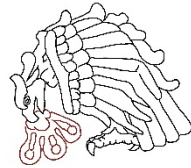


Kornberg Property Initial Archaeological Evaluation and Survey Report



Prepared for:

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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Initial Archaeological Investigation and Cultural Resource Survey

USGS Quadrangle: La Jolla, CA 7.5'

Key Words: Intense Transect Survey, Shovel Test Pits

CONTENTS

Abstract.....	iii
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Project Description.....	1
B. Principal Investigator	1
C. Structure of this Report	1
II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING.....	4
A. Environmental Background	4
B. Cultural Background	4
C. Prior Research.....	9
III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	10
A. Cultural Resource Survey's Research Design	10
B. Survey Methodology	10
IV. SURVEY RESULTS.....	14
V. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	15
VI. REFERENCES	16

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Regional Location Map.....	2
2. Project Location on the La Jolla CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle.....	3

LIST OF TABLES

1. Recorded Cultural Resources within a One Quarter Mile Radius	9
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APPENDICES

A. Proof of Records Search.....	19
B. Proof of Sacred Lands Search	21
C. Principal Investigator's Curriculum Vita.....	23

ABSTRACT

At the request of Dr. Jason Kornberg, Meridian Archaeological conducted an *Initial Archaeological Investigation* and a *Cultural Resource Survey* on an occupied property located at 2605 Ellentown Road, in the community of La Jolla, on April 4th 2019. The overall purpose of this evaluation and survey was to identify or locate any prehistoric, protohistoric, or historic cultural resources that could be negatively impacted during (future) soil-removing operations pertaining to the development of the said property.

In order to accomplish the aforementioned tasks, however, historical and archaeological research pertaining to the said property had to be conducted *a priori* to the actual (on-site) archaeological reconnaissance or survey. The historical research consisted of a literary investigation of the area surrounding the Kornberg residence and the rest of San Diego County. The archaeological research, on the other hand, consisted of a records search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), located at San Diego State University (SDSU); the area of this investigation encompassed a one-quarter mile radius off the approximate centroid of the said residence.

In addition to these investigations, Meridian Archaeological contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in order to determine the potential existence of any Native American Sacred Lands – or cemeteries – within the perimeter of the parcel. We have not received a response from them as of this time, but based on the records search at the SCIC, the probability of a positive search is extremely likely and will not change our final recommendations.

The results of the (literary) historical research and the records search are explained in detail in the second section of this technical report. The records search indicates, as a matter of fact, that the Kornberg property (or Project Area) had not been previously surveyed; the said search also revealed the presence of at least six (6) archaeological sites within a quarter-mile radius off its approximate centroid.

The survey this report is concerned with failed to identify any cultural resources, but this could have been the result of the extreme poor visibility in the Project Area due to plant overgrowth. Furthermore, since the aforementioned Project Area is located (probably) no more than 20 meters away from the last recorded eastern edge of the southern portion of CA-SDI-4670 (or SDM-W-5), Meridian Archaeological recommends a CRM Test Program consisting of at least 5 shovel test pits in the property, and cultural monitoring during exploratory geotechnical drilling and grubbing.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The Kornberg property, or Project Area, is located in the western portion of San Diego County, approximately 1.675 km west of Interstate 5 and 0.450 km east of the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). Specifically, the said property is located at 2605 Ellentown Road, in the community of La Jolla CA 92037, in Township 15 S and Range 4 West of the La Jolla USGS Quadrangle, of an unsectioned portion of the Pueblo Lands of San Diego, (Figure 2).

