

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE PFISTER RESIDENCE PROJECT

**6031 and 6051 FOLSOM DRIVE
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037**

**PTS No. 684563
APNs 357-182-06 and -07**

Submitted to:

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

Prepared for:

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La Jolla, California 92037**

Prepared by:

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May 19, 2021

Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date: May 19, 2021

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USGS Quadrangle: La Jolla OE West, California (7.5 minute)

Study Area: 6031 and 6051 Folsom Drive

Key Words: Phase I survey; negative; City of San Diego; monitoring recommended.

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I. INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Pfister Family Trust, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) conducted an archaeological survey of the residential parcels at 6031 and 6051 Folsom Drive in the La Jolla community of the city of San Diego, California (Figures 1 to 3). The property is situated within unsectioned Pueblo Lands of San Diego in projected Township 15 South, Range 4 West of the *La Jolla O E West, California* USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle (see Figure 2). The archaeological survey was undertaken in order to determine if cultural resources exist within the properties, and to assess the possible effects of the demolition of the existing residence located at 6051 Folsom Drive and the construction of a new residence on both lots at 6031 and 6051 Folsom Drive.

BFSA conducted the archaeological survey on May 11, 2021 accompanied by a Native American monitor from Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail). No evidence of cultural resources was encountered during the survey of the property; however, ground visibility was constrained due to the extent of hardscape surrounding the existing residential structure and garage.

II. SETTING

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

Natural Environment

The 0.54-acre project is located in the western portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of southern California. Vegetation in the vicinity of the project is classified as entirely urban landscaping, including various species of shrubs, succulents, and lawn. The project is located in the Coastal Plains Physiographic Province of San Diego County and contains mostly disturbed graded soil that sits upon the Quaternary-age Bay Point Formation (Adler and High 2001). An overview of the project is provided in Plate 1.



Plate 1: Overview of the existing residence at 6051 Folsom Drive, facing southeast.

