the proposed project are not considered significant. Although Site SDI-5345 is not eligible for the CRHR, due to prior impacts to the property, and because the ground visibility was, at times, limited during the survey, it is recommended that the project be conditioned with archaeological and Native American monitoring during grading of the subject property. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCIC at SDSU. All notes and other materials related to this project will be curated at the BFSA archaeological laboratory in Poway, California.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

BFSA conducted the Phase I cultural resources survey for the West Bobier Drive Project in response to a requirement by the City of Vista for an environmental assessment of a proposed residential development in conformance with CEQA and the City's environmental guidelines. The project is located southeast of the intersection of West Bobier Drive and Sports Park Way, within the city of Vista, San Diego County, California (Figure 2.0–1). The proposed project includes the development of an approximately 1.7-acre property (APN 161-030-07) located within Section 13, Township 11 South, Range 4 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Luis Rey, California* (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle (Figure 2.0–2). The proposed project includes the grading of the subject property for a residential development, along with associated infrastructure (Figure 2.0–3).

The decision to request this investigation was based upon the cultural resource sensitivity of the locality, as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which, in the San Diego County area, are focused around freshwater resources and a food supply. An archaeological records search for the project was conducted at the SCIC at SDSU. The records search identified one previously recorded resource within the property (prehistoric bedrock milling site SDI-5345). Site SDI-5345 was originally recorded within what is now West Bobier Drive as well on the north and south side of the current street alignment. The records search also identified four previous studies overlapping the subject property (Chace 1978, Marben-Laird Associates 1987; Rosenberg et al. 2007; Giletti and Robbins-Wade 2008). As a result, Site SDI-5345 has been subjected to previous testing and found not eligible for the CRHR, with most of the previously recorded bedrock milling features being destroyed by development (Chace 1978, Giletti and Robbins-Wade 2008; Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2013). The records search results are discussed in detail in Section 5.1.

Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, directed the cultural resources study for the project. On August 27, 2024, Clarence L. Hoff, BFSA Director of Field Operations, conducted the survey. The survey was conducted in 10-meter interval transects. No previously unidentified resources were identified during the survey. Two bedrock milling features associated with Site SDI-5345, and previously documented by Giletti and Robbins-Wade (2008), were located within the property. However, no associated artifacts were identified and the site has already been evaluated as not CRHR-eligible.

Project Archaeologist Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA, prepared the technical report. Emily T. Soong developed the graphics and Shawna M. Krystek conducted technical editing and report production. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.



Figure 2.0-1
General Location Map
 The West Bobier Drive Project
 Esri World Topographic Map