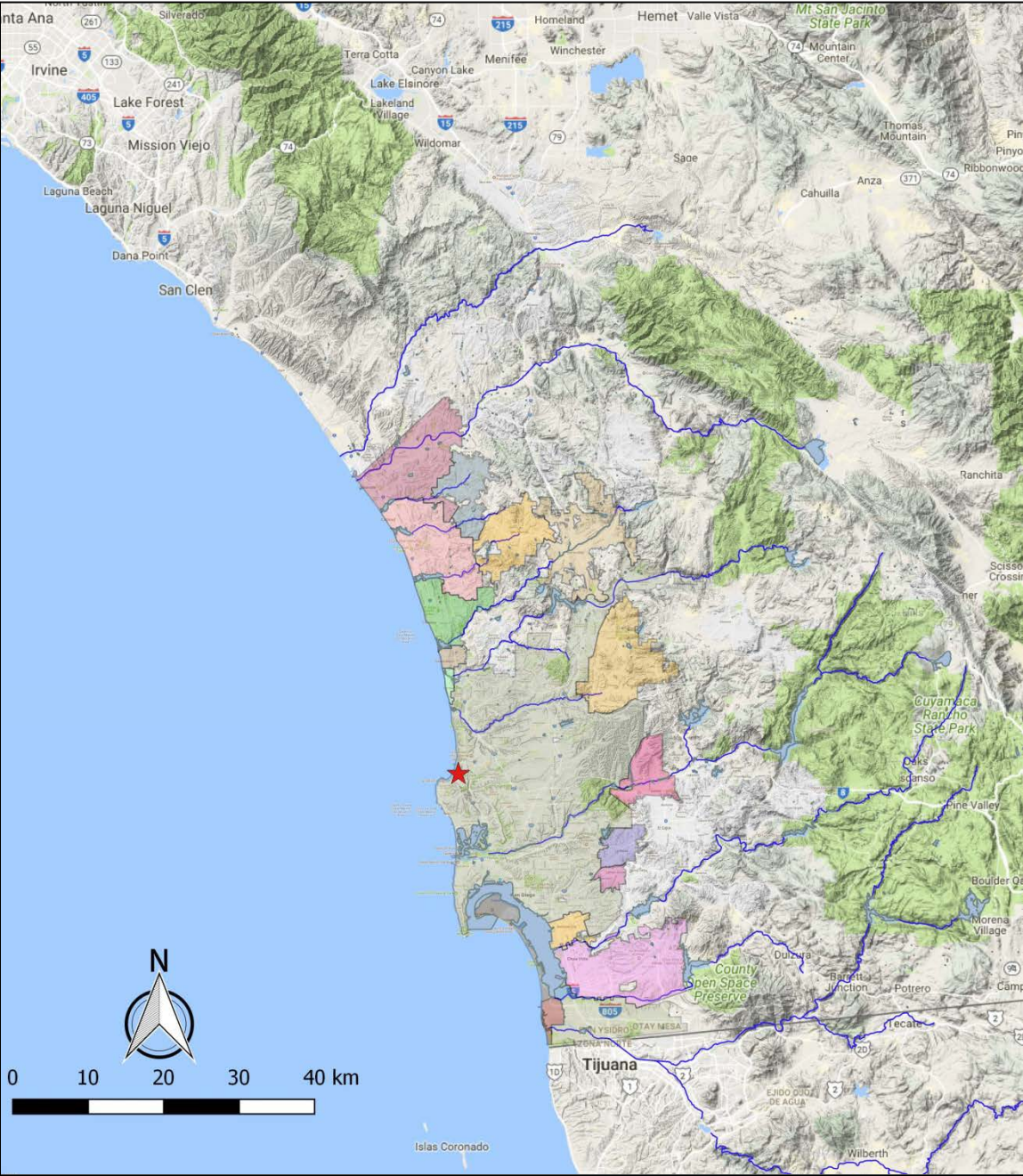
B. Principal Investigator

Mr. José “Pepe” Aguilar served this project as Principal Investigator, surveyor, and author of this technical report. Mr. Aguilar is a qualified archaeologist under the City of San Diego’s Historical Resources Guidelines. In addition, Mr. Aguilar is an active member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior’s standards for qualified archaeologists. Mr. Aguilar possesses a Master’s Degree in Anthropology (with concentration in bioarchaeology) from San Diego State University, a Bachelor’s degree in anthropology (with concentration in archaeology) from the University of California San Diego, and 17 years of field experience in the Southern California region and 10 years of field experience in northern Baja California and Oaxaca, Mexico. His curriculum vita is included in Appendix C.

C. Structure of this Report

This technical report was written following the State Historic Preservation Office’s guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The first section, or introduction, of this report provides the reasons for this *Cultural Resource Survey*; the specific location of the Project Area, and the name and credentials of the person – or persons – who conducted it. The second section of the report describes the natural and cultural background information of San Diego County, in addition to the description of the results of previous archaeological research within a one-mile radius off the approximate centroid of the Project Area. The third section, on the other hand, describes the research design underlying the said *Cultural Resource Survey*, and the methods employed. The 4th section describes the results and the fifth section provides our recommendations. The last section lists the literature cited in this technical report.