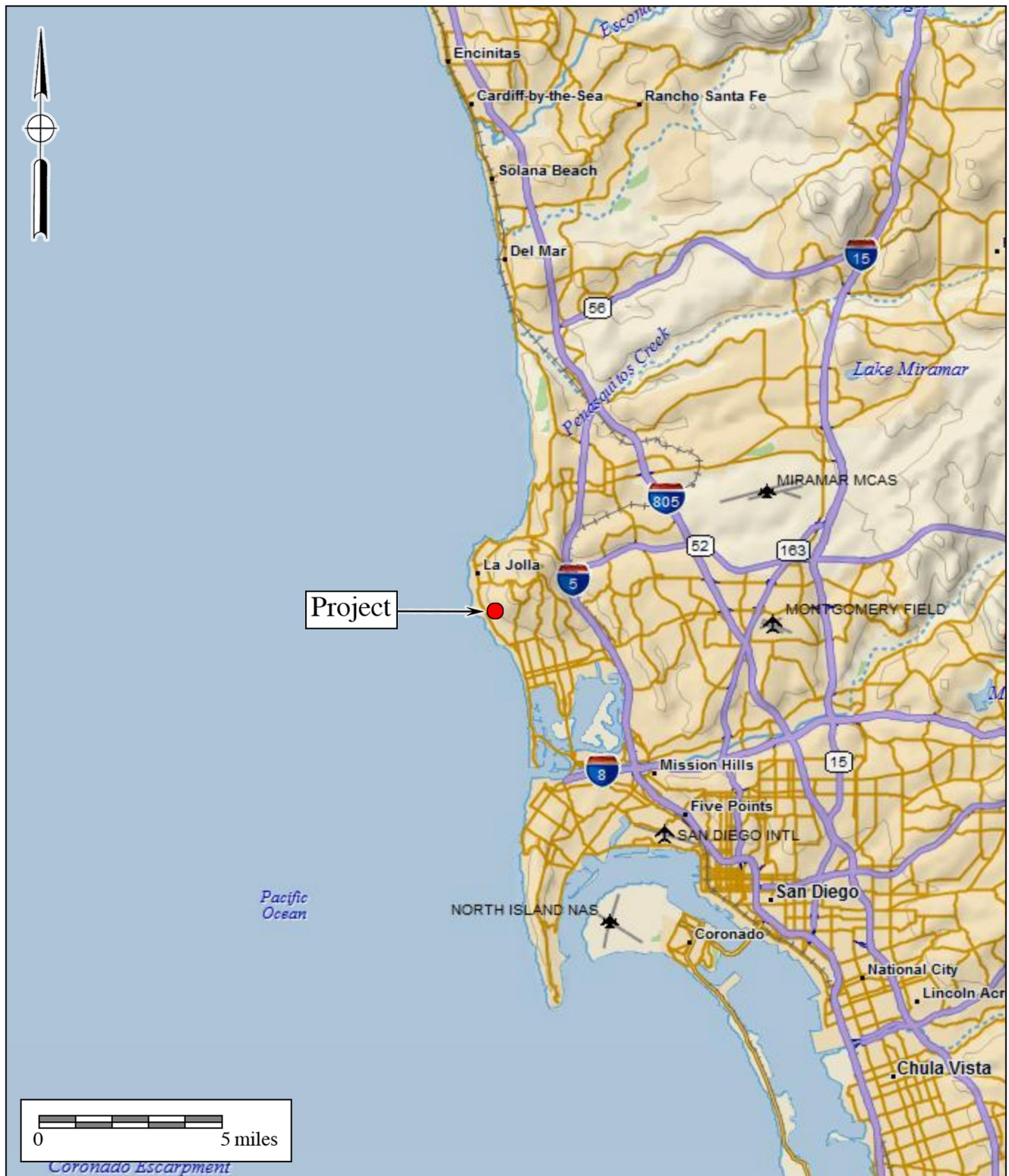


Figure 1
General Location Map
 The Pfister Residence Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000 series)