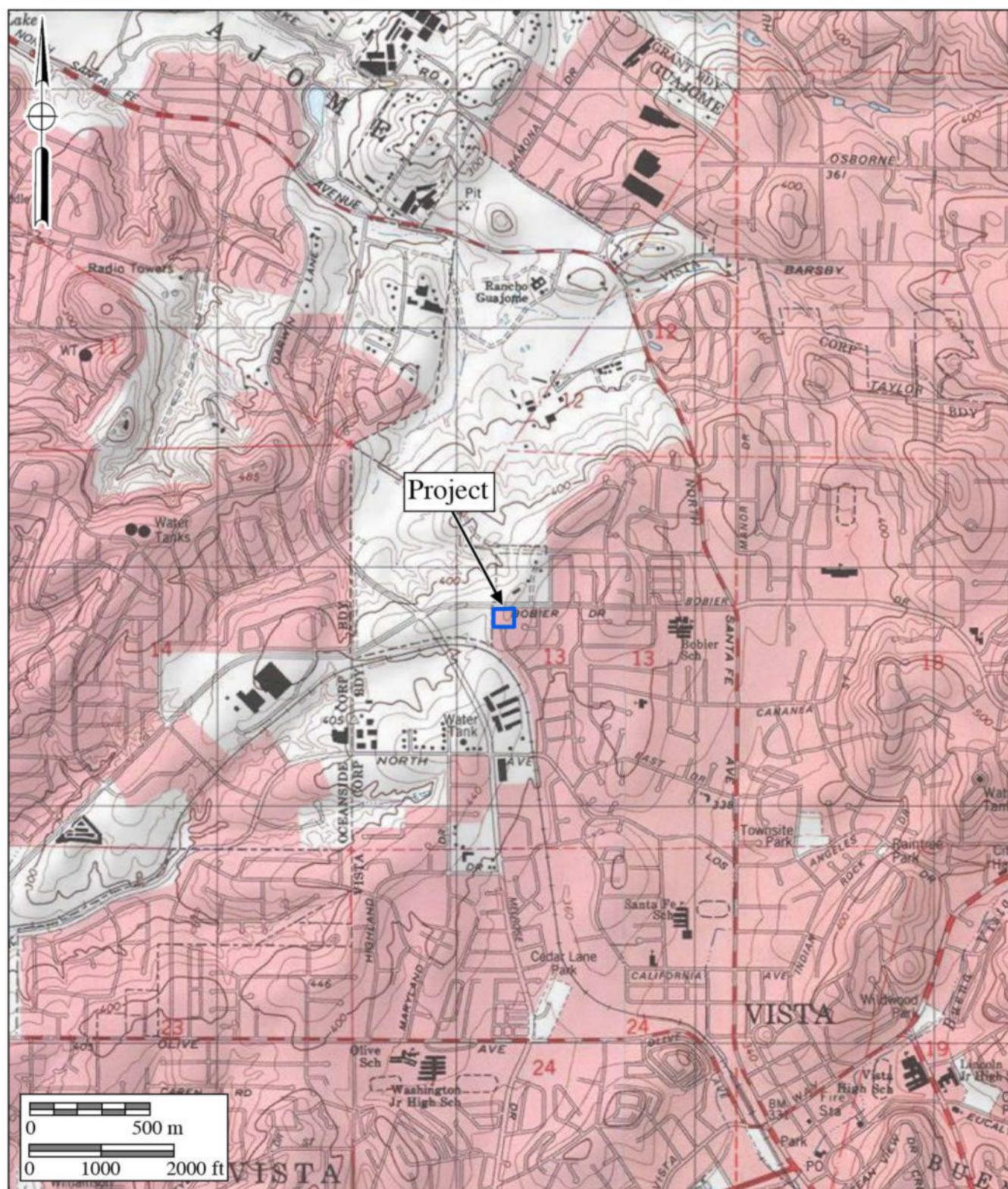


Figure 2.0-2
Project Location Map

The West Bobier Drive Project

USGS *San Luis Rey* and *San Marcos* Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



Figure 2.0-3
Project Development Map
The West Bobier Drive Project

3.0 PROJECT SETTING

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

3.1 Natural Setting

The project area lies within the city of Vista, located approximately 2.5 miles south of the San Luis Rey River and approximately 1.75 miles north of Buena Vista Creek. The San Luis Rey River flows southwest to the Pacific Ocean while the Buena Vista Creek flows westward to the estuarine Buena Vista Lagoon. The lagoon was formed as the sea level rose rapidly following the last glacial sequence, which corresponds to a long period of lower sea levels that allowed Buena Vista Creek to cut a deep canyon along the drainage. The lagoon provided a variety of marine food resources that were used prehistorically in the subsistence routine of Late Prehistoric Luiseño groups and earlier La Jolla Complex peoples (Rosenberg et al. 2007).

The property consists primarily of a small knoll which slopes gently towards the south. The elevation of the subject property ranges from 466 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the northern boundary to 450 feet AMSL in the southwestern corner. The soil type found within the project consists of Diablo clay, 2 to 9 percent slopes (DaC) (NRCS 2024). The northern portion of the property contains large granitic outcroppings. Formerly, the subject property contained a residence and ancillary structure, and the property has been previously cleared and partially graded. As such, vegetation within the project primarily consists of non-native weeds, grasses, and trees.

3.1.1 Geology

San Diego County lies in the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of southern California, a geologic unit that extends from the southern Los Angeles Basin south to the tip of Baja California. Extensive Cretaceous and minor Jurassic igneous rocks dominate the Peninsular Ranges. Post-Cretaceous rocks consist of volcanic, marine, and nonmarine sediments (Norris and Webb 1990). The mountainous zone, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends to 6,533 feet AMSL (Beauchamp 1986). Foothills and valleys, known as the cismontane, extend west from the mountains. A coastal plain occupies the western portion of San Diego County and is characterized by a sequence of marine and nonmarine sedimentary rocks in a mesa formation (Deméré and Walsh 1993). That coastal mesa region is cut by several large drainages originating in the mountains and foothills. Large bays and lagoons characterize the coastal zone where the major drainages empty into the sea. The portion of the mesas that terminate at the ocean form intervening bluffs (Beauchamp 1986).

3.1.2 Biology

Rainfall is one of the most important factors, along with soils, that control the development of plant regimes along the western side of the Peninsular Ranges. This semi-arid Mediterranean

climate has developed vegetative communities in response to differing rainfall amounts and soil types. Cismontane regions typically receive more rainfall than coastal mesas due to the orographic effect upon the predominately east-moving moist air. Coastal sage scrub is the dominant community near the coast, while the plant community grades to oak woodland in the upper cismontane. Drainages exhibit riparian woodland environments, particularly where the slope is gentle and soil has accumulated.

