APPENDIX B

Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves San Diego County, California

Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California

523455, Task 2

Lead Agency:

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
Contact: Ms. Jennifer Haines
9150 Chesapeake Drive, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 966-1371

Preparers:

Stacey C. Jordan, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator

and

Theodore G. Cooley M.A., RPA
Senior Project Archaeologist

and

Andrea M. Craft, MBA
Project Archaeologist

ICF Jones and Stokes
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131
858-578-8964

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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Author(s):	Stacey C. Jordan, Ph.D., RPA, Principal Investigator Theodore G. Cooley, RPA, Senior Project Archaeologist Andrea M. Craft, MBA, Project Archaeologist
Consulting Firm:	ICF Jones & Stokes, 9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200 San Diego, California 92131 858.578.8964
Report Date:	November 2008
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California
Type of Study:	Phase I Inventory and Field survey
New Sites:	P-37-030078 through P-37-030107 including CA-SDI-19,170 through CA-SDI-19,187, and P-37-030197
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-119, CA-SDI-9704 through CA-SDI-9708, CA-SDI-9712, CA-SDI-12,821, CA-SDI-12,842, CA-SDI-12,843, CA-SDI-12,861, CA-SDI-13,221, CA-SDI-13,223, CA-SDI-13,636, CA-SDI-13,850, CA-SDI-16,515 through CA-SDI-16,518, CA-SDI-17,151 through, CA-SDI-17,158, P-37-015294, P-37-024271, P-37-024963 through P-37-024969, P-37-028924
USGS Quadrangle:	San Vicente Reservoir 7.5’
Acreage:	2,272.3 Acres, 603.68 Acres Surveyed
ICF Jones & Stokes Project Number:	00166.08
San Diego County Project Number:	523455, Task 2
Keywords:	Prehistoric bedrock milling features, lithics, Lusardi Volcanic Formation, milling tools, pottery, habitation site, isolates; Historic Stowe, Fischer, Post Office, Goodan Ranch, Foster’s Truck Trail, Stowe Road, San Diego Aqueduct, guzzlers, water conveyance system, rock walls, foundations, dams, refuse scatters; CA-SDI-119, CA-SDI-9704 through CA-SDI-9708, CA-SDI-9712, CA-SDI-12,821, CA-SDI-12,842, CA-SDI-12,843, CA-SDI-12,861, CA-SDI-13,221, CA-SDI-13,223, CA-SDI-13,636, CA-SDI-13,850, CA-SDI-16,515 through CA-SDI-16,518, CA-SDI-17,151 through, CA-SDI-17,158, P-37-015294, P-37-024271, P-37-024963 through P-37-024969, P-37-028924, P-37-030078 through P-37-030107 including CA-SDI-19,170 through CA-SDI-19,187, and P-37-030197.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADI	Area of Direct Impact
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BMF	Bedrock Milling Feature
BP	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
DG	Disintegrated Granite
GLO	Government Land Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
NADB	National Archaeological Data Base
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
RPO	County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources inventory for the San Diego County, Department of Parks and Recreation, Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves (Preserves) located between Poway and Lakeside, San Diego County, California. The County acquired the 1,954.18-acre Sycamore Canyon Preserve between 1994 and 2004 and the 318.12-acre Goodan Ranch Preserve in 1991 for inclusion in the South County MSCP preserve system. The Preserves consist of two contiguous, properties containing areas of very high value habitats, as well as areas that have been impacted by human activities, including an informal network of dirt ranch roads and one standing residence structure with landscaping. The current cultural resource surveys were completed within the Preserves to identify and map existing resources and to provide Department of Parks and Recreation with management information. While significance testing was not performed because no sites will be impacted, this report includes management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources. These measures, developed in consultation with Native Americans where appropriate, include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

The County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation manages the Preserves. The Phase I survey program was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of San Diego environmental guidelines in order to assist in the development of a Resource Management Plan including Area-Specific Management Directives for the Preserves. This Phase I inventory involved site records searches, literature reviews, Native American consultation, historic map checks, field survey, and resource documentation. By contract agreement, no attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope. The areas principally surveyed, then, were those with a slope gradient of less than 20 percent. The field survey area under 20 percent slope of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve consisted of a total of 406.26 acres and a total of 197.42 acres in the Goodan Ranch Preserve. The field survey was conducted from May 19 to June 11, 2008. New spring grass growth constituted the only constraint on visibility during the field survey. Field notes and digital photographs detailing conditions and survey results are on file at the office of ICF Jones and Stokes.