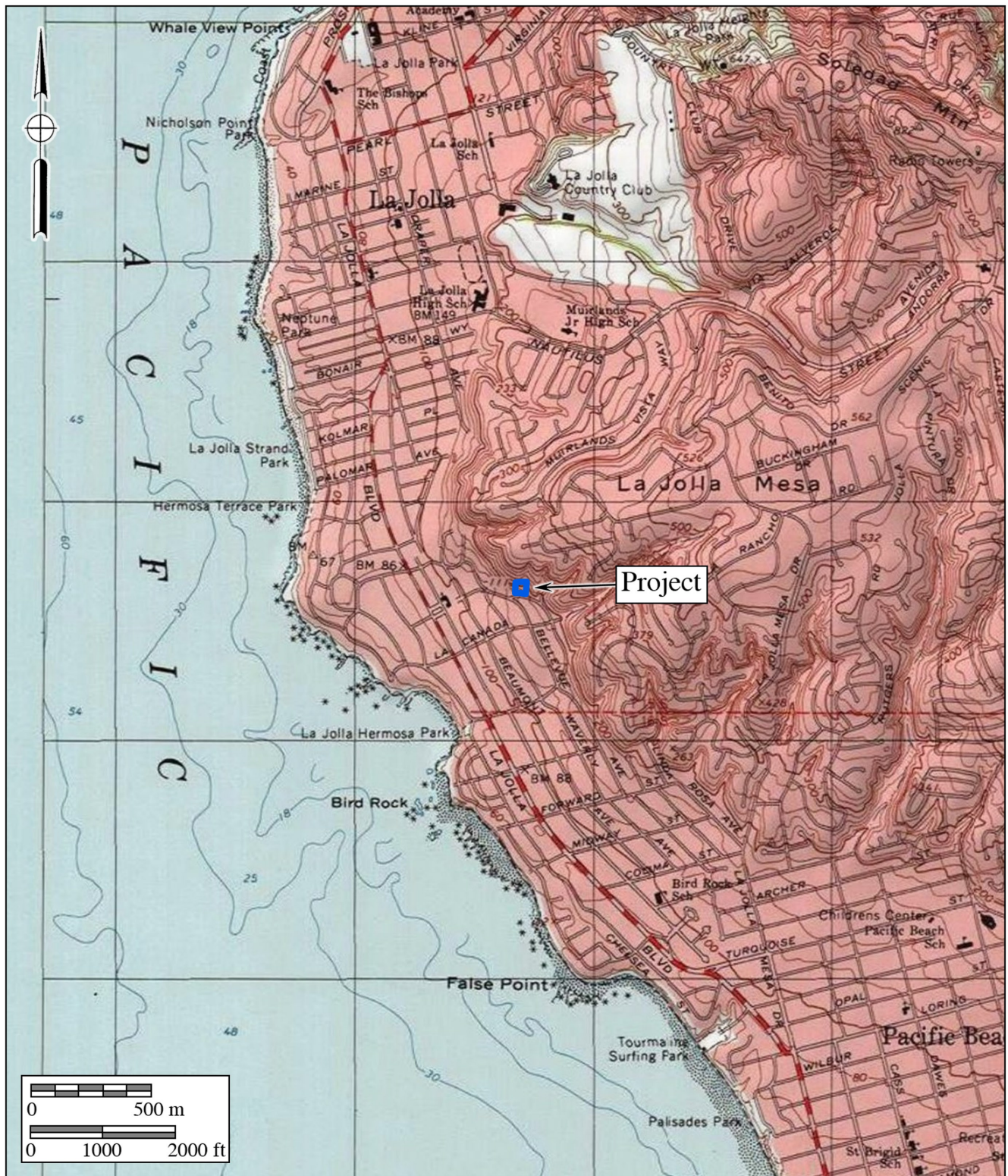


Figure 2

Project Location Map

The Pfister Residence Project

USGS La Jolla OE West and La Jolla Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)





Figure 3

Project Location Map

The Pfister Residence Project

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



Cultural Environment

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 continued through the historic period. A brief discussion of the cultural elements within the project is provided below.

Paleoenvironment

Because of the close relationship between prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns and the environment, it is necessary to understand the setting in which these systems operated. At the end of the final period of glaciation, approximately 11,000 to 10,000 years before the present (YBP), the sea level was considerably lower than it is now; the coastline at that time would have been approximately two miles west of its present location (Smith and Moriarty 1985). 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 (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 section of San Diego; however, studies in other areas of southern California, such as Santa Barbara, indicate that the coastal plains supported a pine forest between approximately 12,000 and 8,000 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990). After 8,000 YBP, this environment was replaced by more open habitats, which supported oak and non-arboreal communities. The coastal sage scrub and chaparral environments of today appear to have become dominant after 2,200 YBP (Robbins-Wade 1990).

Prehistory

In general, the prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present in this region. Geographer Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during 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 refine these earlier works to a greater extent (Cardenas 1986; Moratto 1984; Moriarty 1966, 1967; True 1970, 1980, 1986; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Waugh 1986). In sharp contrast, the current trend in San Diego prehistory has also resulted in a revisionist group that rejects the established cultural historical sequence for San Diego. This revisionist group (Warren et al. 1998) has replaced the concepts of La Jolla, San Dieguito, and all of their other manifestations with an extensive, all-encompassing, chronologically undifferentiated cultural unit that ranges from the initial occupation of southern California to 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 YBP. 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 the Early Man Period 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, Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar, La Jolla, Buchanan Canyon, and Brown (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986).

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

For the region, it is generally accepted that the earliest identifiable culture in the archaeological record is represented by the material remains of the Paleo Indian Period San Dieguito Complex. The San Dieguito Complex was thought to represent the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,500 and 8,000 YBP, and who were related to or contemporaneous with groups in the Great Basin. As of yet, no absolute dates have been forthcoming to support the great age attributed to this cultural phenomenon. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito Complex sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally include scrapers, choppers, large bifaces, large projectile points, and 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 due to 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 pattern evolved from or replaced the San Dieguito Complex culture, resulting in a pattern referred to as the Encinitas Tradition. In San Diego, the Encinitas Tradition is thought 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, grinding tools closely associated with marine resources, and flexed burials (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). 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 cultural transformation between periods, possibilities of ethnic replacement, and/or a possible hiatus from the western portion of the county.

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

The transition into the Late Prehistoric Period in the project area is primarily represented by a marked change in archaeological patterning known as the Yuman Tradition. This tradition is primarily represented by the Cuyamaca Complex, which is believed to be derived from the mountains of southern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca Complex are considered ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño). Although several archaeologists consider the local Native American tribes to be latecomers, the traditional stories and histories that are

orally passed down by the local Native American groups speak both presently and ethnographically to tribal presence in the region as being since the time of creation.

