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## APPENDIX D

# CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY



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**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED VENTANAS BUSINESS CENTER,  
CALLE ARROYO AND PASEO TIRADOR, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, ORANGE COUNTY,  
CALIFORNIA**

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# **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED VENTANAS BUSINESS CENTER, CALLE ARROYO AND PASEO TIRADOR, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

## **INTRODUCTION**

At the request of Keeton Kreitzer of Keeton Kreitzer Consulting, personnel from Archaeological Resource Management Corporation (ARMC) conducted a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Ventanas Business Center, located between Calle Arroyo and Paseo Tirador in the City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California. See Figure 1 for the project location. The assessment consisted of two parts. The first was an in-person records and literature search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, to determine whether any significant cultural resources had been recorded within a quarter-mile radius of the project area. The next was a walkover survey of the project area to search for previously undiscovered resources.

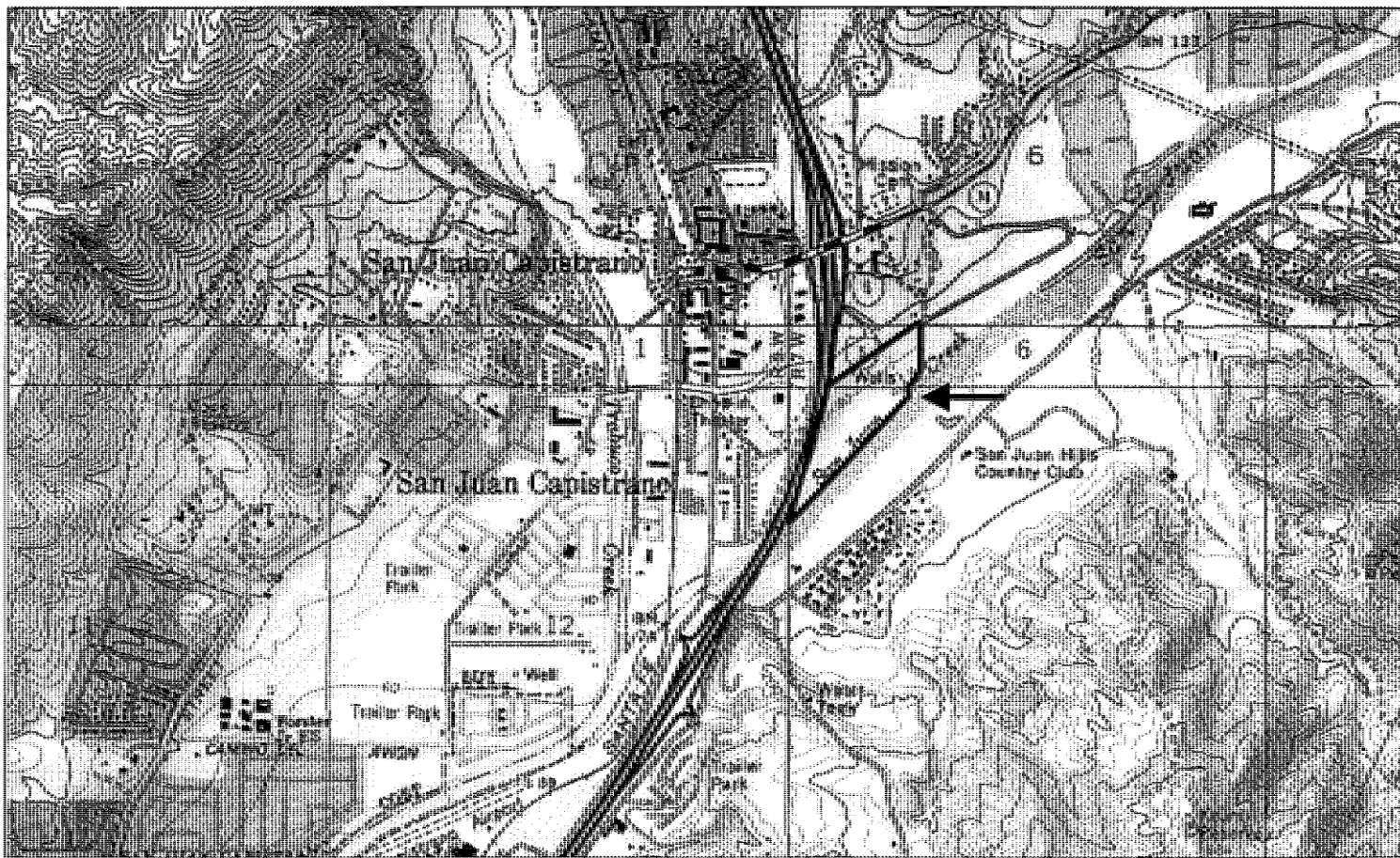
The records and literature search revealed that the project area is sensitive for archaeology: nine historic sites have been recorded within a quarter-mile radius of the parcel; two of them are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition the field survey resulted in the recording of a prehistoric site (V-1, or CA-ORA-1672), a small lithic and shell scatter, on the property. This site will need to be tested for significance prior to any construction. Because of the archaeological sensitivity of the project environs, it is recommended that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during all earth-moving activities on this project. If cultural resources are encountered, a qualified archaeologist should be called in to evaluate the resources, prepare and execute a plan of mitigation, where appropriate.

## **NATURAL SETTING**

The project area is found between Calle Arroyo and Paseo Tirador. The property is generally bounded on the west by Interstate 5 and on the south by San Juan Creek. The area surrounding the property on the north is fully developed, and the area to the east is lightly developed. The project area is located partially in the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 7 on the San Juan Capistrano 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1968; PR 1981) and in the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 6 Dana Point 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1968; PR 1975) in Township 8S, and Range 7W. The area is part of the floodplain of San Juan Creek, the primary regional drainage, arising in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains. The Santa Ana Mountains form part of the Peninsular Ranges Province that stretches from the Transverse Ranges through the Los Angeles Basin to the tip of Baja California (Norris and Webb 1976). The climate of the area is Mediterranean type, with dry summers and moist winters. Rainfall averages 10-15 inches annually on the coastal plain and up to 40 inches in the interior mountains (Hornbeck 1983).

Geologically, the study area is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and colluvium (Qac) consisting of soil cover and stream alluvium (Morton and Miller 1981). The project area also contains deposits of the Late Miocene to Upper Pliocene Capistrano Formation (Tcs, Morton and Miller 1981; Wagner 2007). The soils in the project vicinity area vary from gray-brown to red-brown clayey loam on the upper terraces and knolls to light tan, silty sandy sediments with abundant cobbles on the creek bottom and adjacent terraces.

Lithic raw materials appear as float in San Juan Creek. These rocks are derived from geologic formations in the Santa Ana Mountains and include the Bedford Canyon metasediments (argillite and quartzite); the Santiago Peak volcanics (rhyolite, andesite, and basalt) and metavolcanics; as well as granitics, quartz, chert, and chalcedony. These raw materials were utilized by aboriginal populations to create chipped and ground stone tools and ornaments.



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic ([www.nationalgeographic.com/topo](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/topo))

Taken from Dana Point 7.5' Quadrangle (1968; PR 1975), San Juan Capistrano 7.5 Quadrangle (1968; PR 1981)

Figure 1. Project Location.

Four plant communities as defined by Munz and Keck (1959) are present in proximity to the project area. These communities (Chaparral, Coastal Sage-scrub, Grassland-herbland, and Riparian) provided a variety of seasonal plant resources to the prehistoric and early historic inhabitants of the region. For a detailed description of these resources and their uses, see Demcak et al. (1989).

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistory

Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) have both proposed syntheses of the local cultural sequence. These summaries continue to be useful in defining the prehistoric period in southern California. The two researchers propose that aboriginal populations remained hunters and gatherers before Spanish contact.

The earliest recognized culture in southern California belongs to the Early Holocene San Dieguito Tradition (Warren 1968), a manifestation of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984). Defined primarily by its type site, the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), typical San Dieguito artifacts include patinated scrapers (side and end types); scraper planes, choppers; crescentics; large leaf-shaped knives (bifaces) and projectile points. Lake Mohave and Silver Lake stemmed and shouldered point types also are found in these early assemblages. Manos and metates (hard seed grinding equipment), may be absent or are sparsely represented in the San Dieguito Tradition. It is usually characterized as a hunting tradition as opposed to the seed-gathering tradition that succeeded it in coastal and interior southern California. Sites are generally found on elevated terraces above permanent water sources and with little or no cultural deposit subsurface. The San Dieguito Tradition has rarely been documented in Orange County. Sites CA-ORA-1449, -1551, and -1553 on Rancho Mission Viejo (Demcak and Van Wormer 2003) are examples of this tradition in Orange County.