Results of this Phase I inventory indicate that sixty-eight cultural resources are present within the two Preserves: 47 in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, 16 in the Goodan Ranch Preserve, and five within both Preserves. These consist of 50 archaeological sites (36 prehistoric and 12 historic, and one both prehistoric and historic), and 19 prehistoric isolates.

Through development and application of ASMDs, the County can provide preservation for this complete inventory of cultural sites and isolates by planning avoidance and designing public education and resource protection strategies. For future planning purposes, the creation and implementation of a treatment plan that addresses all cultural resources within the two Preserves is recommended. Multiple opportunities for

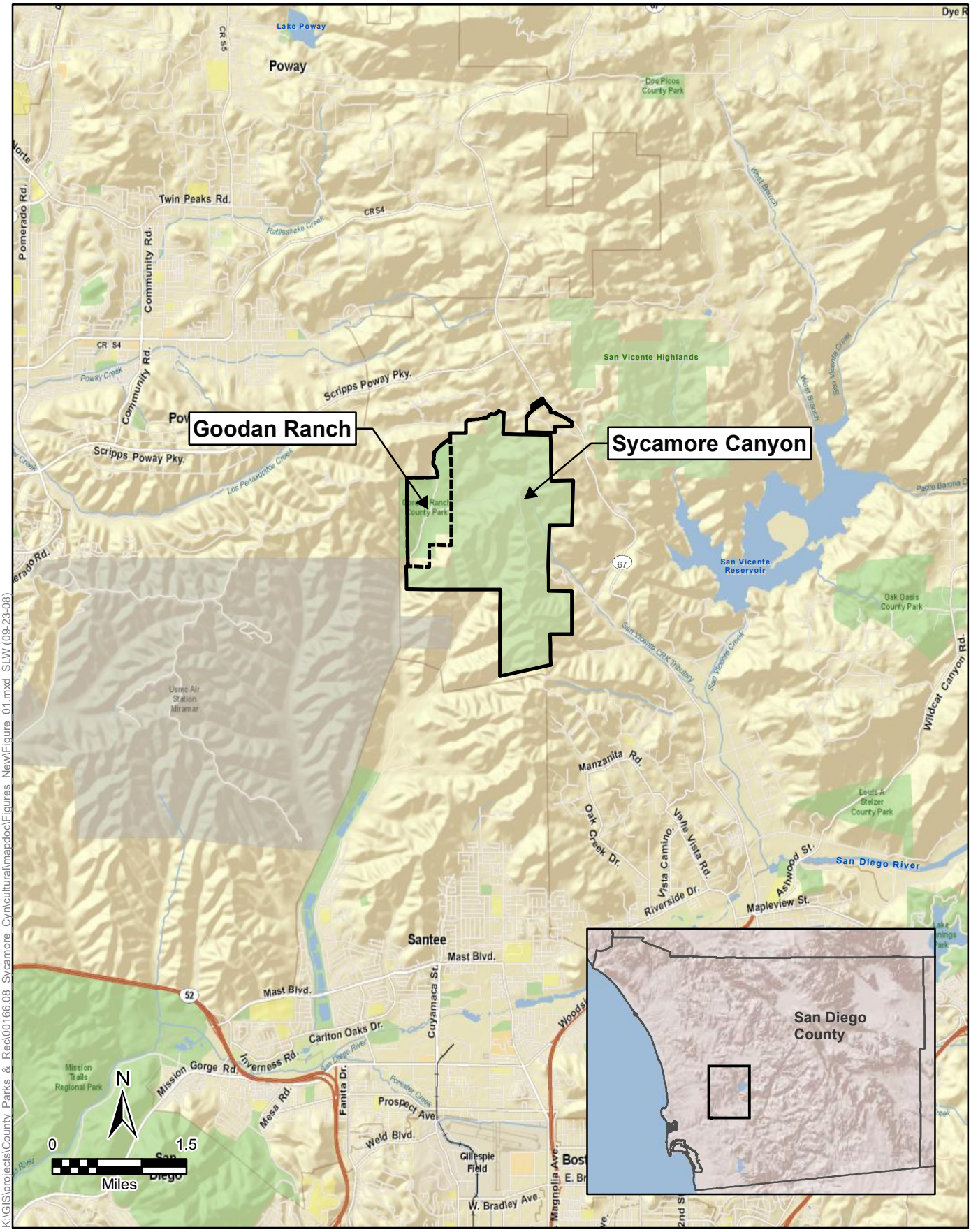
public education as to the prehistory and history of the Preserves exist including tying both prehistoric and historic exploitation of biological and water sources throughout the these and other County of San Diego Preserves.