The Kumeyaay Native Americans were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the people of the La Jolla Complex. Noted variations in material culture included cremation, the use of the bow and arrow, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast, the Kumeyaay made use of marine resources by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Game and seasonally available plant food resources (including acorns) were sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. The most important food resource for these people was the acorn, which represented a storable surplus, which in turn allowed for seasonal sedentism and its attendant expansion of social phenomena.

Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the people of the La Jolla Complex were present when the Kumeyaay Native Americans migrated into the coastal zone. However, stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a possible hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ($1,730 \pm 75$ YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex inhabitants at SDI-4609) and Late Prehistoric cultures (Smith and Moriarty 1983). More recently, a reevaluation of two prone burials at the Spindrift Site excavated by Moriarty (1965) and radiocarbon dates of a pre-ceramic phase of Yuman occupation near Santee suggest a commingling of the latest La Jolla Complex inhabitants and the earliest Yuman inhabitants around 2,000 YBP (Kyle and Gallegos 1993).

History

Exploration Period (1530 to 1769)

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

Spanish Colonial Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish occupation of the claimed territory of Alta California took place during the reign of King Carlos III of Spain (Engelhardt 1920). Jose de Gálvez, a powerful representative of the king in Mexico, conceived the plan to colonize Alta California and thereby secure the area for the Spanish (Rolle 1969). The effort involved both military and religious contingents, where

the overall intent of establishing forts and missions was to gain control of the land and the native inhabitants through conversion. Actual colonization of the San Diego area began on July 16, 1769, when the first Spanish exploring party, commanded by Gaspar de Portolá (with Father Junípero Serra in charge of religious conversion of the native populations), arrived by the overland route to San Diego to secure California (Palou 1926). The natural attraction of the harbor at San Diego and the establishment of a military presence in the area solidified the importance of San Diego to the Spanish colonization of the region and the growth of the civilian population.

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

Mexican Period (1821 to 1846)

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

Anglo-American Period (1846 to Present)

California was invaded by United States troops during the Mexican-American War 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 raising cattle 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 acres, 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 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 had become 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 1964), followed by the aircraft industry in the 1920s (Heiges 1976). The establishment of these industries led to the growth of the county as a whole; however, most of the civilian population growth occurred in the north county coastal areas, 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.

History of the La Jolla Area

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

The origin of the name La Jolla, most researchers agree, is a variation of the original “La Hoya,” which literally translated from Spanish means “pit, hole, grave, or valley.” The equivalent American translation is “river basin” (Castillo and Bond 1975). The city surveyor, James Pascoe, spelled it “La Joya” on his map of city land in 1870, which translates as “the jewel.” The location of La Hoya (or La Joya) was consistently shown as the canyon in which the southern portion of Torrey Pines Road is currently located. The first post office was established on February 28, 1888 and closed on March 31, 1893, but reopened as “Lajolla” (one word) on August 17, 1894. On June 19, 1905, the name of this post office was changed to “La Jolla” (two words) (Salley 1977).

The first purchase of Pueblo Lands in this area occurred on February 27, 1869, when the City of San Diego sold Pueblo Lot 1261 to Samuel Sizer. On the same day, the City sold Pueblo Lot 1259 to Daniel Sizer. These lots sold for \$1.25 per acre. Both lots were located south of “La Hoya Valley.” The *San Diego Union* (1869) referred to the canyon as “La Hoya” when describing Sizer’s agricultural development to the south. By the 1870s, excursions to the point and cove were offered by the Horton House in their Concord Coach, a stagecoach drawn by four horses (*San Diego Union* 1932).

The boom of the 1880s extended to La Jolla in the form of the construction of a hotel and rental cottages (Randolph 1955). Initially, water supplies were unreliable, consisting of only two sources: a small well in Rose Canyon and a small pipeline connected to the Pacific Beach water supply. Reliable transportation to La Jolla came with the extension of the San Diego, Old Town, and Pacific Beach Railway to La Jolla in 1894. This narrow-gauge railroad was responsible for bringing passengers and prefabricated cottages (on flat cars) to the growing community (Randolph 1955). The railroad was dismantled in 1919, but not before an unsuccessful experiment with a gasoline-powered rail car (known locally as the “Red Devil”) was conducted.