3.2 Cultural Setting

The project is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the San Luis Rey River and approximately 1.75 miles north of Buena Vista Creek. The San Luis Rey River, Buena Vista Creek, and Buena Vista Lagoon provided a rich and varied food resource that was less subject to the debilitating effects of limited seasonal rainfall than the inland areas of San Diego County. At the time of the first European colonization (1769), and for a period of time thereafter, Native American people used resources from the bay and adjacent wetland areas (Gallegos and Kyle 1988).

The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project consist of a possible Paleo Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic and Early Milling Stone horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay culture. The area was used for ranching and farming following the Hispanic intrusion into the region and extending into the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements within the project is provided below.

3.2.1 Paleoenvironment

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

Unfortunately, pollen studies have not been conducted for this area of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and

non-arboreal communities. The present coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

3.2.2 Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area in the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers 1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966) all produced seminal works that critically defined the various prehistoric cultural phenomena present in this region (Moratto 1984). Additional studies have sought to further refine these earlier works (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986).

In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural, historical sequence for San Diego (Warren et al. 1998), replacing the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to around A.D. 1000 (Bull 1983, 1987; Ezell 1983, 1987; Gallegos 1987; Kyle et al. 1990; Stropes 2007). For the present study, the prehistory of the region is divided into four major periods: Early Man, Paleo Indian, Early Archaic, and Late Prehistoric.

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

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

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

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group

of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the antiquity attributed to this cultural phase. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, and large projectile points, with few milling tools. Tools recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites, along with the general pattern of their site locations, led early researchers to believe that the people of the San Dieguito Complex were a wandering hunter/gatherer society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

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

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

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

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. Scrapers, the dominant flaked tool type, were created by either splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material. Evidence suggests that after about 8,200 YBP, milling tools began to appear in La Jolla Complex sites. Inland sites of the Encinitas Tradition (Pauma Complex) exhibit a reduced quantity of marine-related food refuse and contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone. The lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly to encompass the procurement and processing of terrestrial resources, suggesting seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1996). At the present time, the transition from the Archaic Period to the Late Prehistoric Period is not well

understood. Many questions remain concerning the cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

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

A group of incoming Shoshonean people with a language belonging to the Uto-Aztecan linguistic group settled in the southern California area approximately 2,500 to 2,000 YBP (King 1982). In San Diego County, these people became known as the Luiseño Indians because of their association with the San Luis Rey Mission during the early historic period (Moratto 1984). Their neighbors to the south, the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay, were known as the Diegueño due to their residence near Mission Basilica San Diego de Alcalá. The geographic boundary in pre- and proto-historic times between the Luiseño and Diegueño is difficult to place due to the similarity of their tool kits and settlement patterns. Attempts have been made to differentiate between the two based upon archaeological assemblages; however, further investigation is necessary (True 1966).

The Luiseño people were hunter/gatherers with a seasonal migration, which included both the coastal and inland areas in their range. The annual round included hunting terrestrial game and gathering plant foods when available. Diet was augmented with marine resources during seasonal visits to the coast.

3.2.3 History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

The historic period around San Diego Bay began with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men in 1542 (Chapman 1921). Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions (1602 to 1603), Sebastián Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his assigned place names have survived, whereas nearly every one of Cabrillo's has faded from use. Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port "San Miguel"; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to "San Diego" (Rolle 1969).

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). José de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish (Rolle 1969). The effort involved military and religious components, where the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when a Spanish exploration party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to secure California for the Spanish (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the

establishment of a military presence in the area solidified its importance to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population.

Missions were constructed from San Diego to as far north as San Francisco. The mission locations were based upon a number of important territorial, military, and religious considerations. Grants of land were made to those who applied, but many tracts reverted back to the government due to lack of use. As an extension of territorial control by the Spanish, each mission was placed so as to command as much territory and as large a population as possible. While primary access to California during the Spanish Period was by sea, the route of El Camino Real served as the land route for transportation, commercial, and military activities within the colony. This route was considered to be the most direct path between the missions (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). As increasing numbers of Spanish and Mexican peoples, as well as the later Americans during the Gold Rush, settled in the area, the Native American populations diminished as they were displaced or decimated by disease (Carrico and Taylor 1983).

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

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

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

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

The cattle ranchers of the "counties" of southern California prospered during the cattle boom of the early 1850s. They were able to "reap windfall profit ... pay taxes and lawyer's bills ... and generally live according to custom" (Pitt 1966). However, cattle ranching soon declined, contributing to the expansion of agriculture. With the passage of the "No Fence Act," San Diego's economy shifted from stock raising to farming (Robinson 1948). The act allowed for the expansion of unfenced farms, which was crucial in an area where fencing material was practically

unavailable. Five years after its passage, most of the arable lands in San Diego County had been patented as either ranchos or homesteads, and growing grain crops replaced raising cattle in many of the county's inland valleys (Blick 1976; Elliott 1883 [1965]).