Map Source: Meridian Archaeological, SANGIS & Google



Project Area ★

FIGURE 1
Regional Location Map

Map Sources: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle and Meridian Archaeological

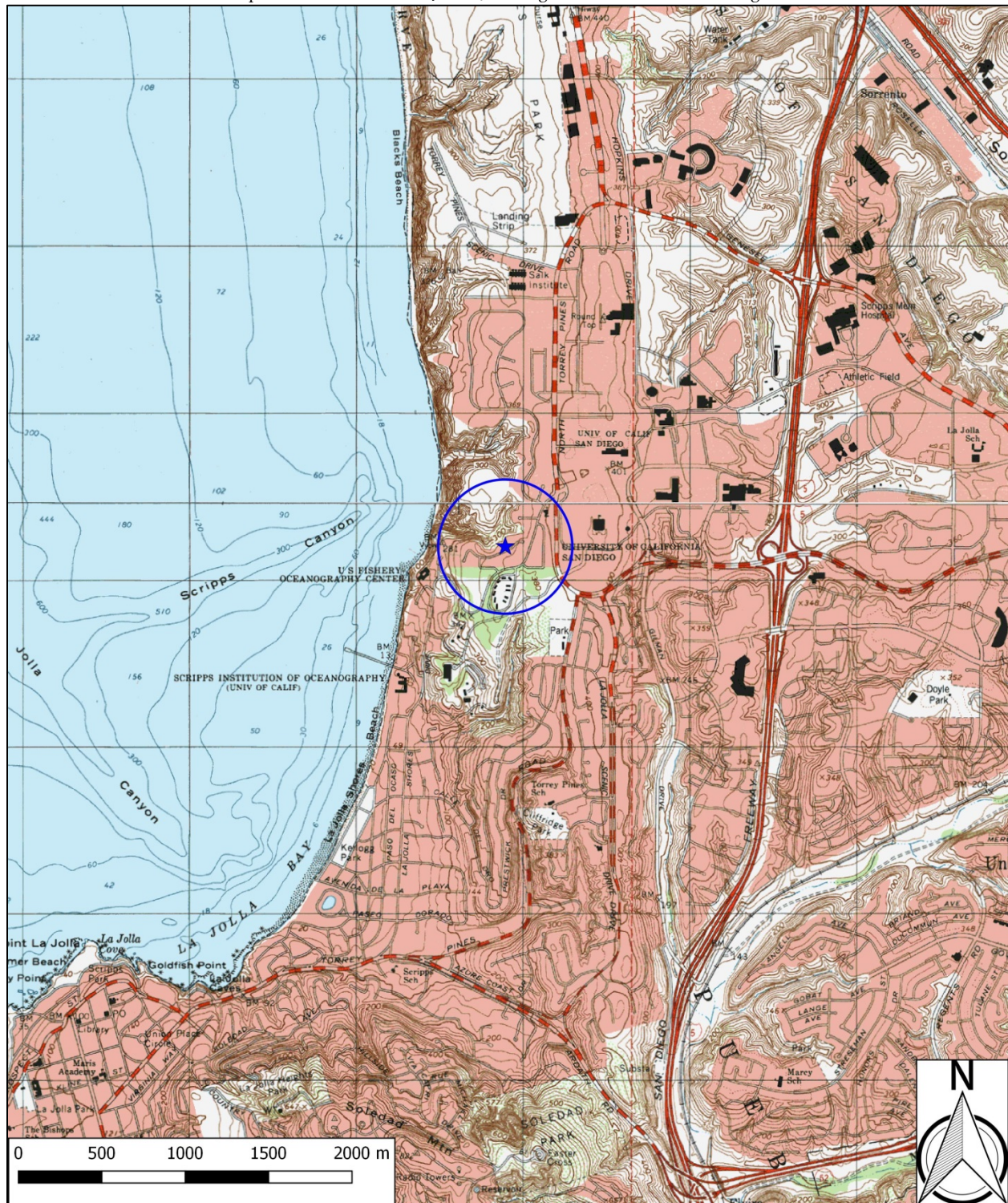


FIGURE 2
Project Area on the USGS Map

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following sections describe the environmental and cultural background of the Project Area.

A. Environmental Background

As stated in the previous section, the Kornberg residence is located in the western portion of San Diego County, in the neighborhood of La Jolla, in the City of San Diego. Its approximate Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) WGS-84 coordinates are 11 (S) 476891 mE; 3637203 mN, with an average elevation of 360 meters above mean sea level (masl).