As the number of residences and businesses increased in La Jolla, so did the need for public services. On July 10, 1888, the San Diego City Council passed an ordinance providing for the disposal for garbage, night soil, dead animals, ashes, and rubbish (Document 101817). In 1909, natural gas was brought to La Jolla, and in 1911, electricity was made available to the community (Randolph 1955). An electric railway provided service to La Jolla between 1924 and 1940. In 1918, street paving began, and by 1922, the Girard Street business section was

completely paved.

Visitors to La Jolla enjoyed the park at Alligator Head from the earliest days of stagecoach excursions. Trees and shrubs were planted around the park, but a months-long failure of the water supply during 1890 caused many of the plants to die. During the 1890s, the park was also the focus of construction for guest cottages and hotels, such as the La Jolla Beach House, which indicates that developmental impacts to prehistoric archaeological resources, as well as impacts from increased visitation, occurred as a result of this early period. Randolph (1955) wrote about a Native American settlement at La Jolla (probably Site SDI-39), which was supported by Native American informants and the recovery of several artifacts, including metates, stone utensils, and other relics from La Jolla Cove. As the development of La Jolla continued, other subdivisions, such as the “La Jolla Vista” subdivision of 1923, and plots were converted from farming and/or grazing to residential use (San Diego County Engineering Map Records).

The earliest notable development in this area was the construction of the Spindrift Inn southwest of the subject property in the 1920s. Also at this time, the initial development of the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club (originally the La Jolla Beach and Yacht Club) took place. These early facilities gained in popularity and were successful in spite of the Depression that gripped the country between the stock market crash of 1929 and the opening of World War II. The La Jolla Vista subdivision, on the other hand, was slow in building to capacity, possibly because of the real estate bust from 1925 to 1926 (Brandes et al. 1999).

Two military training camps came to La Jolla during World War II: Camp Callan and Camp Elliot. In addition, two emplacements on Mount Soledad and one on the beach in La Jolla were established during the war years (Pierson 2001). Although these military installations were replaced after the Korean War with the University of California at San Diego campus and the expansion of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the economic base of La Jolla grew to include a substantial business element. Today, this trend continues with ever-present tourism playing a significant part in the local economy. Throughout the history of this community, the residential population has included both permanent and seasonal residents, many of whom have achieved a significant degree of financial and historical notoriety and success.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The archaeological survey encompassed two residential parcels in the La Jolla community of the city of San Diego, California. The parcel located at 6031 Folsom Avenue can be characterized as vacant and consisting of native vegetation such as buckwheat, sage, and laurel sumac. The parcel located at 6051 Folsom Avenue can be characterized as developed land covered by a single-family residence with associated landscaping and hardscape. The proposed project includes the demolition of the existing residence, the consolidation of the lots, and the construction of a new 6,133-square-foot single-family residence consisting of two aboveground

levels and one underground garage (Figure 4).

IV. STUDY METHODS

The archaeological assessment included a reconnaissance of the property and an institutional records search review of previous studies in the area. The archaeological reconnaissance was completed by BFSA field archaeologist James Shrieve and Native American monitor Anthony Lachappa from Red Tail. BFSA reviewed the results of a records search completed by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for the project to determine the presence of any previously recorded cultural resources (Appendix B). BFSA also requested a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); however, as of the date of this report, no response has been received (Appendix C).