The Milling Stone Horizon, or Encinitas Tradition, is the earliest occupation that has been widely documented for Orange County. Highly mobile populations adapted to a littoral, or coastal, environment during this occupation. Small native groups gathered plant foods, including seeds, tubers, and berries, collected shellfish, and hunted small and large game. They used milling stone and muller, more commonly called metate and mano, to grind seeds. Hunting tools included wide, thick, and heavy projectile points. They were presumably utilized as spear points, based on their weights (Fenenga 1953), and launched by atlatls, or wooden spear-throwers. Cog stones and discoidals, wheel-shaped and disc-shaped ceremonial stones respectively, and red argillite beads are diagnostic artifacts, or time-markers, for this earliest known occupation in Orange County.

During the subsequent Intermediate Horizon, or Campbell Tradition, prehistoric populations expanded their resource base to include more hunting and fishing. The mortar and pestle, tools associated with the processing of acorns and other fleshy plant foods, were introduced into the area. Projectile points remained relatively large and heavy.

In the final prehistoric occupation, the Late Horizon Cultures (Shoshonean and Hokan speakers), local economies expanded markedly. Artifact assemblages reveal an increase in the number and types of tools, reflecting population growth and task specialization. Non-utilitarian items, such as beads and ornaments, were also on the increase in the Late Horizon compared to earlier occupations. Local groups continued to rely primarily upon plants, shellfish, and terrestrial game, which they hunted with small, lightweight arrow points and the bow.

Steatite, obsidian, and other non-local lithic resources were traded into the area. Pottery was introduced into Kumeyaay territory in San Diego County and small quantities reached Orange County in the very late prehistoric period. Pestles and portable mortars, especially of the basket-hopper type, and bedrock mortars were utilized locally for acorn processing. Seed grinding continued to be carried out with manos and metates, as well as on bedrock grinding slicks.

### Ethnohistory

Ethnographically, the study area falls within the territory of the Juaneño people. The Juaneños were named by their association with the Mission San Juan Capistrano. They are closely related to the Luiseños, who were associated with the Mission San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978). Shoshoneans, they are Takic speakers of the wider Uto-Aztecan family of languages. Uto-Aztecan speakers are presumed to have entered California prior to 2000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:541) and perhaps arrived in the Los Angeles Basin by 1000 B.C. (Kowta 1969:50).

Hunter-gatherers, these Native populations exploited a diverse set of microenvironments from the coast, coastal plain, foothills, Santa Ana Mountains, to the interior valleys of southern California. Their territory is traditionally described as bounded on the north by Gabrielino territory at Aliso Creek. However, David Belardes (pers. comm.), member of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, asserts that the northern boundary of Juaneño territory was actually the mouth of the Santa Ana River. Inland, their territory extended to the upper reaches of the Santa Ana Mountains where it adjoined Luiseño territory. Southward, Juaneño territory reportedly extended to the area between the San Onofre and Las Pulgas drainages (Kroeber 1925:636) and westward to the Pacific Ocean.

With the coming of the Spanish in 1769, Native populations were brought into the mission system and forced to adapt to a new social and economic order with drastic consequences for the Natives. Their populations were radically reduced in number and their aboriginal way of life was largely eliminated. Certain populations, among them Juaneños who managed to escape into the interior mountains, were spared the forced acculturation for a short time. Then they too were overwhelmed by Spanish, Mexican, and later American Period developments. Despite considerable hardship, many of their descendents still live and work in the area surrounding the Mission San Juan Capistrano.

The Juaneño Band, or Acjachemem Nation, strives to keep its distinct culture and language from extinction. After decades of struggle for recognition, the band was formally recognized by the California State Legislature in September, 1993 as the "...original native tribe of Orange County" (Hall 1993:A3). Band members continue to seek federal recognition as a tribe.

### Historical Overview

The arrival of the Portolá Expedition in 1769 marked the first efforts at extending Spanish control into Alta California through the establishment of Catholic missions. This move by the Spanish King Carlos III was intended to protect Pacific Coast shipping against Russian or English occupation of the area. Beginning in San Diego, the padres surveyed the lands as far north as Monterey Bay and secured them for the Spanish Crown. Mission sites were selected on the way north by Fathers Crespi and Gomez (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

The Portolá party arrived in Orange County on July 22, 1769, at a site in Cristianitos Canyon where two sick children were baptized by the fathers. The following day the travelers camped near the Mission Vieja site (CA-ORA-29) at the mouth of Gobernadora Canyon. The next day the expedition continued northwestward and out of the survey area to the western edge of the Plano Trabuco and camped at the San Francisco Solano campsite at the present location of the Trabuco Adobe. Altogether they stopped at seven campsites (Smith 1965) in what became Orange County.

Missions, presidios, and pueblos were established by the Franciscan fathers, and in 1775, the Mission San Juan Capistrano was begun. Within days, however, a Native American uprising at the mission in San Diego forced the fathers to abandon the local mission, hastily bury its bells, and with the soldiers hurry southward to assist their fellow priests. The fathers returned the following year to re-establish the mission at a different site. There on November 1, 1776, the mission was officially founded. On October 4, 1778, the mission was removed to its present location closer to the Arroyo Trabuco, a dependable water source (Hallan-Gibson 1986). Substantially expanded in 1784, the mission continues in use and is believed to be the oldest building extant in California, according to Friis (1965).

The Native inhabitants were brought under the control of the mission. They were converted to Catholicism and provided the mission with a large labor pool. The padres taught them the necessary skills to grow crops, tend cattle, make wine, pottery and other crafts. The missions intended to prepare them to look after their own lands which were held in trust for them. Spanish legislators called for the dissolution of the missions and the turning over of mission lands to the natives as early as 1813. However, it was not until the Mexican Period that secularization was begun.

At the end of the Mexican Revolution, mission lands were seized and turned over to Mexican citizens of the Catholic faith and of good character. The Mission San Juan Capistrano was the first mission to be secularized in 1834. A pueblo for Native Americans was set up at Mission San Juan Capistrano, but, after years of mismanagement, failed (Dixon 1988; Hallan-Gibson 1986). A town was instead chartered and land became available to petitioners, including the Natives. Eventually, the town itself failed, and the mission was sold by Governor Pio Pico to his brother-in-law John Forster and James McKinley, a trader (Hallan-Gibson 1986). Forster maintained his residence at the mission until his claim to the property was denied (Muñoz 1980).

A series of land grants, or grazing rights, was issued by the Spanish Crown. The land between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers was given to Manuel Nieto in 1784; this was the first land grant in Orange County. The second, called Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, went to Juan Grijalva and Jose Yorba, his son-in-law. The grant was confirmed in 1810 to Yorba and Grijalva's grandson (Hallan-Gibson 1986). There followed a period of growth and development as rancheros built adobe homes, ran large herds of cattle and sheep, engaged in foreign trade, and dabbled in politics.

California was drawn into the Mexican-American War in 1846, and Governor Pico fled the oncoming American Army. His son-in-law John Forster, an American sympathizer, tipped off the Union soldiers marching through Orange County that a large contingent of enemy soldiers was on its way. This may have saved their force from defeat by 600 Mexicans (Hallan-Gibson 1986). After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war in 1848 and California entered the Union, the land claims of the rancheros were scheduled to be upheld, but subsequent laws required the land owners to prove their



claims, requiring considerable time and expense. Most of the land claims in Orange County were eventually confirmed by the courts.

In the American Period, life on the ranchos continued much as before although squatters, rustlers, and mounting debts grew troublesome. Large landholdings were increasingly broken up; towns and settlements grew in number. Mission San Juan Capistrano was returned to the Catholic Church in 1865 when the U.S. Government denied Forster's claim to the property. Forster took his family and moved southward to Rancho Santa Margarita, home of his relatives, the Picos (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

During the 1860s, severe drought, smallpox, and torrential rains alternately took their toll on the large landholders and other settlers in southern California. The cattle market collapsed, land was devalued, and a diversified economy developed. The end of the Civil War brought an impetus to settlement. Land was cheap, and thousands flocked to the Golden West. A real estate boom ensued in the 1880s. The arrival of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Santa Fe Railroad provided transportation for people and products into and out of California. Sheep ranching became highly profitable due to the scarcity of cotton in the South. Large land grants were partitioned. Development proceeded at a rapid pace through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Improvements in transportation and communication contributed to the boom. The citrus industry with its associated beekeeping was one of the most successful enterprises in the region.

In the post-World War II period, southern California has been characterized by expanding urbanization, business and industry. The aerospace industry, movie and television industries, automobile manufacturing, and tourism have spurred local growth and continue to attract visitors and potential residents. The last ranchos have been developed or are in the process of being developed.

### History of the City of San Juan Capistrano

The following brief history is taken from Hallan-Gibson (1986, 1988) and Meadows (2007).

The history of the city begins with the founding of the Mission San Juan Capistrano ("Jewel of the Missions") by Father Junipero Serra in 1776. The mission was the seventh in a chain of Franciscan missions founded in Alta California. Beset by scarce supplies and lack of reliable water, the mission was moved in 1778 to its current location closer to Trabuco Creek.