CHAPTER 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Cultural resource surveys were completed within the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves (Preserves) to identify and map existing resources and to provide DPR with management information. The two Preserves are contiguous properties and were surveyed and studied as one entity totaling 2,272.3 acres. The County proposes to manage these Preserves in accordance with Area Specific Management Directives (ASMDs). While significance testing was not performed because no sites will be impacted, this report includes management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources. These guidelines, developed in consultation with Native Americans where appropriate, and which include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities are intended to assist the County in its management goal.

The County acquired the 1,954.18-acre Sycamore Canyon Preserve between 1994 and 2004 and the 318.12-acre Goodan Ranch Preserve in 1991 for inclusion in the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program preserve system. The Preserves consist of very high value habitats, as well as areas that have been marginally impacted by human activities, including existing dirt ranch roads and the new Goodan Ranch Interpretative Center. The two Preserves are located approximately three miles southeast of the City of Poway, between State Route 67 and the eastern boundary of Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, in central San Diego County, California (Figure 1). They are situated in the hills west of the San Vicente Reservoir, and extend across Slaughterhouse, Clark and Sycamore canyons. On the U.S.G.S 7.5' San Vicente Reservoir Quadrangle, the contiguous Preserves, together, include portions of Sections 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35 of Township 14 S, Range 1 W, and of Sections 2 and 3 of Township 15 S, Range 1 W (Figures 2 and 3). Of the total approximately 2,272.3 acres comprising the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, approximately 821 acres were subject to intensive pedestrian Phase I survey (Figure 4).



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SOURCE: ESRI Street Map (2008)