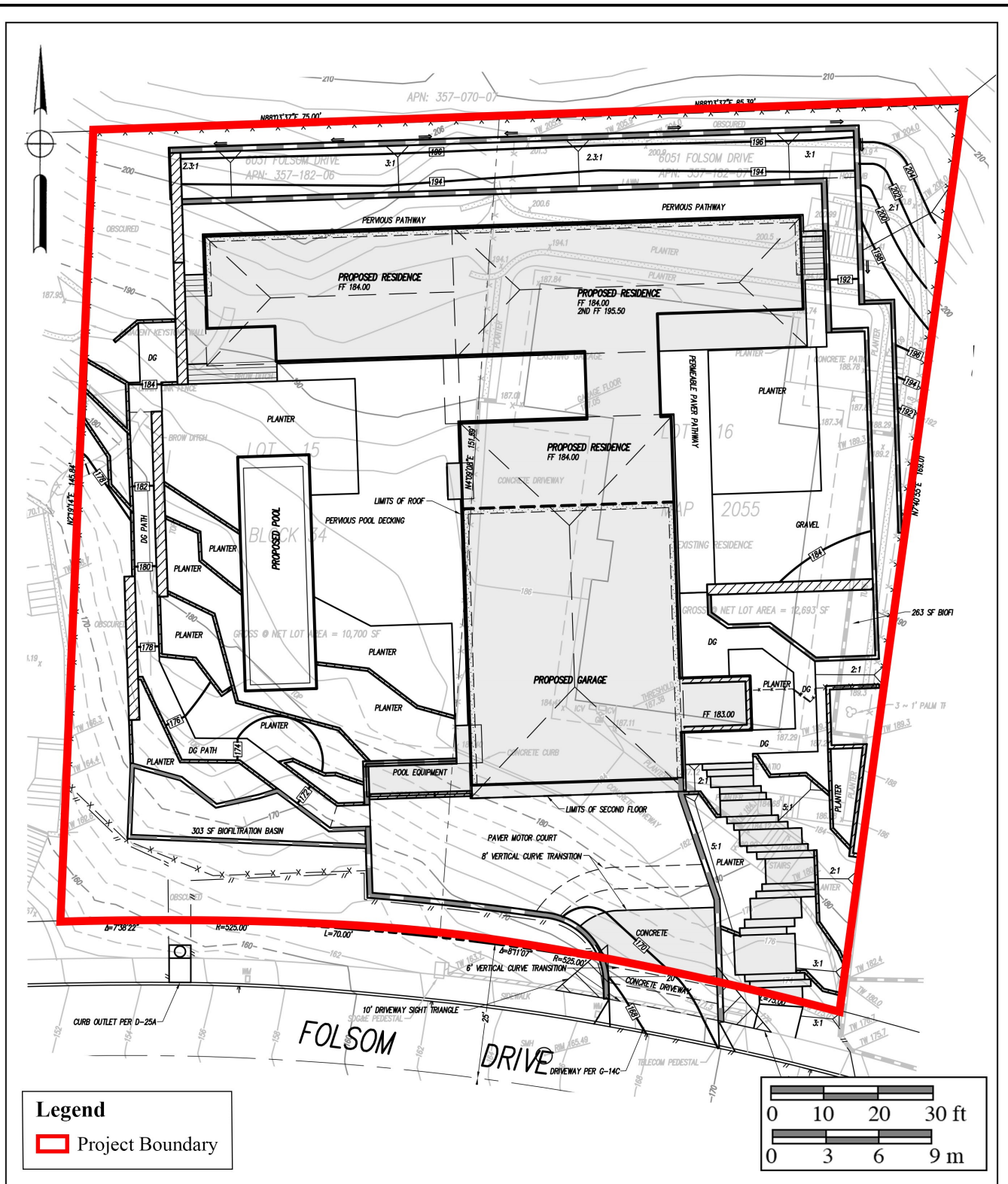
V. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

Results of the Institutional Records Searches

The results of the SCIC records search did not list any previously recorded cultural resources within the project boundaries. However, four recorded historic sites and six historic addresses were identified within one-quarter mile of the property. The recorded sites include three single-family residences and one historic electric car station. No prehistoric sites have been identified within one-quarter mile of the project. The records search also indicates that 24 previous investigations have been conducted within one-quarter mile of the project, two of which include all or part of the current project (City of San Diego 1993; Moomjian 2020).

Background Research

There is documented evidence of the presence of the Archaic La Jolla cultural horizon and Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay temporary camps and village sites in the general area of the project. Based upon the background research and the location of the project, the property is considered sensitive for potential cultural resources. Therefore, in accordance with City of San Diego guidelines, an archaeological survey was necessary to determine if archaeological resources exist within the project boundaries that might be impacted by the proposed project.



Field Reconnaissance

On May 11, 2021, field archaeologist James Shrieve conducted the survey of the property. Anthony Lachappa, a Native American monitor from Red Tail, actively participated in the survey. The survey was limited by the constraints of the landscaping, hardscape, native vegetation, and the existing single-family residence, which collectively covered approximately 40 percent of the 0.54-acre property (Plates 2 to 4).