The town, consisting initially of 40 small adobe homes for the mission neophytes and married soldiers, grew around the mission. Thirty-four more homes were added in 1807, creating a total of four to six blocks. Some of these homes are still standing in the Los Rios Historic District, a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) property. This district is the oldest residential area in the County of Orange.

After Mexico became independent of Spain in 1821, the Mission San Juan Capistrano was secularized and in 1836 the mission holdings were confiscated. A pueblo was formally organized in 1841, built around a plaza. Surrounding the mission grounds on El Camino Real to the east and Camino Capistrano to the west were adobe residences and commercial buildings with the mission on the north serving as a focal point for the pueblo. The Los Rios Street residences, as well as other adobe homes on the banks of San Juan Creek and Trabuco Creek, rounded out the emerging town.

In 1845 the mission was sold to John Forster and his partner James McKinley. Forster, an Englishman, had married into the Pico family; Pio Pico was the last Mexican governor of California. Forster purchased his partner's share and made the mission his family residence for some twenty years.

When California became part of the United States in 1848, the town of San Juan Capistrano was first supported by cattle ranching. Three ranchos (Rancho Niguel, Rancho Mission Viejo, and Rancho Boca de la Playa) surrounded the town. When drought and other disasters destroyed the rancho system, the region turned to diversified farming. Various crops included beans, walnuts, and citrus. With these industries and the arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1887, the community prospered. New wooden structures were built while earlier adobe structures were either rehabbed or razed. The Mendelson Hotel was constructed in 1875 on El Camino Real. Other buildings included stables, saloons, and various commercial establishments on the Camino Capistrano which became the town's main street.

Tourism entered the local scene in the 1920s. The romance of the mission, the story of the swallows' return, the ease of reaching the town by car or train, and widespread advertising attracted many visitors to San Juan Capistrano. The movement of tourists and locals was aided by paths and simple dirt roads along Trabuco Creek and San Juan Creek. Camino Capistrano was Highway 101 at that time and the main route through the city to Doheny Beach and other points to the south (Meadows 2007). Additional paths and dirt roads led from the Mission area to and from the neighboring communities on either side of Trabuco Creek.

Agriculture remained the region's primary industry through the 1950s when development began to spread into the area. By 1961 San Juan Capistrano was incorporated and experienced an even greater housing boom. By 1975 the city acted to curb development with a general plan that limited growth and preserved the community's identity. The city has continued to grow but in a highly controlled way and with its identity intact as the birthplace of Orange County.

## RECORDS AND LITERATURE SEARCH

The author conducted a records and literature search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. The research took place on August 9, 2007. The author examined the maps, files, reports, and inventories relating to recorded resources within a quarter-mile radius of the project area. A total of 36 archaeological studies (surveys, records searches, or other investigations) on the Dana Point quadrangle and 51 studies on the San Juan Capistrano quadrangle resulted in the recording of nine historic sites.

The nine historic sites included the following:

- CA-ORA-600H, Mission San Juan Capistrano (Rosen 1976; Magalousis 1979)
- CA-ORA-627H, Melted remains of Tomas Burruel Adobe, 26944 Camino de Estrella (Greenwood and Bente 1977; Helvey 1987)

- CA-ORA-834H, Trash deposit associated with Mendelson Mission Inn or Tejada Adobe, wing of Blas Aguilar Adobe (Schroth and Chapel 1979; Helvey 1987)
- CA-ORA-1173H, Egan Residence/Galleria Capistrano, 32892 Camino Capistrano (Brock 1988)
- CA-ORA-1215H, Wall remnants, Mission Tract No. 5 (Winter et al. 1988)
- CA-ORA-1271H, Frank A. Forster Mansion, 27182 Ortega Highway
- CA-ORA-1302H, Wall foundation and historic debris (Schmidt 1991)
- CA-ORA-1649, Old waterline segment, Avenida los Cordova (Ferraro 2006)
- 30-162531, The Mission Cemetery (Van Wormer 1985)

A review of the historic maps (San Juan Capistrano 15', 1942; Santiago Peak 15', 1943) revealed a well-developed street grid in San Juan Capistrano, with the AT&SF Railroad, Highway 101, and Highway 74 already in place. No development had occurred within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

#### National Register Listings

A review of the listings for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) revealed that two properties are located within a quarter-mile radius of the project area: CA-ORA-600H, Mission San Juan Capistrano, 31882 Camino Capistrano; and CA-ORA-1271H, the Frank Forster Mansion, 27182 Ortega Highway.

#### California State Listings

A review of the listings for the State of California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) revealed that CA-ORA-600H, Mission San Juan Capistrano, is listed as State Historical Landmark No. 200.

#### Local Listings

The Inventory of Historic and Cultural Landmarks (IHCL) of the City of San Juan Capistrano has the following listings within a quarter-mile radius of the project area.

Mission San Juan Capistrano, 31882 Camino Capistrano  
Frank Forster Mansion, 27182 Ortega Highway

None of the above listings will be impacted by the proposed project.

## FIELD SURVEY

The field survey took place on August 9, 2007. The project location was easily recognized from project maps. The author carried out the survey on foot its entire length. She utilized 5-10 meter transects, shortening the interval as ground cover permitted greater visibility. The property was found to be undeveloped except for an installed curb along Calle Arroyo and a corresponding one along Paseo Tirador; as well as a paved bike path starting at the western terminus of Paseo Tirador and continuing southwestward into the bed of San Juan Creek. A partial chain link fence was in place starting at Calle Arroyo and passing southeastward toward but not reaching Paseo Tirador.

Recent historic debris included trash piles, sod piles, a guard rail, asphalt, concrete, metal, aluminum cans, and nylon rope. A dirt road and several animal trails were observed on the property.

A single prehistoric deposit (V-1) was recorded on the property. The site consists of a small scatter (4x4 meters) of chipped stone (chert flake tool, argillite flake, and possible schist ground stone fragment) and marine shell (chione and pecten). The site has been officially recorded at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) under the trinomial CA-ORA-1672.

No historic deposits were noted during the survey of the project area.

## NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The author contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and asked the staff to search their sacred lands inventory for any cultural resources that might be found in the APE. NAHC personnel responded by stating that they had no sacred lands listings for that area and provided a list of interested parties to contact. Each listed party received via e-mail or fax a letter with project map requesting their inputs on Native American concerns for the proposed project. Appendix A contains a copy of this letter along with a list of all parties contacted. Each recipient was asked to contact the author via e-mail, fax, or phone with any concerns regarding Native American issues on the subject property. The author has received responses from the following:

- 1) Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation; David Belardes, Chairperson; Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager & Cultural Resources; 31742 Via Belardes, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
- 2) Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation; Anthony Rivera, Jr., Chairman; 31411-A La Matanza Street, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
- 3) Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation; Alfred Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator; P.O. Box 25628, Santa Ana, CA 92799

Each respondent has indicated that the project area is very sensitive and has requested Native American monitoring during grading for the project.

## SUMMARY AND MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The records and literature search revealed that the project area is sensitive for historic resources, and two significant historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are located within a quarter-mile radius of the project boundaries: Mission San Juan Capistrano (CA-ORA-600H) and the Frank Forster Mansion (CA-ORA-1271H). The field survey resulted in the recording of a prehistoric shell and chipped stone scatter (V-1, or CA-ORA-1672); this site will need to be tested for significance prior to any development on the project area. Because of the archaeological sensitivity of the project environs for both prehistoric and historic resources, it is recommended that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during any earth-moving activities on this project. If cultural resources are encountered, a qualified archaeologist should be called in to evaluate the resources, prepare and execute a plan of mitigation, if appropriate.

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**APPENDICES:**

- A: SAMPLE LETTER TO NATIVE AMERICANS REGARDING PROJECT; LIST OF RECIPIENTS**
- B: SITE SURVEY RECORD FOR SITE V-1 (CA-ORA-1672)**



**APPENDIX A: SAMPLE LETTER TO NATIVE AMERICANS REGARDING PROJECT**

August 13, 2007

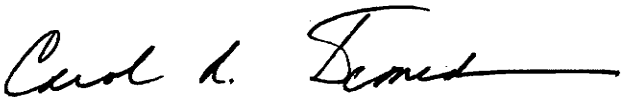
To: Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager & Cultural Resources  
31742 Via Belardes  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Re: Information on Sacred Lands or Other Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of Proposed Ventanas Business Center Development, Calle Arroyo at Paseo Tirador and the I-5 in San Juan Capistrano

Please review the attached project location map and let me know if you are aware of any sacred lands or other cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. You may e-mail, fax, call, or mail me any information or concerns you may have for the proposed development.