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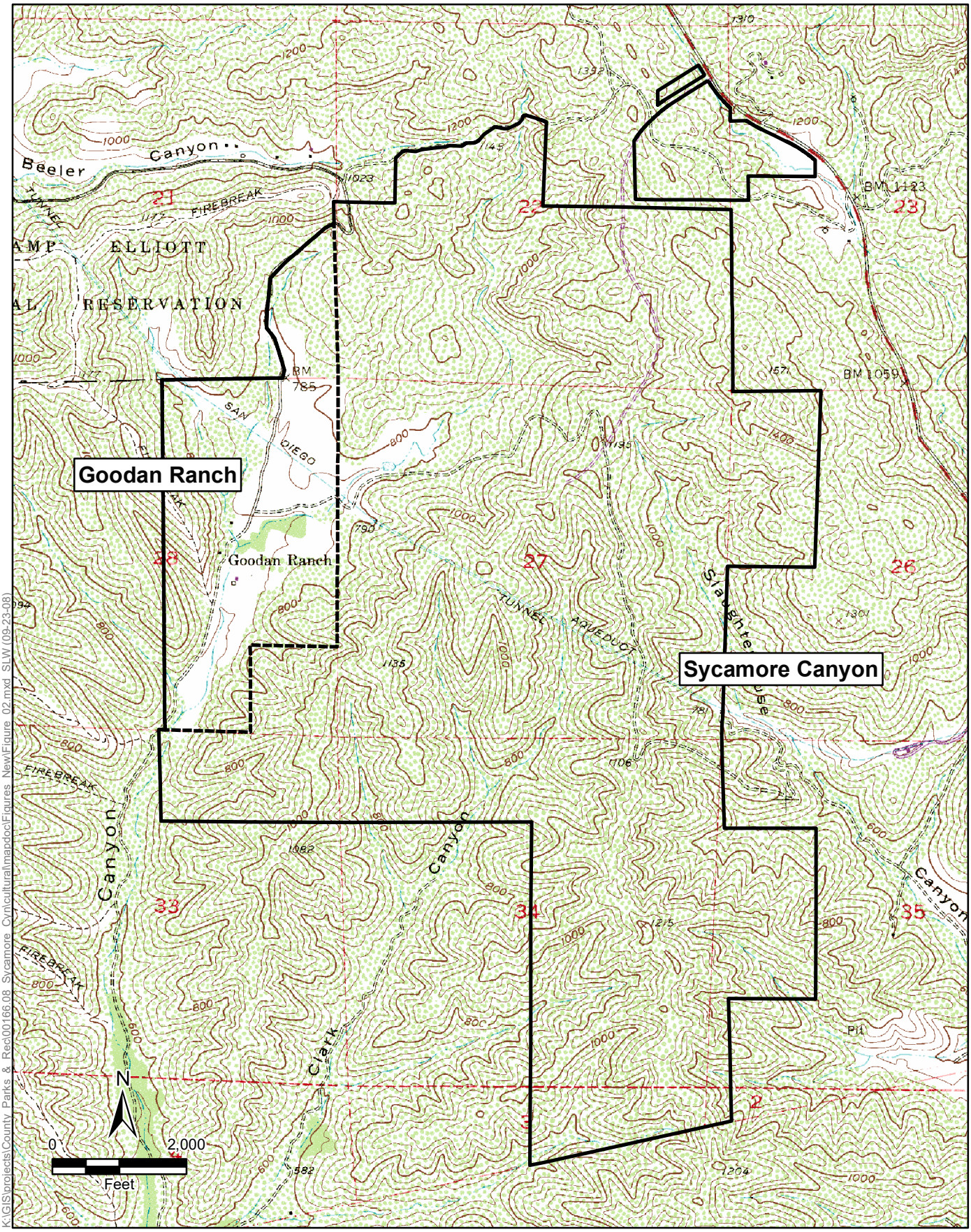
Figure 1
Regional Location Map
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves



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SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: 1955 San Vicente Reservoir (Photorevised 1971)