As a result of the development of the property, only the vacant lot located at 6031 Folsom Drive provided access to view the ground surface. BFSa staff carefully inspected exposed ground surfaces within the exposed landscaping. The survey did not result in the observation of any artifacts, cultural ecofacts, or other materials related to the prehistoric or historic land use within the project boundaries. No midden soils or cultural resources were observed during the survey; however, the survey coverage was limited by the existing landscaping, hardscape, and structures. Based upon aerial photographs, the existing residence on the property was built prior to 1953. The structure was assessed as part of a separate historic resource evaluation (Moomjian 2020).



Plate 2: Overview of the west façade of 6051 Folsom Avenue, facing east.



Plate 3: Overview of the project, facing south.



Plate 4: Overview of 6031 Folsom Drive showing the existing driveway hardscape, facing northwest.

Evaluation

Based upon the results of the survey and records search, no cultural resources have been identified on the subject property. No further investigations are necessary as part of this survey process.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of San Diego typically requires two tasks for an archaeological study of this nature: an assessment of the potential for cultural resources on the property and a visual inspection for the presence of cultural resources. As noted previously, no evidence of any historic or prehistoric cultural resources was identified within the property during the survey. However, due to the location of the project, the presence of recorded cultural resources within a one-quarter-mile radius of the project, and the limited visibility encountered during the archaeological survey, the potential exists for buried cultural deposits under the landscaping, hardscape, and structure that cover the property. Based upon the potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits or artifacts associated with known sites in the La Jolla community over the past 8,000 years, as well as the historic use and development of La Jolla since the late 1800s, archaeological and Native American monitoring of earthwork or trenching is recommended for the project.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED**DATE**

National Register of Historic Places <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2021
California Register of Historical Resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2021
City of San Diego Historical Resources Register <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2021
Archaeological/Historical Site Records: South Coastal Information Center <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year: May 2021
Other Sources Consulted: NAHC Sacred Lands File Search (Appendix C) References (Section IX)	

VIII. CERTIFICATION

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



May 19, 2021

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

Date

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

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



Education

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

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

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

1977–Present
Poway, California

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

Professional Accomplishments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Meniffee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—including project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

Archaeological Records Search Results



South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-5320
Office: (619) 594-5682
www.scic.org
scic@mail.sdsu.edu

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: Brian F. Smith and Associates

Company Representative: Andrew Garrison

Date: 5/12/2021

Project Identification: Pfister Residence (21-115)

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: N/A

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

Copies: 27

Hours: 1 - JL +37 database lines

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results



Brian F. Smith & Associates

Archaeological/Biological/Historical/Paleontological/Air/Traffic/Noise Consulting

May 12, 2021

For: Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

From: Andrew Garrison M.A., RPA
Brian F. Smith and Associates Inc.
14010 Poway Rd. Suite A
Poway, CA 92064

Re: Request for Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact List for the Pfister Residence (21-115), La Jolla, San Diego County, California.

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: Pfister Residence Project (21-115). The project is an archaeological study associated with residential redevelopment of a single-family residence at 6031 and 6051 Folsom Drive (APN 357-182-06 and-07), La Jolla, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected) in the USGS *La Jolla*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Andrew Garrison M.A., RPA
Project Archaeologist
Billing: 14678 Ibex Court, San Diego, CA 92129
Phone: 858-484-0915
Email: Agarrison@bfsa-ca.com

Attachments:
USGS 7.5 *La Jolla OE W* and *La Jolla*, topographic maps with project area delineated.
Sacred Lands File request form

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall, RM 364 * Sacramento, CA 95814 * (916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax * nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Pfister Residence Project (21-115)

County: San Diego

USGS Quadrangle Name(s): *La Jolla*

Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected, SBBM)

Company/Firm/Agency: Brian F. Smith & Associates Inc.