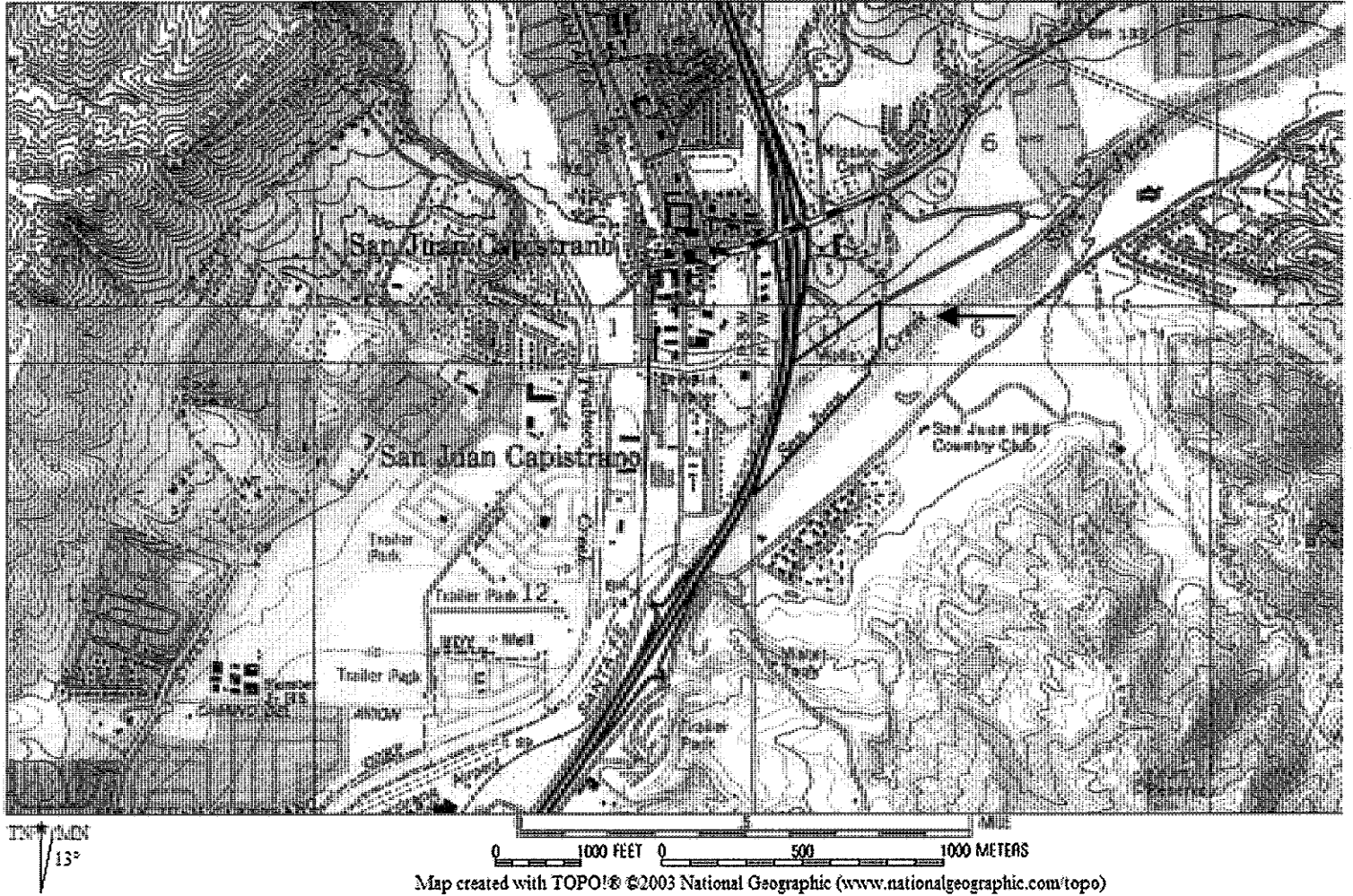
Thank you very much for your help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carol R. Demcak". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Carol R. Demcak, RPA

VENTANAS BUSINESS CENTER STUDY MAP (SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO)



Taken from Dana Point (1968; PR 1975) and San Juan Capistrano (1968; PR 1981) 7.5' Quadrangles

**LIST OF RECIPIENTS:**

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
David Belardes, Chairperson  
31742 Via Belardes  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Anthony Rivera, Jr., Chairman  
31411-A La Matanza Street  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager & Cultural Resources  
31742 Via Belardes  
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation  
Alfred Cruz, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
P.O. Box 25628  
Santa Ana, CA 92799

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians  
Adolph "Bud" Sepulveda, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 25828  
Santa Ana, CA 92799

Sonia Johnston, Tribal Vice Chairperson  
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 25628  
Santa Ana, CA 92799

**APPENDIX B: SITE SURVEY RECORD FOR CA-ORA-1672 (V-1).**

**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # 30-001672  
HRI#  
Trinomial CA-ORA-1672  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page ( 1 ) of ( 4 )

\*Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) V-1

P1. Other Identifier:

\*P2. Location: (X) Not for Publication ( ) Unrestricted \*a. County Orange  
and (p2b and p2c or p2d. Attach a location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Juan Capistrano Date 1968; PR 1981 T 8S ; R 7W ; SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 6 S.B. B.M.  
trano c. Address City San Juan Capistrano, CA Zip 92675

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11: 438905 mE / 3706723 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc . Site is located 130 meters (heading 303 degrees) from terminus of Paseo Tirador and beginning of bike path; elevation 84 feet.

\*P3a. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, size, setting, etc.)

Small (4 x 4 meters) lithic and shell scatter in open setting; lithics consist of chert flake tool, argillite flake, and schist possible ground stone fragment; shell consists of one piece each of chione (clam) and pecten (scallop); surrounded by dried grasses and some native shrubs.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List Attributes and codes) Lithic scatter (AP2)

\*P4. Resources Present: ( ) Building ( ) Structure ( ) Object (x) Site ( ) District ( ) Element of District  
( ) Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo (View, Date, accession #)

\*P6. Date Constructed / Age and Sources: ( ) Historic  
(x) Prehistoric ( ) Both

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
City of San Juan Capistrano

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation and address)  
Carol Demcak, ARMC  
3756 Hightide Drive  
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

\*P9. Date Recorded: 8/9/2007

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Reconnaissance

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Demcak, C.R., 2007, Cultural Resources Assessment of Proposed Ventanas Business Center, Calle Arroyo and Paseo Tirador, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.

\*Attachments: ( ) NONE (x) Location Map (x) Sketch Map ( ) Continuation Sheet (x) Building, Structure, and Object Record (x) Archaeological Record ( ) District Record ( ) Linear Feature Record ( ) Milling Station Record ( ) Rock Art Record ( ) Artifact Record ( ) Photograph Record ( ) Other (list)

Page (2) of (4)

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder) V-1

\*A1. **Dimensions:** a. Length 4 m (N/S) x b. Width 4 m (E/W)

**Method of Measurement:** ( ) Paced ( ) Taped ( ) Visual Estimate (x) Other: GPS

**Method of Determination** (Check any that apply.): (x) Artifacts ( ) Features ( ) Soil ( ) Vegetation ( )

Topography

( ) Cut Bank ( ) Animal Burrow ( ) Excavation ( ) Property Boundary ( ) Other (Explain):

**Reliability of Determination:** ( ) High ( ) Medium (x) Low ( ) Explain: Vegetation limited visibility.

**Limitations** (Check any that apply): ( ) Restricted Areas ( ) Paved/built over (x) Site limits incompletely defined (x) Disturbances (x) Vegetation ( ) Other (Explain):

A2. **Depth:** ( ) None (x) Unknown **Method of Determination:**

\*A3. **Human Remains:** ( ) Present (x) Absent ( ) Possible ( ) Unknown (Explain)

\*A4. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location on sketch map):

None

\*A5. **Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

Artifacts: small chert flake tool (uniface); small argillite flake; schist possible ground stone fragment. Ecofacts: Chione frag.; pecten frag.

\*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** (x) No ( ) Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

\*A7. **Site Condition:** (x) Good ( ) Fair ( ) Poor (Describe disturbances.):

\*A8. **Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Freshwater, San Juan Creek, approx. 230 meters to south

\*A9. **Elevation:** 84 feet

A10. **Environmental Setting** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Open setting; rolling terrain; stream terrace above San Juan Creek; surrounded by light vegetation; coastal sage-scrub, grassland, and riparian communities in site vicinity; soil tan sandy, silty alluvium w/ high clay content w/many cobbles and cobble fragments, as well as boulders.

A11. **Historical Information:**

\*A12. **Age:** (x) Prehistoric ( ) Protohistoric ( ) 1542-1769 ( ) 1769-1848 ( ) 1848-1880 ( ) 1914-1945 ( ) Post 1945 ( ) Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: Indeterminate; insufficient data to make determination.

A13. **Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, functions, ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):  
Base camp or temporary camp, based on assemblage.