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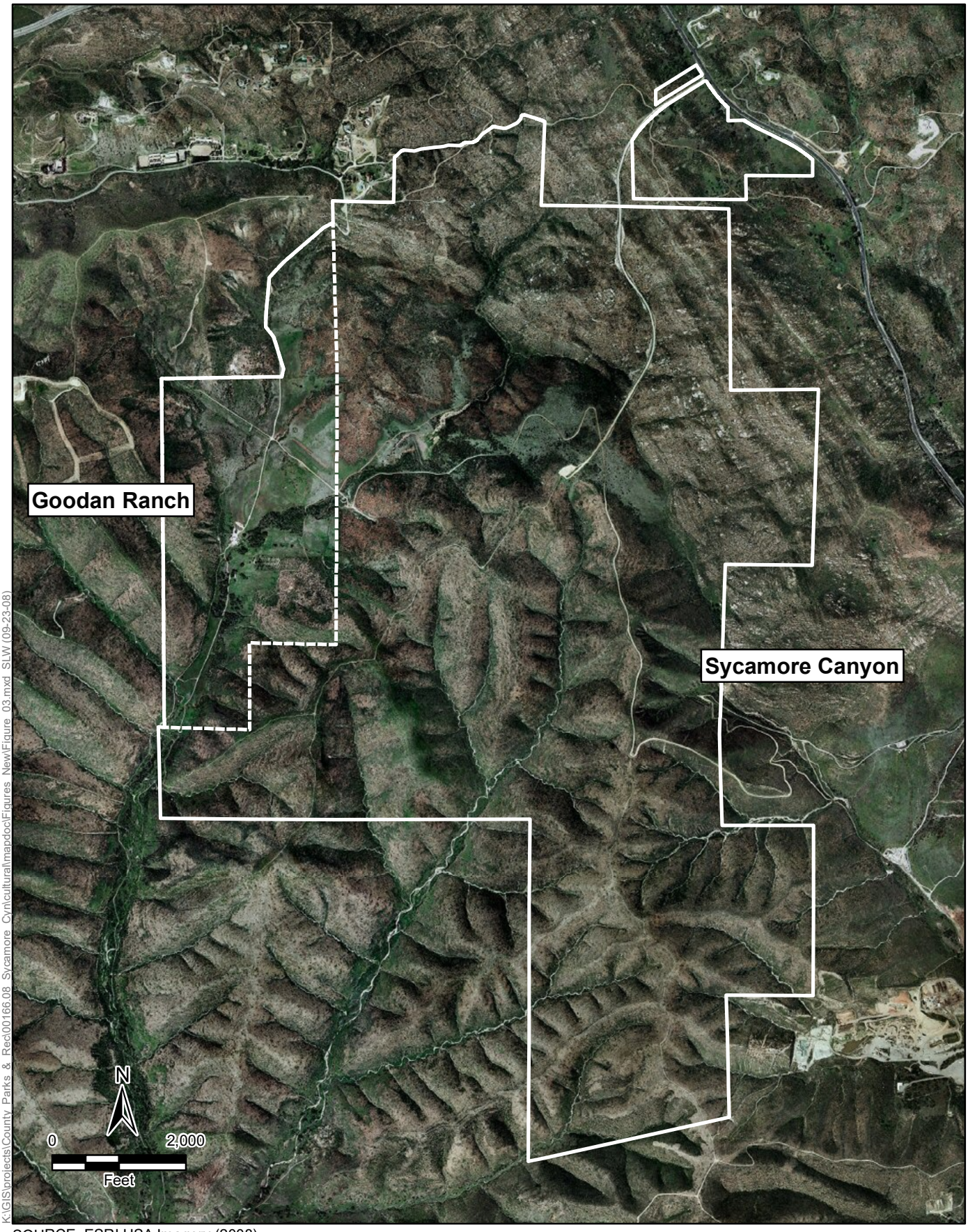
Figure 2
Project Vicinity Map
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves



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SOURCE: ESRI USA Imagery (2008)