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

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

3.2.4 General History of the City of Vista

Three rancho land grants, Rancho Buena Vista, Rancho Guajome, and Rancho Agua Hedionda, were located in what is now the city of Vista. Rancho Buena Vista was granted to Felipe Subria, a Luiseño Native American and Christian convert, by Governor Pio Pico in 1845. Rancho Buena Vista encompassed almost 119 acres in what is now the center of the city of Vista (Marben-Laird Associates 1987; Rancho Buena Vista 2017). Subria built a home along Buena Vista Creek; however, no remnants of this structure are currently present. The property was deeded to Subria's daughter, Maria La Garcia Dunn, for \$1.00. Dunn and her husband, William, an American soldier, deeded the property to Jesús Machado for \$3,000 in April of 1852, who then began construction on the Buena Vista Adobe. Although subsequent owners made additions and

remodeled portions of the adobe, the structure is still standing (Marben-Laird Associates 1987; Rancho Buena Vista 2017; City of Vista 2017).

Cave Coutts purchased Rancho Buena Vista in 1866. Coutts's acquisition of the property brought Rancho Guajome and Rancho Buena Vista under the ownership of the same family. When Coutts married Ysidora Bandini, the Bandini family gifted Rancho Guajome to the couple as a wedding present. Ownership of Rancho Buena Vista later transferred to Cave and Ysidora Coutts's daughter, Maria Antonia, and her husband, Chalmers Scott, in the 1870s. Scott and Cave Coutts Jr., the son of Cave Coutts, were eager to increase the town's status and convinced Maria to give land to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway for the construction of tracks and a new station. Railroad tracks connecting Oceanside and Escondido were completed in 1887, which helped facilitate the development of Vista (Marben-Laird Associates 1987; Rancho Buena Vista 2017).

Throughout the late nineteenth century, a series of land disputes and sales decreased the size of Rancho Buena Vista as smaller agricultural holdings were established. Inability to secure dependable access to water caused many small farms to fail. Nevertheless, in 1879, the region was eventually able to support a successful agricultural community with the Buena Vista Winery, and later, avocado and citrus crops. John Frazer founded the town post office in 1882, officially giving the town the name of Vista. Frazer had attempted to name the town either "Frazer's Crossing" or "Buena Vista"; however, those names had already been taken, so he eventually settled on "Vista" (Marben-Laird Associates 1987; City of Vista 2017).

The Vista Irrigation District was founded in 1923 and provided the funding necessary to develop access to water from Lake Henshaw. This new dependable water source and access to the railroad allowed the agricultural industry in the Vista area to flourish throughout the twentieth century. The city incorporated on January 28, 1963. Throughout the twentieth century, residential development increased population through the subdivision of old farm lots for tract homes and the construction of apartment complexes. Industry in the region also shifted from agriculture to manufacturing as new business parks were constructed. Between 1963 and 2004, the population of the city grew from about 19,000 to 94,000, and is expected to continue to grow (City of Vista 2017).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The Phase I cultural resource survey of the West Bobier Drive Project consisted of institutional records searches, a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project, and preparation of this report. This study was conducted in conformance with City of Vista guidelines and CEQA Section 15064.5 criteria. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995). The report format follows the Archaeological Resource Management Report guidelines. The results of the assessment are discussed in detail in Section 5.0.

4.1 Archaeological Records Search

BFSA requested a records search from the SCIC at SDSU for an area of one-half mile surrounding the project in order to determine the presence of any previously recorded archaeological sites. The complete results of the records search are provided in Appendix C and discussed in Section 5.1. The SCIC search also included a standard review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). 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.

4.2 Field Methodology

BFSA Director of Field Operations Clarence L. Hoff conducted the survey of the West Bobier Drive Project on August 27, 2024, under the direction of Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA. Parallel survey transects spaced at 10-meter intervals were utilized throughout the entire project and photographs were taken to document project conditions (see Section 5.2).

4.3 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 SCIC at SDSU. 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 at the SCIC.

4.4 Native American Consultation

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC. The SLF search results were positive for Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the vicinity of the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

4.5 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 Vista in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

4.5.1 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 CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR [California Code of Regulations]. 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 a 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 a 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 a 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 a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

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

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a 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 a 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 a 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 upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a 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 21083.2 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 upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts upon other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Sections 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, the 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 requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

5.0 **RESULTS**

5.1 Records Search Results

An archaeological records search for the project and the surrounding area within a one-half-mile radius was conducted by BFSa at the SCIC at SDSU (Appendix C). The search results identified six cultural resources within one-half mile of the project. One of which, prehistoric bedrock milling site SDI-5345 is mapped within the subject property. Site SDI-5345 was originally recorded in 1975 by B. Underwood as a prehistoric bedrock milling site and associated artifact scatter. The site was mapped within the current alignment of West Bobier Drive extending to the north and south of the current road alignment. The site has been studied multiple times, evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR, and most of the recorded milling features have been destroyed (Chace 1978; Giletti and Robbins-Wade 2008; Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2013). The remaining five resources are also prehistoric, consisting of one lithic scatter and four additional bedrock milling sites with varying degrees of associated features and artifacts.