The Kornberg residence is located within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California. According to Canady and Sanders, *this province is characterized by rugged north-south trending mountains separated by subparallel faults, and a coastal plain of subdued landforms underlain by sedimentary formations* (2010:3). More specifically, the Kornberg Residence is underlain by colluvium, which is the *accumulation of soil and weathered formational materials that forms on slopes as a result of slow downhill creep due to gravity* (Canady and Sanders 2010:4). Underneath the colluvium mentioned above lies the Scripps Formation. This marine layer extends from Encinitas to Mission Valley and the fossils found in it include clams, snails, crabs, sharks, rays, bony fishes, reptiles, and land mammals (Kennedy 1975)

B. Cultural Background

Paleoindian Period

The earliest documented prehistoric sites in southern California date back to between 10,000 years Before Present, or earlier, to approximately 8,000 years (Abbott 1999; Carrico 2008; Warren 1987). This cultural timeframe, represented in San Diego County and northern Baja California by the all-encompassing misnomer of “San Dieguito Complex”, is a result of post-Pleistocene environmental changes in San Diego County (Byrd & Raab 2010). It was during this period when, according to Malcolm J. Rogers, the earliest Native Americans populated the said regions (Carrico 2008).

The tool assemblage left by these early inhabitants consisted of large metavolcanic

bifacial knives, spear points, small scrapers, and tools associated with chopping and cutting. This assemblage appears to indicate the presence of nomadic, or semi-nomadic, hunters and gatherers whose subsistence economy consisted of small, medium, and large game, possibly aided by seed-grinding technology (Carrico 2008).

Paleoindian sites have been recorded near the coast, in river terraces, inland valleys, inland dry lakebeds, and in the desert. These loci of human activity are few in numbers, with the Harris Site, in Rancho Santa Fe, being the most prominent one (Byrd & Raab 2010; Neusius and Gross 2007; Rogers 1966). The most plausible explanations for the scarcity of Paleoindian Period sites in San Diego County or Northern Baja California is that they are buried very deep, thus have not been found, in addition to the fact that “the human populations that left these ancient deposits was probably highly nomadic and few in numbers” (Carrico 2008: 3).

The physical characteristics of the people that existed in Southern California during this time in its cultural history, and their mortuary practices, are completely unknown because no Paleoindian burials have been recorded thus far. There is evidence, however, indicating that the incidence of their tool assemblages begins to wane or disappear around 8,000 BP (Carrico 2008). The primary cause, or causes, for their disappearance are not understood completely, but changes in their paleoenvironment, severely affecting their food sources, could be one of the major ones.

Early Archaic Period

The Early Archaic period in Southern California is well documented along the coast, inland valleys, coastal and inland foothills, and possibly in the eastern mountains. This period spans between approximately 8,000 and 3,000 years BP (Carrico 2008). The earliest recordation of sites pertaining to the Early Archaic Period was conducted by Malcolm J. Rogers in the 1920's after finding evidence of human occupation near La Jolla Cove, La Jolla Shores, on terraces near what is known today as Torrey Pines State Reserve, in Del Mar, and in the grounds of University of California San Diego (Neusius & Gross 2007).

Evidence gathered from coastal sites suggests that these coastal populations “gradually adopted marine foods such as shellfish and fish, particularly after the post-Pleistocene sea level rise created estuaries and bays, the remnants of which dot the San Diego and Orange County coastlines today” (Byrd & Raab 2010: 218). Isotope analyses conducted by Pat Masters, in addition, indicate that these coastal inhabitants employed watercraft

technology for fishing in the county's deep waters (Carrico 2008).

The evidence gathered inland, on the other hand, indicates a high reliance on grinding stones (manos), milling stations, portable mortars, and pestles. These artifacts indicate the inhabitants' nutritional reliance on small seeds, berries, and possibly acorns as well (Carrico 2008). Inland evidence also suggests that the Early Archaic Period populations also relied on rabbits, hares, pond turtles, and wood rats for meat (Carrico 2008). It is unclear, however, whether these Early Archaic Period Americans displaced or mixed with the Paleoindian Period cultural groups.

Late Prehistoric Period

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period has been generally accepted to have taken place between approximately 2,500 and 2,000 years BP, or earlier, when Yuman speakers from the Colorado River area arrived in San Diego County. Archaeological evidence, in addition to historical linguistics and glottochronology, strongly suggests that the present-day Kumeyaay on both sides of the US-Mexican Border are the direct descendants of these early Yuman speakers (Carrico 2008; Connolly 2007; Mixco 2006).

A great number of modern day Kumeyaay tribal members, however, state that they have been in San Diego County for a longer period of time than the aforementioned archaeological and linguistic evidence suggests, but this notion has been challenged by local archaeologists (Carmen Lucas, personal communication, 2006). Additional research needs to be conducted in order to legitimize these claims. As in the case of the onset of the Early Archaic Period, it is unclear whether these Yuman speakers displaced or mixed with the La Jollans.