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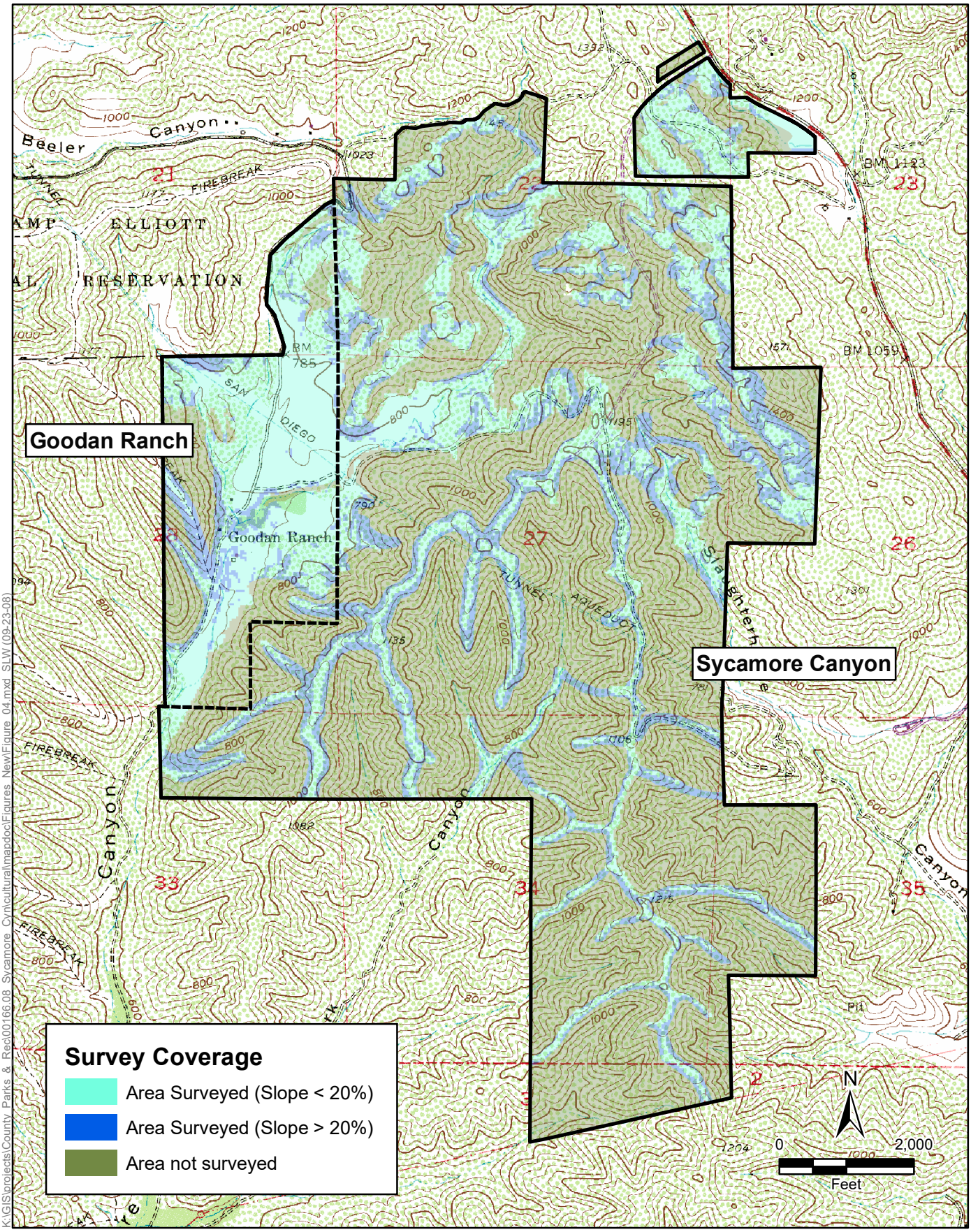
Figure 3
Survey Area Map
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves



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SOURCE: ESRI USA Imagery (2008)

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Figure 4
Survey Coverage Map
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural

Geography

The natural setting within the project area is characterized by foothill uplands with narrow ridgelines separated by numerous steep canyons, ravines, and drainages. Specifically, the western edge of project, in the Goodan Ranch area, is bounded by the Sycamore Canyon drainage with the Sycamore Canyon Preserve extending east to across a ridgeline system to Slaughterhouse Canyon (see Figure 2). Elevations range between approximately 1,560 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the northeastern edge of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve property, to approximately 640 feet AMSL in the southwestern corner of the project area along the bottom of Sycamore Canyon in the Goodan Ranch Preserve area. The closest sources of fresh water are San Vicente Creek approximately 5.5 kilometers to the southeast, and on the property, the likely spring-fed Sycamore Canyon drainage.

Geology and Soils

The project area is situated atop three distinct geologic categories of bedrock: pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks, Cretaceous granitic rocks, and Eocene sedimentary rocks. The pre-Cretaceous metamorphic and Cretaceous granitic bedrock is present mostly in the north and eastern areas of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, while the Eocene, sedimentary Poway Conglomerate Formation is present in the central and southwestern area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, and over most of the Goodan Ranch Preserve property. The pre-Cretaceous rocks consist of various metamorphic types. The granitic rocks, consisting of granite, granodiorite, and gabbro, are part of the southern California batholith in the area. The Poway Conglomerate Formation, which overlies these granitic and/or metamorphic rocks is now recognized as consisting of several distinct formations including the Stadium Conglomerate, the Mission Valley Formation, and the Pomerado Conglomerate (Kennedy and Peterson 1975). Now referred to as the Poway Group, these formations variously contain rounded-cobble conglomerate and sandstone with lesser occurrences of siltstone and mudstone. Also present in the broad valley along upper Sycamore Canyon within the Goodan Ranch Preserve area are more recent sediments of Pleistocene and/or Holocene age (Strand 1962; Weber 1963).