Contact Person: Andrew Garrison

Street Address: 14010 Poway Road, Suite A

City: Poway Zip: 92064

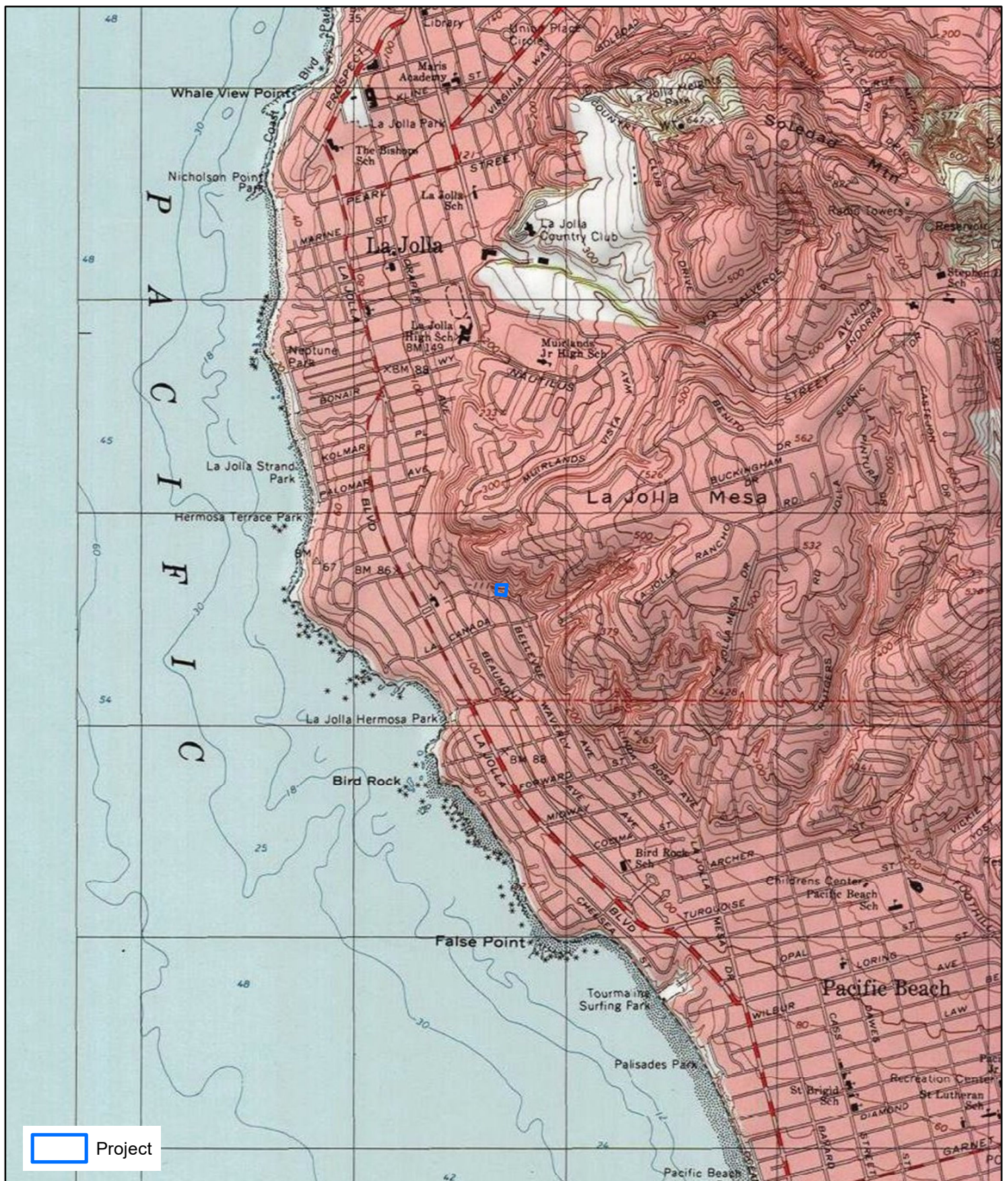
Phone: 858-484-0915

Fax: 858-679-9896

Email: Agarrison@bfsa-ca.com

Project Description:

I would like to request a record search of the Sacred Lands File and a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the following project: Pfister Residence Project (21-115). The project is an archaeological study associated with residential redevelopment of a single-family residence at 6031 and 6051 Folsom Drive (APN 357-182-06 and-07), La Jolla, San Diego County, California. Specifically, the project is in the Pueblo Land Grant (Township 15 South, Range 4 West, projected) in the USGS *La Jolla*, California topographic quadrangle. Please find the enclosed map on which the project is delineated.



Pfister Residence (21-115)
 USGS *La Jolla OE W* and *La Jolla* Quadrangles
 (7.5-minute series)

1:24,000



AJG. BFSA