Table 5.1–1

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources
Within a One-Half-Mile Radius of the Project

Site Number(s)	Site Description
SDI-4992	Prehistoric lithic scatter
SDI-5345*	Prehistoric bedrock milling site with associated artifact scatter
SDI-6088 (has subsumed SDI-6089 and SDI-6090)	Prehistoric bedrock milling site with associated artifact scatter
SDI-6092	Prehistoric bedrock milling site
SDI-6093	Prehistoric bedrock milling site with associated lithic scatter
SDI-8241	Prehistoric bedrock milling site with associated pictographs, midden, and artifact scatter

* Recorded within the subject property.

The results of the SCIC records search also indicate that four archaeological investigations overlap the subject property (Chace 1978; Marben-Laird Associates 1987; Rosenberg et al. 2007; Giletti and Robbins-Wade 2008) (Table 5.1–2).

Table 5.1-2

Archaeological Studies Mapped by the SCIC Overlapping the Project

Chace, Paul

- 1978 An Archaeological Test Excavation at SDI-5345, the Church Site, City of Vista. Paul G. Chace and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Giletti, Andrew and Mary Robbins-Wade

- 2008 Archaeological Resources Survey, Bobier Property (APN 161-030-07), Vista, San Diego, California. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Marben-Laird Associates

- 1987 Historic Resource Survey: A Project of the City of Vista, California. Marben-Laird Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Rosenberg, Seth A., Adriane Dorrlor, and Brian F. Smith

- 2007 A Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Vista and Buena Sanitation District 2007 Sewer Master Plan Update. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Of the four reports overlapping the proposed project only Chace (1978) and Giletti and Robbins-Wade (2008) directly address the subject property. Chace tested and evaluated site SDI-5345 in 1978. Chace found Site SDI-5345 to be not eligible for the CRHR and, therefore, not CEQA-significant. As a result, the site was partially destroyed for the extension of West Bobier Drive between 1981 and 1983. In 2008, Giletti and Robbins-Wade studied the current project in anticipation of a residential development. Giletti and Robbins-Wade (2008) identified two bedrock milling features, each with a single milling slick, and two fragments of marine shell and one piece of debitage associated with Site SDI-5345 within the subject property. No photos or sketches of the features were included in the 2008 study; however, Giletti and Robbins-Wade did extend the site boundary further south into the subject property as a result of their findings. Regardless, Giletti and Robbins-Wade (2008) concluded that what remains of Site SDI-5345 within the subject property is not CRHR-eligible. One additional, adjacent, study is relevant to the subject property. In 2013, in support of the residential development of the property across West Bobier Drive from the current project, Robbins-Wade and Giletti conducted additional archaeological testing of remnant elements of Site SDI-5345. The 2013 results concurred with the previous evaluations of the resource as not eligible for the CRHR (Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2013).

Additionally, the following sources were also consulted by BFSA:

- The NRHP index
- The OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP BERD
- Historic aerial photographs from 1938 through 2023
- BLM GLO records
- 1893, 1901, and 1942 *Oceanside, California* (15-minute) USGS topographic maps
- 1948 and 1968 *San Luis Rey, California* (7.5-minute) USGS topographic maps

Based on these additional sources, the subject property was vacant until sometime between 1901 and 1938. The 1938 aerial photograph depicts one structure, possibly an ancillary structure, within the subject property that appears to be associated with the agricultural use of the surrounding area. By 1946, an additional structure, likely a residence, is also visible within the property. Subsequent photographs show the regular use and clearing of the property along with the development of the surrounding parcels. Between 2008 and 2009, all structures within the property were removed.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC. The SLF search results were positive for Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the vicinity of the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

5.2 Field Investigation

The archaeological survey was completed on August 27, 2024, by BFSA Director of Field Operations Clarence L. Hoff. Aerial photographs, maps, and a mobile Trimble Global Positioning System unit permitted orientation and location of the project boundaries. The entire property was surveyed by employing 10-meter spaced transects. The surface of the subject property, including all exposed ground surfaces, rodent burrows, and disturbed areas, was carefully inspected. A survey form, field notes, and photographs documented the survey work undertaken.