Within the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, two general soil associations are represented: the Redding-Olivenhain association and the Friant-Escondido association. The Redding-Olivenhain association is characterized as well-drained gravelly loams and stony loams that have a subsoil of gravely clay and very cobbly clay over a hard pan or cobbly alluvium with 9 to 50 percent slopes. The association is present, principally, in the areas underlain by the sedimentary Poway

Conglomerate Formation. The Friant-Escondido association exists in eroded areas and consists of well drained, fine sandy loams and very fine sandy loams over metasedimentary rock, with 30 to 70 percent slopes (USDA 1973). This association is present in most of the metamorphic and granitic bedrock areas.

Within these two associations, a number of specific soil types are present. The physical and chemical decomposition of the metamorphic and granitic rocks in the area has produced mainly two soil types, Friant and Escondido. These soils along with areas categorized as "metamorphic rock land" are situated in the areas containing pre-Cretaceous metamorphic and granitic bedrock. Friant soils, consisting of rocky fine sandy loams ranging from 9 to 70 percent slopes, are present in the northern area of the Sycamore Preserve. Escondido soils are present, principally, in the northwestern Sycamore Canyon and northernmost Goodan Ranch Preserve areas with some smaller occurrences in the northeastern areas of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. .The metamorphic rock land is located in the northeastern and east central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. Nearly two thirds of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve and the Goodan Ranch Preserve contain Redding cobbly loam soils, dissected, with 15 to 50 percent slopes. These soils, associated with the sedimentary Poway Conglomerate Formation, are present over nearly the entire southern two-thirds of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve and the southern and western areas of the Goodan Ranch Preserve. The area of recent sediments of Pleistocene and/or Holocene age Present in the broad valley along upper Sycamore Canyon drainage within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, has produced Huerhuero loam soils with either 2 to 9 percent slopes or 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded. These various soil types account for more than 95 percent of the soils present within the two Preserves. The remainder consist of minimal occurrences of Visalia gravelly sandy loam 2 to 5 percent slopes and "stony land" along the bottoms of Sycamore Canyon in the southern Goodan Ranch Preserve and in uppermost Clark Canyon in the southern Sycamore Canyon Preserve (USDA 1973).

Biology

The combination of soil, slopes and small drainages described above currently supports a variety of vegetation habitats including coast live oak woodland, open coast live oak woodland, southern coast live oak riparian forest, native grasslands, non-native grasslands, southern mixed chaparral, coastal sage/chaparral scrub, disturbed freshwater marsh, agricultural lands as well as disturbed habitat impacted by historic and modern development. Prehistorically, the various coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, and oak woodland communities covered most of the hillsides, ridges, and canyons in these foothill areas with interspersed areas of mostly non-native grasslands. Prior to historic and modern activities, larger nearby drainages such as San Vicente Creek likely contained more extensive stands of the riparian and/or riparian woodland community with plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Englemann oaks (*Quercus engelmannii*), scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), and willow (*Salix* sp.). As indicated above, however, over the last 200 years these natural communities have been disturbed by historic development, agriculture, and cattle grazing, and today introduced grasses and

other plants (i.e., non-native grassland) are now present in many native grassland areas and in areas where sage scrub was formerly present (Munz 1974; Beauchamp 1986).

Prehistorically, animal life around the project area undoubtedly included large to medium size mammal species such as grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Numerous species of smaller size mammals were also present including jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and several species of mice and rats (Burt and Grossenheider 1976). Other animals included numerous predatory bird species such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicencis*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), and various amphibian and reptile species including a large variety of lizards and snakes as well as pond turtles (*Clemmys marmorata*) in the nearby San Vicente Creek drainages (Peterson 1961, Stebbins 1966).