The present-day Kumeyaay (self-identified regionally, dialectically, and culturally as Ipai, Tipai, Kwaaymii, or Diegueño) inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, the western and central portions of Imperial County, and portions of northern Baja California before the arrival of the Spanish Conquistadores (Almstedt 1982; Cline 1984; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1978; Connolly 2007; Shipek 1918; Spier 1923). It is uncertain at this point; however, due to the lack solid archaeological evidence, whether these prehistoric Yuman speakers displaced, or interbred with, the Archaic Period inhabitants of the coastal, central, or eastern regions of southern San Diego County (Carrico 2008; Smith 1992).

The prehistoric Ipai/Tipai/Kwaaymii hegemony is characterized by the presence of

cottonwood and desert side-notched projectile points, bow and arrows, Tizon Brownware ceramics (dating as early as AD 800-900), sedentary villages, temporary camps, increased population, extensive use of acorns for food production, and greater exploitation of coastal, inland, and mountain resources (Carrico 2008). In addition, mortuary evidence suggests that the early Kumeyaay cremated their dead, “a trait associated with the desert regions to the north and several cultures to the distant east” (Carrico 2008: 8). This suggestion, however, is challenged by Aguilar (2010) and Kroeber (1927) under the premise that one mortuary practice alone cannot unmistakably denote a cultural group.

Before the arrival of the Spanish Conquistadores and missionaries, the Kumeyaay “lived on *Sh’mulq* lands, with summer and winter village sites” (Connolly 2007), and their territory encompassed marine, foothill, mountain, and desert zones (Carrico 2008). The *Sh’mulqs* were independent entities and were headed by a “Chief”, whose position was usually, but not always, inherited (Luomala 1978). A Chief, “directed clan and interclan ceremonies, lectured on their significance, admonished people on behavior, advised about marriages and their dissolution, and appointed a leader for an agave expedition or a fight” (Luomala 1978: 59).

The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed specific territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and closely-guarded eagle nesting sites (Carrico 2008; Luomala 1978; Connolly 2007; Spier 1923). In addition, according to ethnohistorical sources in northern Baja California, the Late Prehistoric Period inhabitants, on both sides of the US-Mexican border, traveled between the coast, the mountains, and the desert to exchange marine foodstuffs, acorns, and pinion nuts as well (Josefina López Meza, Kumiai elder in northern Baja California, personal communication, 2007; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1991).

Seasonal villages, or *rancherías*, were established in the mountains and in lower elevations, usually nearby major streams, or large bodies of water. Examples of inland villages are found at Mesa Grande in Santa Ysabel, and at the Village of Pa’mu, in the Santa María Valley, just south of Ramona (Carrico 2008). Coastal *rancherías*, such as Chollas Village in National City and La Punta in south San Diego, on the other hand, were established near the eastern and southeastern shorelines of the San Diego Bay.

The end of the Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County has been generally accepted to have occurred when Spanish missionaries and Conquistadores established the mission of San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 (Carrico 2008, Connolly 2007). Soon after, in

what can be termed as the Ethnohistoric Period in San Diego County, the effects of the missionization and the enslavement by Spanish settlers at first, followed by Mexican segregation policies and Anglo-American prejudice and genocide practices helped decimate the Native American population of San Diego County.

Historic Period

The Historic Period in San Diego County is represented by the Spanish conquest (1769-1821) followed by the Mexican incorporation of San Diego County after its independence from Spain (1821-1848), and the American incursion into the said county and its forced assimilation and/or displacement of its original inhabitants (1848-present).

As stated in the previous paragraphs, the founding of the Mission of San Diego de Alcalá and the San Diego Presidio paved the way for Spanish domination over the native population of southern San Diego County. According to Zepeda-Herman (2009), the Major land use during this period was cattle grazing. At around the same time, Franciscan missionary influence undermined the religious and ideological fabric of the local inhabitants through conversion, coercion, or bribery. After the Independence from Spain in September 27th, 1821 California became part of the Mexican Republic or Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

The Franciscan mission system was abolished and secularized in 1834 and this allowed Mexican ranchers to obtain large claims of land, further dispossessing the native inhabitants of San Diego County. The Pueblo of San Diego was established in 1835 (Taggart 1869); this meant that a community of settlers would permanently settle the area and a municipal government would have to be established, and thousands of surrounding acres would become city-owned lands. These are the Pueblo Lands, so called because they belonged to the Pueblo of San Diego.

Mexican hegemony ended when Mexico was forced to cede California, along with Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and parts of Colorado, Kansas, and Wyoming to the United States after signing the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo on February 2nd, 1848 ending thus the Mexican-American War of 1846-48. According to Carrico:

With the capitulation of the Mexican Government and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, the fate of the San Diego County Indians

was sealed. From that point on they were under the authority of and stewardship of a federal government that had shown little honor or compassion in dealing with the hundreds of tribes that fell under the American flag. The new owners of California had a vision of paradise in the soon to be self-anointed Golden State, and that shimmering dream did not include the native population (2008:46).