A14. **Remarks:**

A15. **References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

A16. **Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at:

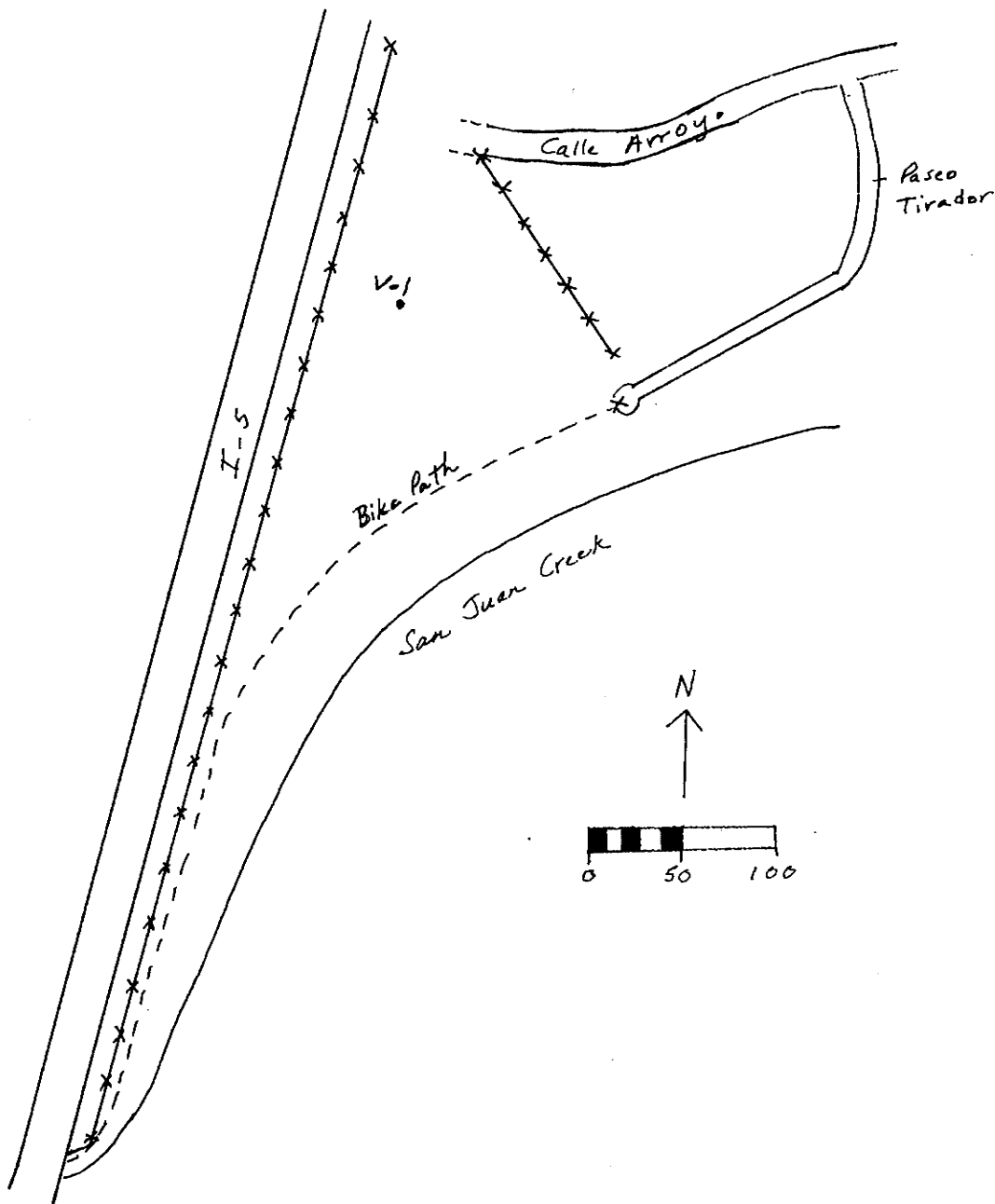
\*A17. **Form Prepared by:** Carol R. Demcak

**Date:** 8/9/2007

**Affiliation and Address:** ARMC, 3756 Hightide Drive, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

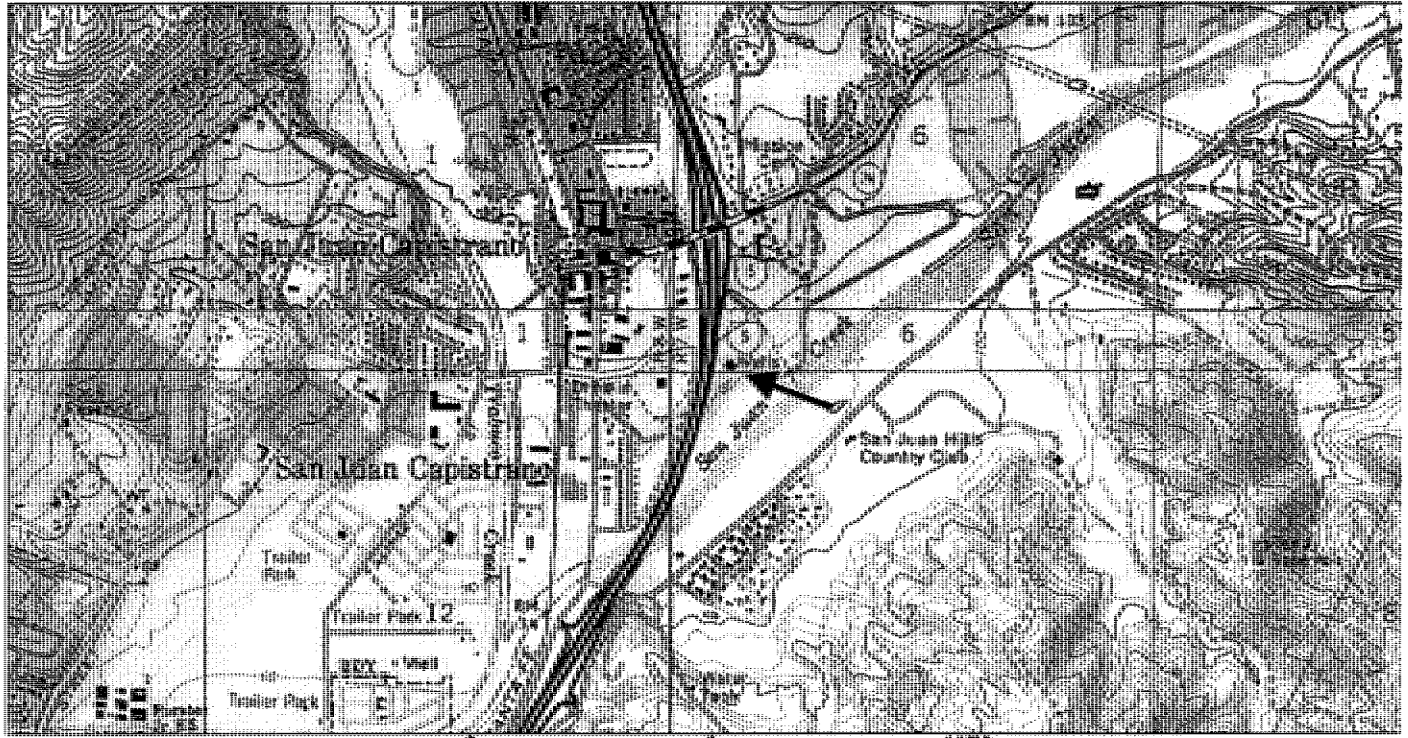
Drawn By: Jack Demcak, ARMC

\*Date: 8/9/2007



NOTE: Include scale bar and north arrow.  
DPR 523K (1/95)

\*Required Information



TINOMEN  
13°



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)



**DRAFT**

**REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF CA-ORA-1672 AT THE PROPOSED  
VENTANAS BUSINESS CENTER, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, ORANGE COUNTY,  
CALIFORNIA**

By:

Carol R. Demcak, RPA

Of:

Archaeological Resource Management Corporation  
3756 Hightide Drive  
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275  
310/265-7244

For:

Keeton Kreitzer Consulting  
17782 E. 17<sup>th</sup> Street  
Tustin, CA 92780

October 3, 2007

## INTRODUCTION

At the request of Keeton Kreitzer of Keeton Kreitzer Consulting, personnel from Archaeological Resource Management Corporation (ARMC) conducted Phase II archaeological testing of CA-ORA-1672, a newly recorded prehistoric site within the boundaries of the proposed Ventanas Business Center, located between Calle Arroyo and Paseo Tirador in the City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California. See Figure 1 for the project location. The test investigations took place on September 26, 2007.

The author supervised the field crew consisting of Hugo Lozano and Jack Demcak, both with extensive local archaeological experience. Dennis Sommers of Native Environmental Solutions (NES) participated as Native American monitor.