During the survey, signs of the past development and clearing of the property were noted. Ground visibility was, at times, limited by vegetation and the previous disturbances. Vegetation observed within the property consisted primarily of non-native weeds and grasses along with some remnant pepper and palm trees. Although both structures identified within the property during the aerial photograph review have been removed, impacts from previous clearing and rough grading were noted throughout the parcel. In addition, piles of pushed dirt, concrete, and rocks were noted throughout the property and the remnants of a block retaining wall and concrete driveway were observed in the northeast corner of the parcel (Plates 5.2–1 through 5.2–4).



Plate 5.2-1: Overview of the subject property, facing north.



Plate 5.2-2: Overview of the subject property, facing south.



Plate 5.2-3: Overview of the subject property, facing northwest.



Plate 5.2-4: Overview of the remnant driveway, facing northeast.

No new cultural resources or any artifacts associated with previously recorded site SDI-5345 were identified during the survey. However, the survey did identify two milling features (BMF 1 and BMF 2) which match the description of those identified by Giletti and Robbins-Wade in 2008. Feature BMF 1 measures approximately 50 by 60 centimeters and consists of a low-lying outcrop with a single milling slick. A survey marker has been set into the center of the feature (Plates 5.2–5 and 5.2–6). Feature BMF 2 is also a low-lying outcrop containing a single slick. Feature BMF 2 measures approximately 40 by 35 centimeters (Plates 5.2–7 and 5.2–8). The locations of Features BMF 1 and BMF 2 are presented on Figures 5.2–1 and 5.2–2 and depicted on the DPR update form found within Appendix B. Again, the features are already located within the SDI-5345 site boundary and no new information was identified which would alter the previous evaluation of the site as not CRHR-eligible. Rather, the impacts to the site through past study, removal of features, development, and clearing have further diminished the site’s integrity.



Plate 5.2–5: Overview of BMF 1, facing northwest.



Plate 5.2–6: Closeup of BMF 1, facing west.



Plate 5.2–7: Overview of BMF 2, facing northeast.



Plate 5.2–8: Closeup of BMF 2, facing northeast.

Figure 5.2–1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 5.2–2
Site SDI-5345 Feature Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I cultural resources assessment for the West Bobier Drive Project identified two previously recorded bedrock milling features (BMF 1 and BMF 2) associated with Site SDI-5345 within the subject property. Based upon the current project design, Features BMF 1 and BMF 2 will be impacted by the proposed project (Figure 6.0–1). However, no associated artifacts were observed, and previous testing and evaluation have already determined that the site is not eligible for the CRHR. Therefore, the resource is not considered a Historical Resource under CEQA criteria and impacts associated with the proposed project are not considered significant.

Although Site SDI-5345 is not eligible for the CRHR, the property has been disturbed due to previous development and clearing. Further, ground visibility was, at times, hindered during the survey. As evident from the records search results, the surrounding area remains sensitive for prehistoric resources. Given the records search results, the limited visibility within portions of the project area during the survey, and the documented presence of Site SDI-5345 within the property, there remains the potential for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources during grading. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be conditioned with archaeological and Native American monitoring during grading of the subject property.

Figure 6.0–1
Site SDI-5345 on Project Development Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

7.0 PERSONNEL

Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA, directed the archaeological study of the West Bobier Drive Project. Director of Field Operations Clarence L. Hoff conducted the field survey. Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA, prepared the text. Emily T. Soong created the graphics and Shawna M. Krystek conducted the technical editing and report production.

8.0 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 and have been compiled in accordance with CEQA criteria as defined in Section 15064.5 and City of Vista cultural resource criteria.



Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA
Project Archaeologist

September 13, 2024

Date

9.0 **REFERENCES CITED**

Bada, Jeffrey L., Roy A. Schroeder, and George F. Carter

- 1974 New Evidence for the Antiquity of Man in America Deduced from Aspartic Acid Racemization. *Science* 184:791–793.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe

- 1886 *History of California* (Volume V; 1846-1848). The History Company, San Francisco, California.

Beauchamp, R. Mitchel

- 1986 *A Flora of San Diego County, California*. Sweetwater River Press, National City, California.

Blick, J.D.

- 1976 Agriculture in San Diego County. In *San Diego – An Introduction to the Area*. Edited by Philip Pryde. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

Bull, C.

- 1983 Shaking the Foundations: The Evidence for San Diego Prehistory. In *Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 1(3):15–64. Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.
- 1987 A New Proposal: Some Suggestions for San Diego Prehistory. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 35–42. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

Cardenas, D. Sean

- 1986 Avocado Highlands: An Inland Late La Jolla and Preceramic Yuman Site from Southern San Diego County. In *Cultural Resource Management Casual Paper* 2(2). Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

Carrico, Richard L. and Clifford V.F. Taylor

- 1983 Excavation of a Portion of Ystagua: A Coastal Valley Ipai Settlement. Unpublished report on file at the City of San Diego Planning Department, Environmental Quality Division, San Diego, California.