C. Prior Research

As stated above, the *Cultural Resource Survey* in the Project Area included a *Records Search* at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), located at San Diego State University. In addition to this search a historical review and description of the cultural history of the geographical region surrounding the said area had to be conducted as well. The result of this historical review was reported in the previous section. The records search investigation encompassed a quarter-mile radius around the centroid of the Project Area and resulted in the identification of at least six (6) *previously documented* prehistoric archaeological resources; each one is described briefly in the following table:

Table 1
Recorded Cultural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site	Type	Authors
CA-SDI-4670 (SDM-W-5)	Prehistoric camp with hammerstones, Fire-Affected rocks, projectile points, scrapers, mano fragments, charcoal, and human remains	Kardash, R. (1976)
CA-SDI-8469	Large prehistoric campsite with a historic component & represents the extension and/or the lumping of sites CA-SDI-7952, CA-SDI-8468, CA-SDI-8649, SDM-W-2611, and SDM-W-2348.	Kyle, C. (1997)
CA-SDI-11075	This site is also known by the numbers SDM-W-3683 and UCLJ-M-7. When recorded by Masters (1987), the site contained lithic scrapers, hammerstones, fire-fractured rocks, modified flakes, faunal remains, marine shells, and bones of birds and terrestrial and marine vertebrates.	Figuerola, E. & M. Robbins-Wade (2015)
CA-SDI-18610	This site contains five (5) fragments of <i>chione</i> spp. shell and one fire-affected sandstone rock	Dalope, M. (2008)
CA-SDI-21619	The site is composed by a marine shell scatter, bone, and modern/historic debris	Tift, L. & C. Dickerson (2014)
P-37-036755	This site consists of an historical building	Stropes, J.R.K. & B.F. Smith (2017)

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The (combined) purposes of the Cultural Resource *Initial Archaeological Evaluation* and Survey were to locate and identify any historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the perimeter of 2605 Ellentown Road, in the community of La Jolla that could be negatively affected by future soil-removing operations. In order to be as effective as possible the survey had to follow concise research design guidelines conducted, in turn, under a sound methodology. Both the research design guidelines and the methodology are described below:

A. Cultural Resource Survey's Research Design

The research design this entire *Initial Archaeological Evaluation* and Cultural Resource Survey was conducted under was formulated by Meridian Archaeological's Principal Investigator, Mr. José "Pepe" Aguilar, in accordance to the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* and the *Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs* of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), in addition to the City of San Diego's *Mitigation Monitoring Coordination Guidelines* and *Historical Resources Guidelines*.

The Research Design needed for the said program had to address several core elements inherent to the *Scientific Method*. In this particular case, these elements consisted of the reconstruction and understanding of the cultural context of the area surrounding the Project Area, and the methodological framework employed during the archaeological survey (or reconnaissance). The first element of the research design has been described *ad nauseam* in the previous section of this technical report; the second one is described in the following subsection.

B. Survey Methodology

Mr. Jose Aguilar (M.A., R.P.A.), Ms. Corel Taylor, and Mr. Juan Rueda conducted the archaeological survey this report is concerned with on April 4th 2019. Mr. Aguilar served this project as Principal Investigator and represented Meridian Archaeological; Ms. Taylor and Mr. Rueda, on the other hand, represented Red Tail Environmental, Inc. The parcel in question, APN: 344-043-08-00, consisting *approximately* of 0.37 acres, was surveyed in 5 meters transect intervals in a north-south direction wherever possible. In addition to the 5 meter transects, a good number of digital photographs and notes were taken while surveying; these were used in the writing of this technical report and will be stored at Meridian Archaeological Services & Research's home office.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

The Cultural Resource Survey conducted by Meridian Archaeological on the 5th of April 2019 failed to identify any prehistoric or historic cultural material. However, as stated above, especially when the nearness of site CA-SDI-4670 (or SDM-W-5) is taken into consideration, this could be the result of the non-native plant overgrowth within the bounds of the property, and the (possible) fill of unknown provenience deposited in the planters adjacent to the sidewalk.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the close proximity of the Project Area to the last recorded boundaries pertaining to the cultural site CA-SDI-4670 (or SDM-W-5) the potential of encountering prehistoric, protohistoric, or even historic archaeological material in the form of artifacts, elements, structures, and human bone fragments, or actual inhumations, is extremely high. In addition, after reviewing the distance of the site CA-SDI-11075 from the Project Area (~800 m in a southwesterly direction) and its potential in terms of extending the known boundaries of SDM-W-5, or CA-SDI-4670, Meridian Archaeological has no choice but to recommend a Cultural Resource testing program consisting of at least 5 (five) shovel test pits (or STP's) before further ground disturbing operations commence.