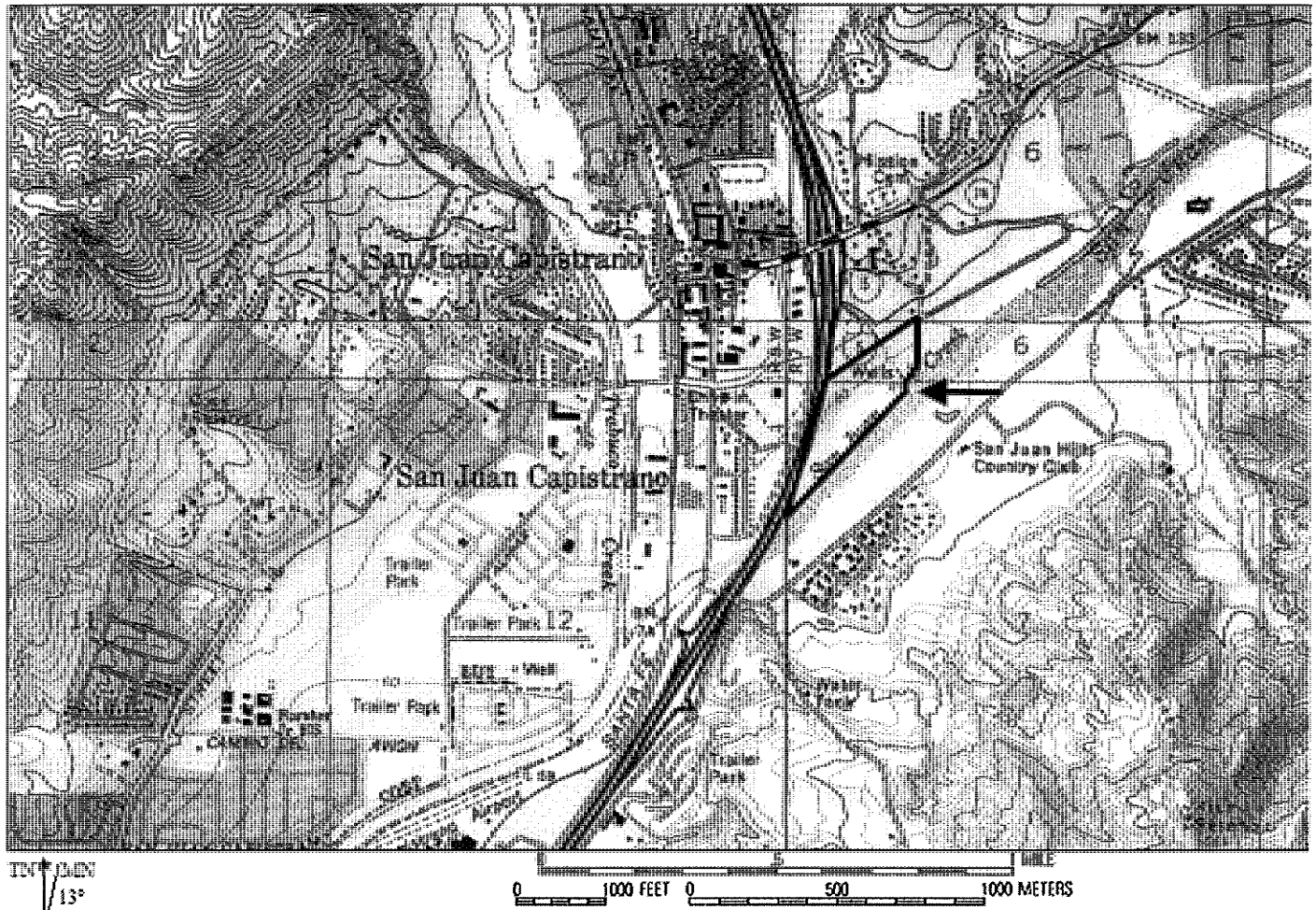
CA-ORA-1672 does not appear to qualify as a significant cultural resource: it lacks data to answer important research questions in prehistory, and it lacks integrity. However, the presence of the artifacts and shell on the property, however displaced, and the presence of recorded prehistoric and historic sites in the site vicinity argue for the continuing archaeological sensitivity of the project area. Therefore it is recommended that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during all earth-moving activities for this project. If additional cultural resources are encountered, a qualified archaeologist should be called in to evaluate the resources, prepare and execute a plan of mitigation, where appropriate.

## NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located between Calle Arroyo and Paseo Tirador in the City of San Juan Capistrano. The property is generally bounded on the west by Interstate 5 and on the south by San Juan Creek. The area surrounding the property on the north is fully developed, and the area to the east is lightly developed. The project area is located partially in the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 7 on the San Juan Capistrano 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1968; PR 1981) and in the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 6 Dana Point 7.5' USGS quadrangle (1968; PR 1975) in Township 8S, and Range 7W. The area is part of the floodplain of San Juan Creek, the primary regional drainage, arising in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains. The Santa Ana Mountains form part of the Peninsular Ranges Province that stretches from the Transverse Ranges through the Los Angeles Basin to the tip of Baja California (Norris and Webb 1976). The climate of the area is Mediterranean type, with dry summers and moist winters. Rainfall averages 10-15 inches annually on the coastal plain and up to 40 inches in the interior mountains (Hornbeck 1983).

Geologically, the study area is underlain by Quaternary alluvium and colluvium (Qac) consisting of soil cover and stream alluvium (Morton and Miller 1981). The project area also contains deposits of the Late Miocene to Upper Pliocene Capistrano Formation (Tcs, Morton and Miller 1981; Wagner 2007)). The soils in the project vicinity vary from

gray-brown to red-brown clayey loam on the upper terraces and knolls to light tan, silty sandy sediments with abundant cobbles on the creek bottom and adjacent terraces.



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic ([www.nationalgeographic.com/topo](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/topo))

Taken from Dana Point 7.5' Quadrangle (1968; PR 1975), San Juan Capistrano 7.5 Quadrangle (1968; PR 1981)

Figure 1. Project Location.

Lithic raw materials appear as float in San Juan Creek. These rocks derive from geologic formations in the Santa Ana Mountains and include the Bedford Canyon metasediments (argillite and quartzite); the Santiago Peak volcanics (rhyolite, andesite, and basalt) and metavolcanics; as well as granitics, quartz, chert, and chalcedony. Such raw materials were used by local populations in prehistory to create chipped and ground stone tools and ornaments. These raw materials were used in the manufacturing of the artifacts found at the site during the survey and test phases.

Four plant communities as defined by Munz and Keck (1959) are present in proximity to the project area. These communities (Chaparral, Coastal Sage-scrub, Grassland-herbland, and Riparian) provided a variety of seasonal plant resources to the

prehistoric and early historic inhabitants of the region. For a detailed description of these resources and their uses, see Demcak et al. (1989).

## CULTURAL SETTING

### Prehistory

Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) have both proposed syntheses of the local cultural sequence. These summaries continue to be useful in defining the prehistoric period in southern California. The two researchers propose that aboriginal populations remained hunters and gatherers before Spanish contact.

The earliest recognized culture in southern California belongs to the Early Holocene San Dieguito Tradition (Warren 1968), a manifestation of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984). Defined primarily by its type site, the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), typical San Dieguito artifacts include patinated scrapers (side and end types); scraper planes, choppers; crescentics; large leaf-shaped knives (bifaces) and projectile points. Lake Mohave and Silver Lake stemmed and shouldered point types also are found in these early assemblages. Manos and metates (hard seed grinding equipment), may be absent or are sparsely represented in the San Dieguito Tradition. It is usually characterized as a hunting tradition as opposed to the seed-gathering tradition that succeeded it in coastal and interior southern California. Sites are generally found on elevated terraces above permanent water sources and with little or no cultural deposit subsurface. The San Dieguito Tradition has rarely been documented in Orange County. Sites CA-ORA-1449, -1551, and -1553 on Rancho Mission Viejo (Demcak and Van Wormer 2003) are examples of this tradition in Orange County.

The Milling Stone Horizon, or Encinitas Tradition, is the earliest occupation that has been widely documented for Orange County. Highly mobile populations adapted to a littoral, or coastal, environment during this occupation. Small native groups gathered plant foods, including seeds, tubers, and berries, collected shellfish, and hunted small and large game. They used milling stone and muller, more commonly called metate and mano, to grind seeds. Hunting tools included wide, thick, and heavy projectile points. They were presumably utilized as spear points, based on their weights (Fenenga 1953), and launched by atlatls, or wooden spear-throwers. Cog stones and discoidals, wheel-shaped and disc-shaped ceremonial stones respectively, and red argillite beads are diagnostic artifacts, or time-markers, for this earliest known occupation in Orange County.

During the subsequent Intermediate Horizon, or Campbell Tradition, prehistoric populations expanded their resource base to include more hunting and fishing. The mortar and pestle, tools associated with the processing of acorns and other fleshy plant foods, were introduced into the area. Projectile points remained relatively large and heavy.