Carter, George F.

- 1957 *Pleistocene Man at San Diego*. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.
- 1980 *Earlier than You Think: A Personal View of Man in America*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.

Caughey, John W.

- 1970 *California: A Remarkable State's Life History (Third Edition)*. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Chace, Paul

- 1978 An Archaeological Test Excavation at Site SDi-5345, the Church Site, City of Vista. Paul G. Chace and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Chapman, Charles E.

- 1921 *A History of California: The Spanish Period*. The Macmillan Company, New York.

City of Vista

- 2017 History of Vista. Electronic document, <http://www.cityofvista.com/about-vista/history>, accessed September 15, 2017.

Crouch, Herbert

- 1915 Reminiscences, 1868-1915. Unpublished manuscript, California Room, San Diego Public Library; and SDHS Library, Serra Museum.

Davis, E.L., C.W. Brott, and D.L. Weide

- 1969 The Western Lithic Co-Tradition. *San Diego Museum Papers* (6). San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego.

Deméré, Thomas A. and Stephen L. Walsh

- 1993 Paleontological Resources, County of San Diego. Department of Paleontology, San Diego Natural History Museum.

Elliott, Wallace W.

- 1883 *History of San Bernardino and San Diego Counties (1965 Edition)*. Riverside Museum Press, Riverside, California.

Engelhardt, Zephryn

- 1920 *San Diego Mission*. James M. Barry Company, San Francisco.

Ezell, Paul H.

- 1983 A New Look at the San Dieguito Culture. *Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 1(3):103–109. Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, San Diego.
- 1987 The Harris Site – An Atypical San Dieguito Site, or am I Beating a Dead Horse? In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 15–22. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

Gallegos, Dennis R.

- 1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by D. Gallegos. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper 1:23–34.

Gallegos, Dennis R. and Carolyn E. Kyle

- 1988 Five Thousand Years of Maritime Subsistence at Ballast Point Prehistoric Site SDI-48 (W-164) San Diego, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Giletti, Andrew and Mary Robbins-Wade

- 2008 Archaeological Resources Survey, Bobier Property (APN 161-030-07), Vista, San Diego County, California. Affinis. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Gordinier, Jerry G.

- 1966 *Problems of Settlement in the San Diego Foothills*. Thesis, San Diego State College, San Diego.

Heiges, Harvey

- 1976 The Economic Base of San Diego County. In *San Diego – An Introduction to the Region*. Edited by Philip Pryde. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

King, Chester DeWitt

- 1982 *The Evolution of Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used for Social System Maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel Region Before AD 1804*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

Kyle, Carolyn, Adella Schroth, and Dennis R. Gallegos

- 1990 Early Period Occupation at the Kuebler Ranch Site SDI-8,654 Otay Mesa, San Diego County, California. Prepared for and on file at the County of San Diego, Department of Public Works by ERCE Environmental and Energy Services Co., San Diego, California.

Marben-Laird Associates

- 1987 Historic Resource Survey: A Project of the City of Vista, California. Marben-Laird Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Minshall, Herbert L.

- 1976 *The Broken Stones*. Copley Books, San Diego.

- 1989 *Buchanan Canyon: Ancient Human Presence in the Americas*. Slawson Communications, San Marcos, California.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Moriarty, James R., III

- 1966 Culture Phase Divisions Suggested by Topological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating in San Diego. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4(4):20–30.
- 1967 Transitional Pre-Desert Phase in San Diego, California. *Science* 155(3762):553–336. Scripps Institution – UCSD Contribution No. 2278.
- 1969 San Dieguito Complex: Suggested Environmental and Cultural Relationships. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 7(3):2–18.

Moriarty, James R., III and Herbert L. Minshall

- 1972 A New Pre-Desert Site Discovered near Texas Street. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 10(3):10–13.

Moyer, Cecil C.

- 1969 *Historic Ranchos of San Diego*. Edited by Richard F. Pourade. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

- 2024 Web Soil Survey Soil Map. Electronic document, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>, accessed July 2024.

Norris, R.M. and R.W. Webb

- 1990 *Geology of California* (second edition). John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, New York.

Palou, Fray Francisco

- 1926 *Historical Memoirs of New California*. Edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton (4 Volumes). University of California Press, Berkeley.

Pitt, Leonard

- 1966 *The Decline of the Californios*. University of California Press, Los Angeles.

Pourade, Richard F.

- 1967 *The Rising Tide: Southern California in the Twenties and Thirties*. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

Price, Glenn W.

- 1967 *Origins of the War with Mexico*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Rancho Buena Vista

- 2017 The History of the Rancho Buena Vista Adobe. Electronic document, <http://ranchobuenavistaadobe.com/history>, accessed September 15, 2017.