For the sake of transparency, the following items should be taken into consideration if (and when) the aforementioned testing program takes place:

- 1) An archaeological monitor and his/her Native American counterpart must be present during any **exploratory geotechnical drilling or grubbing operations anywhere within the perimeter of the parcel in question**. This applies before and/or after the testing program has been implemented or whether the said test program is implemented or not.
- 2) The City of San Diego has the right to expand on this program if they believe five STP's are not enough for the testing program.
- 3) The need for further archaeological operations (i.e., data recovery or monitoring) will be determined by Meridian Archaeological's Principal Investigator after the testing program has been completed. His decision will be based on the results of the said testing and the combined input of both the City of San Diego and the representative of the Kumeyaay Cultural and Repatriation Committee (KCRC).
- 4) In order to save time and effort, we recommend that the lawn inside the confines of the property be mowed before the testing program is implemented. However, we do not recommend the same for the planters adjacent to the sidewalk, as it appears they contain fill of unknown provenience and mulch, and mowing them will not make much difference.

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APPENDIX A

Proof of Records Search



South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-6320
Office: (619) 594-6882
www.sdic.org
sdic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Meridian
Company Representative: Pepe Aguilar
Date: 4/10/2019
Project Identification: Kornberg Property

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

Trinomial and Primary site maps have been reviewed. All sites within the project boundaries and the specified radius of the project area have been plotted. Copies of the site record forms have been included for all recorded sites.

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. National Archaeological Database (NADB) citations for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Addresses: SELF

A map and database of historic properties (formerly Geofinder) has been included.

Historic Maps: SELF

The historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center have been reviewed, and copies have been included.

Copies: 45

Hours: 1



This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly billing statement

APPENDIX B

Proof of Sacred Lands Search

PENDING

APPENDIX C

Principal Investigator's Curriculum Vita

José “Pepe” Aguilar, MA

1104 California Street, Imperial Beach, CA 91932

Phone: 619-755-9625

Email: dos_calacas@hotmail.com

I. Education

M.A. 2010 Anthropology (with concentration in Bioarchaeology). SDSU (08/20/2010)
B. A. 2002 Anthropology (with concentration in Archaeology). UCSD (03/23/2002)

II. Positions Held in Cultural Resource Management (CRM)

➤ Principal Investigator at Meridian Archaeological 2013 to present
➤ Principal Investigator, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. 2011 to 2013
➤ Senior Archaeologist, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. 2010 to 2011
➤ Field Director, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. 2006 to 2010
➤ Associate Archaeologist, Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. 2005 to 2006
➤ Associate Archaeologist, Mooney & Associates 2003 to 2004
➤ Associate Archaeologist, ASM Affiliates 2002 to 2003

III. Specialized Training

➤ Forensic Training for Archaeologists, Riverside County 2009
➤ Forensic Anthropology, at San Diego State University. 2006
➤ Advanced Human Osteology and Paleopathology, SDSU. 2005
➤ Human Osteology, San Diego State University. 2004
➤ Human Osteology, University of California, San Diego. 2000

IV. Special Certificates

➤ Small Local Business Enterprise (SLBE) . 2014
➤ Emerging Local Business Enterprise (ELBE). 2014
➤ Cultural Sensitivity Training, Riverside County . 2011
➤ Principal Investigator Acceptance Letter, City of San Diego. 2011
➤ Principal Investigator Training, Riverside County. 2010
➤ Register of Professional Archaeologists (DI). 2010
➤ Monitor Letter of Acceptance, City of San Diego. 2011

V. Ongoing Academic Projects

➤ Coronado Islands Archaeological Project...
➤ Cañada de San Vicente survey and archaeoastronomical project...
➤ El Hombre en el Cuadro rock shelter, Baja California, Mexico...
➤ El Indio Batequí rock shelter, Baja California, México...
➤ Working towards an Associate’s Degree in Geographical Information Systems...

- Archaeoastronomy in Southern California and Northern Baja California...
- Fertility Rocks in Southern California and Northern Baja California...