In the final prehistoric occupation, the Late Horizon Cultures (Shoshonean and Hokan speakers), local economies expanded markedly. Artifact assemblages reveal an increase in the number and types of tools, reflecting population growth and task specialization. Non-utilitarian items, such as beads and ornaments, were also on the increase in the Late Horizon compared to earlier occupations. Local groups continued to rely primarily upon plants, shellfish, and terrestrial game, which they hunted with small, lightweight arrow points and the bow.

Steatite, obsidian, and other non-local lithic resources were traded into the area. Pottery was introduced into Kumeyaay territory in San Diego County and small quantities reached Orange County in the very late prehistoric period. Pestles and portable mortars, especially of the basket-hopper type, and bedrock mortars were utilized locally for acorn processing. Seed grinding continued to be carried out with manos and metates, as well as on bedrock grinding slicks.

### Ethnohistory

Ethnographically, the study area falls within the territory of the Juaneño people. The Juaneños were named by their association with the Mission San Juan Capistrano. They are closely related to the Luiseños, who were associated with the Mission San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978). Shoshoneans, they are Takic speakers of the wider Uto-Aztecan family of languages. Uto-Aztecan speakers are presumed to have entered California prior to 2000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:541) and perhaps arrived in the Los Angeles Basin by 1000 B.C. (Kowta 1969:50).

Hunter-gatherers, these Native populations exploited a diverse set of microenvironments from the coast, coastal plain, foothills, Santa Ana Mountains, to the interior valleys of southern California. Their territory is traditionally described as bounded on the north by Gabrielino territory at Aliso Creek. However, David Belardes (pers. comm.), member of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, asserts that the northern boundary of Juaneño territory was actually the mouth of the Santa Ana River. Inland, their territory extended to the upper reaches of the Santa Ana Mountains where it adjoined Luiseño territory. Southward, Juaneño territory reportedly extended to the area between the San Onofre and Las Pulgas drainages (Kroeber 1925:636) and westward to the Pacific Ocean.

With the coming of the Spanish in 1769, Native populations were brought into the mission system and forced to adapt to a new social and economic order with drastic consequences for the Natives. Their populations were radically reduced in number and their aboriginal way of life was largely eliminated. Certain populations, among them Juaneños who managed to escape into the interior mountains, were spared the forced acculturation for a short time. Then they too were overwhelmed by Spanish, Mexican, and later American Period developments. Despite considerable hardship, many of their descendents still live and work in the area surrounding the Mission San Juan Capistrano.

The Juaneño Band, or Acjachemem Nation, strives to keep its distinct culture and language from extinction. After decades of struggle for recognition, the band was formally recognized by the California State Legislature in September, 1993 as the "...original native tribe of Orange County" (Hall 1993:A3). Band members continue to seek federal recognition as a tribe (D. Sommers, pers. comm.).

## NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

During the survey phase the author contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and received a list of interested parties to contact. Each listed party received a letter with project map requesting their inputs on Native American concerns for the proposed project. Three local groups responded. Each respondent indicated that the project area was very sensitive and requested Native American monitoring during earthmoving related to the project. As directed by the City of San Juan Capistrano, the author selected one of the respondents, Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation; Anthony Rivera, Jr., Chairman, to provide monitoring services for the test phase at the site. His group provided a monitor through Native Environmental Solutions (NES).

## FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

The ARMC crew arrived on site and discovered that the field had been freshly disked. Due to the increased ground visibility, the crew once more scrutinized the area for evidence of prehistoric or early historic activities. The chert flake tool and argillite flake, as well as a Chione clam fragment recorded during the survey phase (Demcak 2007a), were relocated and marked by pin flags. Due to the disturbance by the disking, no other items could be relocated. The crew located an additional four items (Surface Collection, or SC #s 3 – 6). Each was marked by a pin flag and point provenienced using a GPS unit. All six surface finds (SC #'s 1-6) were collected and removed to the ARMC lab for further processing.

At each of the surface find locations, an excavation unit was placed. A 1x1-meter test unit (TU1) was laid out at SC #1. The pit was aligned to magnetic north and excavated in arbitrary 10-cm levels using the site's natural contours. Level one (0-10 cm) was highly disturbed with modern bottle glass fragments, bits of asphalt, lead, and plastic. Fill dirt made up the site "soil", pushed from elsewhere in the vicinity or imported. The ARMC excavator used a shovel to cut down 10 cm and load the matrix into two 1/8-inch hardware mesh screens operated by ARMC crew persons. The screeners searched the "soil" for artifacts or ecofacts, such as shell, bone, or charcoal. Six flakes and one shell fragment were recovered from the first level. Level two (10-20 cm) was also highly disturbed with the site "soil" made up of predominantly asphalt, perhaps from an old parking lot; two flakes were recovered from this level. Level three (10-30 cm) was excavated only in the south half of the unit; the level was completely disturbed, and no artifacts or ecofacts were recovered. The test unit was backfilled for safety reasons.

See Figure 2 for surface locations (SC's 1-6), Test Unit 1 (TU1), and STP's 1-7).

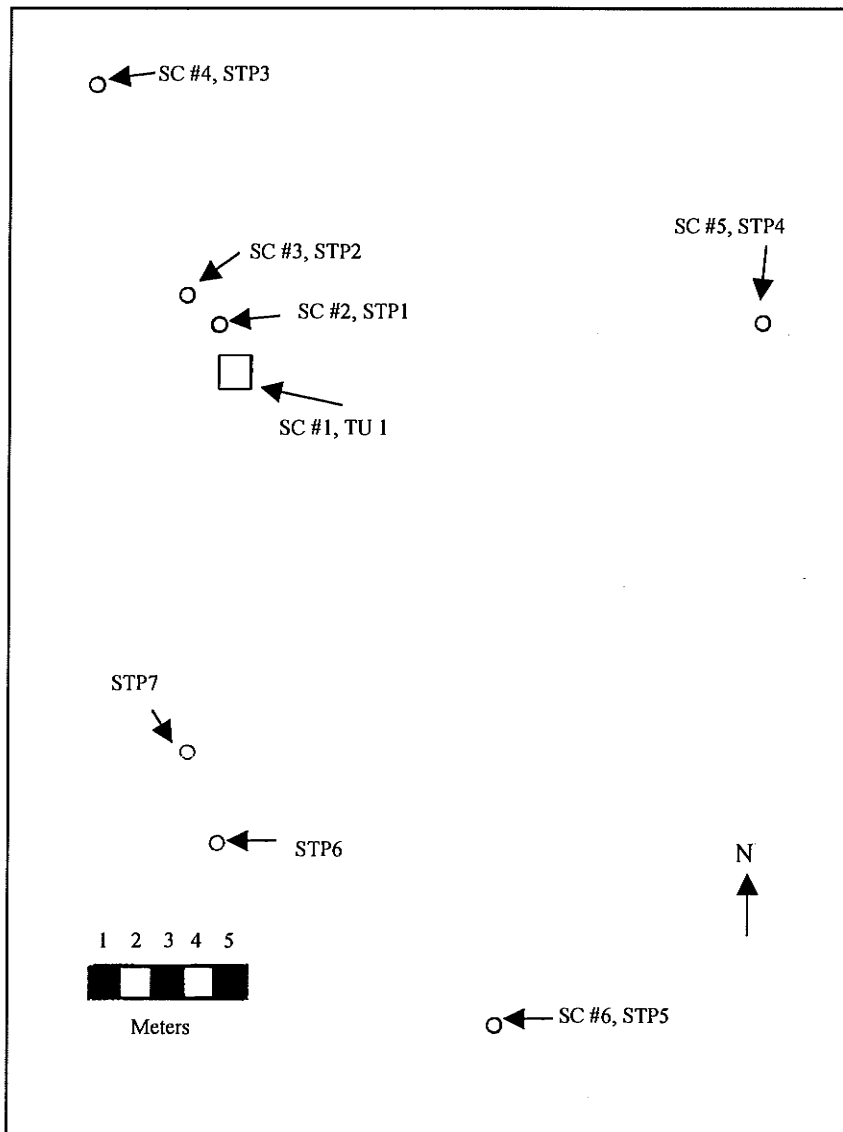


Figure 2. Surface Collection (SC's), Test Unit (TU), and STP Locations at CA-ORA-1672.

Each STP was laid out as 0.5-meter diameter circle and excavated as a bulk collection, not by arbitrary level. When a soil change was detected, digging was stopped, the maximum depth measured and recorded, and the STP was backfilled for safety reasons. As can be seen above, at the location of SC # 2, a shovel test pit, STP 1 was placed. Similarly at SC #3, STP 2 was excavated; at SC #4, STP 3; at SC #5, STP 4; and at SC #6, STP 5. New locations were chosen for STP's 6 and 7. Each of the STP's was highly disturbed; only in STP's 5 and 7 was there evidence of an underlying native soil (at approximately 60 cm below datum). See Table 1 below for a summary of the excavation. STP 2 produced one shell fragment; STP 7 produced a flake. See Artifacts Analysis for details on the lithic (stone) artifacts. See Ecofact Analysis for a discussion of the three shell fragments. See Appendix for the site catalog.