Raven-Jennings, Shelly and Brian F. Smith

- 1999a Final Report for Site SDI-8330/W-240 "Scraper Hill," Escondido, California. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1999b Report of Excavations at CA-SDI-4608: Subsistence and Technology Transitions during the Mid-to-Late Holocene in San Diego County (Scripps Poway Parkway). Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Reeves, Brian O.K.

- 1985 Early Man in the Americas: Who, When, and Why. In *Woman, Poet, Scientist: Essays in New World Anthropology Honoring Dr. Emma Louise Davis*, edited by Thomas C. Blackburn, pp. 79–104. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 29. Los Altos, California.

Reeves, Brian, John M.D. Pohl, and Jason W. Smith.

- 1986 The Mission Ridge Site and the Texas Street Question. In *New Evidence for the Pleistocene Peopling of the Americas*, edited by Alan Lyle Bryan, pp. 65–80. Center for the Study of Early Man, University of Maine, Orono.

Robbins-Wade, Mary Judith

- 1990 *Prehistoric Settlement Pattern of Otay Mesa San Diego County, California*. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

Robbins-Wade, Mary and Andrew Giletti

- 2013 Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Vista Ridge Apartments, Vista, San Diego County, California. Affinis. Unpublished report on file with the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Robinson, W.W.

- 1948 *Land in California*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Rogers, Malcolm

- 1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. Edited with contributions by H.M. Worthington, E.L. Davis, and Clark W. Brott. Union Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

Rolle, Andrew F.

- 1969 *California: A History (Second Edition)*. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

Rosenberg, Seth A., Adriane Dorrler, and Brian F. Smith

- 2007 A Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Vista and Buena Sanitation District 2007 Sewer Master Plan Update. Brian F. Smith and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

San Diego Union

- 1868 San Diego history. 6 February. San Diego, California.
- 1870 San Diego history. 23 June. San Diego, California.
- 1872 San Diego history. 2 January. San Diego, California.

Shipek, Florence

- 1977 *A Strategy for Change: The Luiseño of Southern California*. Dissertation on file at the University of Hawaii.

Shumway, George, Carl L. Hubbs, and James R. Moriarty, III

- 1961 Scripps Estate Site, San Diego, California: A La Jolla Site Dated 5,460-7,370 Years Before the Present. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* 93(3).

Smith, Brian F.

- 1996 The Results of a Cultural Resource Study at the 4S Ranch. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Smith, Brian F. and James R. Moriarty, III

- 1985a The Archaeological Excavations at Site W-20, Sierra Del Mar. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.
- 1985b The Archaeological Excavations at Batiquitos Pointe and Batiquitos Bluffs. Unpublished report on file at the City of Carlsbad, Carlsbad, California.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

- 1995 Instructions for Recording Historical Resources. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Stropes, Tracy A.

- 2007 *Nodule Industries of North Coastal San Diego: Understanding Change and Stasis in 10,000 Years of Lithic Technology*. Submitted to San Diego State University. Thesis on file at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

True, Delbert L.

- 1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3).

- 1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of the Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Dissertation, University of California Los Angeles.
- 1970 Investigations of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California. Archaeological Survey Monograph. University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County: 1978. *Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1–39.
- 1986 Molpa, a Late Prehistoric Site in Northern San Diego County: The San Luis Rey Complex, 1983. In *Symposium: A New Look at Some Old Sites*, edited by Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat, pp. 29–36. Coyote Press, Salinas.
- True, D.L. and Eleanor Beemer
- 1982 Two Milling Stone Inventories from Northern San Diego County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 4:233–261.
- True, D.L. and R. Pankey
- 1985 Radiocarbon Dates for the Pauma Complex Component at the Pankey Site, Northern San Diego County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 7:240–244.
- Van Dyke, Theodore
- 1886 *Southern California*. Fords, Howard and Hulbert.
- Warren, Claude N.
- 1964 *Cultural Change and Continuity on the San Diego Coast*. Dissertation on file at the University of California, Los Angeles.
- 1966 The San Dieguito Type Site: Malcolm J. Roger's 1938 Excavation on the San Dieguito River. *San Diego Museum Papers* (6).
- Warren, Claude L., Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittmer
- 1998 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods, In Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historical Properties Background Study (draft). Prepared for and on file at ASM Affiliates, Inc., San Diego, California.
- Waugh, Georgie
- 1986 *Intensification and Land-use: Archaeological Indication of Transition and Transformation in a Late Prehistoric Complex in Southern California*. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

APPENDIX A

Qualifications of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Project Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

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



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

Experience

Project Archaeologist	June 2017–Present
BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company	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
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

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

Reports/Papers

- 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 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 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 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.
- 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 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 Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, 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 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.
- 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.

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.
- 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.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form Update

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)