VI. Awards

- Outstanding Graduate Student Award, San Diego State University 2010

VII. Field Schools

2012	Rancho Peñasquitos Canyon Archaeological Project (taught it)	SDCC
2001	Elijio Lagoon Archaeological Project (attended)	UCSD
2000	Rancho Peñasquitos Canyon Archaeological Project (attended)	SDCC

VIII. Cultural resource Management Projects

2019 Pine Valley Fire Station Monitoring Project
 Poway LP Property Monitoring Project
 Torrey Pines Monitoring Project
 6th & G Hotel Initial Archaeological Evaluation

2018 Loro Villas Monitoring Project
 Calle de la Plata Monitoring Project
 Frulla Property Monitoring Project
 Calle de la Plata Survey
 Pine Valley Fire Station Monitoring Project

2017

Black Mountain Road Monitoring Project
 Phung Property Cultural Resource Survey
 Marihuana Plant Cultivation Survey
 41 West Development Project
 41 West Data Recovery Project
 Patel Residence Monitoring Project
 La Quinta Hotel Archaeological Evaluation

2016

Proyecto Islas Coronado Survey
 Miramar RWTM Monitoring Project
 South Bay RWTM Monitoring Project
 Rosen Residence Monitoring Project
 41 West Monitoring Project
 Otay Mountain Road Monitoring Project
 Snow Property Monitoring Project
 Zayo Monitoring Project
 Campo Road Testing Project
 El Camino Real Monitoring Project
 X.O. Communications

2015

Belvedere Drive Cultural Resources Test
Joseph Sanchez Survey
Patel Property Survey
Batiquitos Lagoon Monitoring Project
Coast Walk Monitoring Project
TERI Monitoring Project

2014

La Jolla Water Tower Survey
San Pascual Water Tower Survey
OB Gateway Test Excavation
Encanto Block Monitoring Project

2013

El Vallecito Museum Archaeological Project
Sewer Group 745 Monitoring Program

2012

Mr. Aguilar conducted laboratory analysis of materials recovered in previous years, technical report generation, and training of interns and subordinates. The only field work he was active in was conducted in the summer, in Oaxaca, Mexico.

2011

Kellogg Park Test Program
OB Gateway Data Recovery Project
Palm Avenue Carwash Monitoring Project

2010

Rambla Pacifico Archaeological Monitoring Project
Cedar Gateway Monitoring Program
Levi Residence Monitoring Project
Alpine Firesafe Council Survey and Monitoring Program
Del Cerro 7 CC Monitoring Project
Centinela Survey IV
Centinela Survey
Point Loma Test Excavation Project
Point Loma Monitoring Project
El Centro Survey
Jacumba Water District Monitoring Project
Hotel Circle South Water-screening Operations

2009

Sunrise Powerlink Monitoring Project, San Diego County, California
AMA Race Survey, Imperial County, California

2008

Hotel Circle South Test Project

San Diego City Utility Undergrounding Project, San Diego, California

SDM-W2 Data Recovery Project, La Jolla, California

Skyline Test Project, Jamul, California

Charles Brown Sr. Data Recovery Project

Sunrise Geotech Monitoring Project, Descanso, California

La Jolla Estates STP Program, La Jolla, California

2007

Arbor Ridge Testing Project, Hemet California

Neumann Test Project, Ramona, California

Ocotillo Gun Range Survey, Ocotillo, California

Wister Sand and Gravel Survey, Niland, California

Superstition Mountain Survey, Imperial County, California

Superstition 10A Race Survey

Chicken Bones Race Survey, El Centro, California

All American 105 Race Survey, El Centro, California

2006

Pacifica Archaeological Project, San Diego California

Hill Street Test Project, San Diego, California

Dearborn Cemetery Test Project, Poway, California

Allen Tentative Parcel Map Project, Jamul, California

Twin Oaks Test Project, San Diego, California

Roseland House Development Project, La Jolla, California

Felicita Park Test Project, Escondido, California

2005

Princess Street Data Recovery Project, La Jolla, California

Impink Data Recovery Project, Jamul, California

Elder Lot Split Survey, Jacumba, California

2004

Starwood Data Recovery Project (Harris Site), Rancho Santa Fe, California

2003

AT&T/PF.net Fiber Optic Line, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California

Monte Vista Ranch, Ramona, California

2002

Piedra de Lumbre Project, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California

Ridgecrest Data Recovery Project, China Lake, California

IX. Career Development Projects

Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at San Diego City College and Southwestern College (10 years)

Proyecto Arqueológico El Vallecito

Anthropology of Magic, Witchcraft, and Religion

Proyecto Arqueológico La Consentida

Proyecto Río Verde

Lower Rio Verde Valley Osteological Studies Human Osteological Special Duties

Kumeyaay Bi-National Ethnographic Studies