Table 1. Excavation Summary.

Test Unit #	STP #	Depth	"Soil" Types	Artifacts	Ecofacts
1		0-10 cm	Lt. brown fill	6 flakes	1 scallop frag.
		10-20 cm	Loose asphalt and fill	2 flakes	
		20-30 cm	Mottled clay		
	1	0-27 cm	Fill and asphalt		
	2	0-20 cm	Fill and asphalt		1 scallop frag.
	3	0-15 cm	Fill and asphalt		
	4	0-23 cm	Fill and asphalt		
	5	0-62 cm	Fill, asphalt, clay		
	6	0-17 cm	Fill, asphalt		
	7	0-61 cm	Fill, asphalt, clay	1 flake	

## ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Fourteen lithic (stone) artifacts were recovered during the testing of CA-ORA-1672. One (Cat# 1) was a chert flake tool. Measuring 1.8 x 1.3 x 0.6 cm, the tool exhibited use wear in the form of nibbling (tiny flake removal) along one margin. Nibbling is associated with scraping (Tringham et al. 1974). The edge angle of use ranged from 30° - 45°; angles of this range are effective in fine cutting, butchering (Wilmsen 1974) and whittling (Semenov 1964). The tool also revealed retouch, or resharpening, of the used portion.

The remaining 14 lithics were all flakes, or chipping waste from stone tool manufacturing. All were made from locally available raw materials that occur as float in San Juan Creek. Five material types were represented: argillite (n=9), quartz (n=2), as well as metavolcanic, jasper, and chalcedony (n=1 each; total 3). The flakes ranged in length from 0.5" – 3.0". Half were 0.5" (n=7), followed in frequency by 1.0" (n=6), and 3" (n=1). The single large flake (3") represents an early stage of flake removal from a nucleus of raw material, or core, as a tool is being roughly shaped. The small flakes, 1.0" and 0.5", represent intermediate to late stages, respectively, of flake removal. In



addition, the flakes are mostly tertiary flakes (n=8); tertiary flakes have no cortex, or rind, present, indicating that all of the cortex had been removed via earlier flaking. The remaining flakes were secondary (n= 6), having some cortex present, indicating that they were separated from the core at a stage when some of the cortex was still present. There were no primary flakes, flakes having a full cortex on one face. Primary flakes are the first flakes removed from the core when the cortex is intact. Generally, the two sets of data (size and cortical presence/absence) confirm that the recovered flakes reflect intermediate to late stages of tool shaping; only one flake showing any early stage reduction. See Table 3 for a summary of the recovered flakes.

Table 3. Summary of Recovered Flakes from CA-ORA-1672.

CAT #	PROVENIENCE	DEPTH	MATERIAL	SIZE	TYPE (CORTEX)
3	SC #2	Surface	Argillite	1.0"	Secondary
4	SC #3	Surface	Argillite	0.5"	Tertiary
5	SC #4	Surface	Argillite	3.0"	Secondary
6	SC #5	Surface	Quartz	1.0"	Secondary
7	SC #6	Surface	Argillite	1.0"	Tertiary
9	STP 7	0-61 cm	Argillite	1.0"	Tertiary
10	TU 1	0-10 cm	Argillite	1.0"	Secondary
11	TU 1	0-10 cm	Argillite	1.0"	Tertiary
12	TU 1	0-10 cm	Argillite	0.5"	Secondary
13	TU 1	0-10 cm	Argillite	0.5"	Tertiary
14	TU 1	0-10 cm	Chalcedony	0.5"	Secondary
15	TU 1	0-10 cm	Jasper	0.5"	Tertiary
17	TU 1	10-20 cm	Metavolcanic	1.0"	Tertiary
18	TU 1	10-20 cm	Quartz	0.5"	Tertiary

### ECOFACT (SHELLFISH) ANALYSIS

Only three fragments of marine shell were recovered from the test phase at CA-ORA-1672. Two were speckled scallop, or *Argopecten aequisulcatus*; one specimen (Cat #8) was recovered from STP 2, and the second Cat #16) came from the 0-10 cm level of Test Unit 1. The single recovered Venus clam, or *Chione undatella* (Cat #2,) was recovered from the surface (SC #1).

Both species are classified as Pelecypoda, or pelecypods. Pelecypods have two valves (shells), one left and one right, and the two fit closely together. The shell fragments from CA-ORA-1672 are remnants of one of the valves from these animals. They were too small to determine from which valve (left or right) they came. There were too few of them to make any estimates of amount of meat available.

Speckled scallops and Venus clams were formerly abundant in the mudflats or sandflats associated with in bays and estuaries, such as the mouth of San Juan Creek at Dana Point, approximately 2.5 miles from CA-ORA-1672. Mudflat and sandflat species

predominate in the prehistoric sites and shell middens, or ancient trash deposits, in Orange County, especially around Newport Bay. At a nearby San Juan Creek site, CA-ORA-882, mudflat species accounted for 72% of the total shellfish by Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) recovered during the initial testing (Demcak and Van Wormer 1987:31) and 62% of the MNI in the extended test phase (Demcak 2007b).

## SIGNIFICANCE DISCUSSION

The testing of prehistoric site CA-ORA-1672 produced a few lithic artifacts and a small sample of ecofacts. The recovered artifacts were limited both in number (n=15) and range (one tool, 14 waste flakes). They provide no data to answer important research questions in prehistory, such as regional or local chronology, settlement and subsistence patterns, technological change, or social interactions.

The single ecofact present at the site was shell. The amount of recovered shellfish was very small (n=3) and fragmentary, with only two species represented; both were bay or estuarial types. Such a small and limited sample does not provide data to answer important research questions in prehistory, such as procurement patterns, seasons of exploitation, or climate/ecosystem changes in the region.

The site also lacks integrity: the small scatter of lithic artifacts and shell fragments was embedded in a completely disturbed context (fill dirt and asphalt debris). The cultural items had apparently been dragged from another location. The origin of the items was almost certainly in the immediate project vicinity: the shell types, lithic manufacturing techniques and raw material types are typical of the area.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CA-ORA-1672 does not appear to qualify as a significant cultural resource: it lacks data to answer important research questions in prehistory, and it lacks integrity. However, the presence of the artifacts and shell on the property, however displaced, and the presence of recorded prehistoric and historic sites in the site vicinity argue for the continuing archaeological sensitivity of the project area. Therefore it is recommended that a qualified archaeological monitor be present during all earth-moving activities for this project. If additional cultural resources are encountered, a qualified archaeologist should be called in to evaluate the resources, prepare and execute a plan of mitigation, where appropriate.

## REFERENCES CITED

- Bean, L.J., and F.C. Shipek  
1978 Luiseño. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*,  
edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 550-563. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Demcak, C.R.

2007a Cultural Resources Assessment of Proposed Ventanas Business Center, Calle Arroyo and Paseo Tirador, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California. Copy on file, ARMC, City of San Juan Capistrano.

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Demcak, C.R., K.C. Del Chario, and P. Martz

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## APPENDIX: CA-ORA-1672 CATALOG.

<u>CAT NO</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>TYPE/SPECIES</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>	<u>SURF #</u>	<u>STP #</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>PRIMARY</u>	<u>SECONDARY</u>	<u>TERTIARY</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1	Artifact/Lithic	Flake tool	Chert	1				0.5"				
2	Ecofact	<i>Chione undatella</i>	Shell	1				1.0"		Yes		Unifacial nibbling wear
3	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Argillite	2				0.5"			Yes	
4	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Argillite	3				3.0"		Yes		
5	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Argillite	4				1.0"		Yes		
6	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Quartz	5				1.0"				
7	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Argillite	6				1.0"				Fragment
8	Ecofact	<i>Argopecten</i>	Shell		2		0-20 cm					
9	Artifact/Lithic	<i>aequisulcatus</i>			7		0-61 cm	1.0"			Yes	
10	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Argillite			1	0-10 cm	1.0"		Yes		
11	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Argillite			1	0-10 cm	0.5"			Yes	
12	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Argillite			1	0-10 cm	0.5"		Yes		
13	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Argillite			1	0-10 cm	0.5"		Yes		
14	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Chalcedony			1	0-10 cm	0.5"		Yes		
15	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Jasper			1	0-10 cm	0.5"		Yes		
16	Ecofact	<i>Argopecten</i>	Shell			1	0-10 cm					Fragment
17	Artifact/Lithic	<i>aequisulcatus</i>										
18	Artifact/Lithic	Flake	Metavolcanic			1	10-20 cm	1.0"			Yes	
		Flake	Quartz			1	10-20 cm	0.5"			Yes	