Cultural

Prehistoric Period

The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito tradition/complex); Archaic Period (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes; and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

Early Prehistoric Period

The Early Prehistoric Period encompasses the earliest documented human habitation in the region. The “San Dieguito complex” is the earliest reliably dated occupation of the area. The assemblage of artifacts associated with the San Dieguito complex, first identified by Rogers (1939, 1945, 1966), has been studied and elaborated by Warren and True (1961), Warren (1967) and Moriarty (1969, 1987). The complex correlates with Wallace’s (1955) “Early Man Horizon,” and Warren subsequently defined a broader San Dieguito tradition (1968). Uncalibrated radiocarbon dates for the San Dieguito complex range from sometime before 9,030 + 350 years before present of (B.P.) to between 8,490 ± 400 and 7,620 + 380 and years B.P. (Warren 1967, 1968). Recent calibrations, however, of the oldest of these dates indicate that they are actually between 10,000 and 11,000 years B.P. (Warren et al. 1998). The earliest component of the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located approximately 20 kilometers (12 miles) northwest of the project property, along the San Dieguito River, in western San Diego County, has been attributed by Warren (1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex. Artifacts from the lower levels of the site

include leaf-shaped knives, ovoid bifaces, flake tools, choppers, core and pebble hammerstones; several types of scrapers, crescents, and short-bladed shouldered points (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1966). Artifacts that have been attributed to the San Dieguito complex have also been found in the Cuyamaca Mountains approximately 48 kilometers (30 miles) to the east of the project properties (Pigniolo 2005a). Little evidence for the San Dieguito Complex/Early Man Horizon has been discovered in the coastal area, north of San Diego County.

Some researchers see a San Dieguito complex with a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, as distinct from the more gathering oriented complexes of traits that were to follow (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987, Warren et al. 1998). Others see a more diversified San Dieguito subsistence system as possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering oriented, complex denoted as the "La Jolla/Pauma complex" (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991). No resources dating to, or associated with, the Early Prehistoric Period have been documented as present within either of the Preserves, based on currently existing information.

Archaic Period

In the southern coastal region, the Archaic Period dates from circa 8,600 years B.P. to circa 1,300 years ago (Warren et al. 1998). During the Archaic Period, the La Jolla/Pauma complexes have been identified from the content of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period. These assemblages occur at a range of coastal and inland sites, which appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary, hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. La Jolla/Pauma complex sites are considered to be part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Milling Stone Horizon." The inland or "Pauma complex," aspect of this culture, as defined by True (1958), lacks shellfish remains, but is otherwise similar to the La Jolla complex and may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982). The content of these site assemblages is characterized by manos and metates, shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, burials, rock features, cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. This artifact assemblage also includes bone tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points/knives, Elko-eared dart points, and beads made of stone, bone, and shell. Beginning approximately 5500 years B.P., and continuing during the latter half of the Archaic Period, evidence for the use of hunting, and for the gathering and processing of acorns for subsistence, gradually increases through time. The evidenced in the archaeological record consists of artifacts such as dart points and mortar and pestle, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. The initial and subsequently increasing use of these resources during the middle and late Archaic constitutes a major shift in the subsistence system of prehistoric populations in the southern coastal region.

As with the San Dieguito complex, most of the archaeological evidence, including radiocarbon dating, for the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes (Milling Stone Horizon) is derived from sites in the coastal areas (e.g., Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985; Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Gallegos and Kyle 1998; Cooley et al. 2000). While fewer sites attributable to the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes are known and/or are radiocarbon dated for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the county, including the Poway/Ramona area, some have been have been documented (e.g., Cooley and Barrie 2004; Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999). Close to the Preserves in the Poway area, the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608), located approximately 1.5 kilometers (one mile) to the northwest of the Preserves, has been radiocarbon dated to as early as 5,800 B.P. and is described as associated with the "transitional periods between the San Dieguito and La Jolla Complexes and the later Archaic/Late Prehistoric transition" (Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999:3.0-5). The radiocarbon results from a data recovery program conducted at the site appear to indicate that it was repetitively occupied over a period of nearly 6,000 years, with the last occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric Period. Artifacts recovered from the site, attributable to the La Jolla complex, include doughnut stones, discoidals, and Pinto, Elko and large side-notched points. An Elko-eared style projectile point and a radiocarbon date of ca. 2000 B.P. have also been documented from sites along Santa Maria Creek near Ramona approximately 10.5 kilometers (6.5 miles) (Cooley and Barrie 2004). To the east of the Preserve properties, in the higher elevations in the San Diego mountain areas, sites associated with this period are relatively rare or ephemeral. In these inland mountain areas of San Diego County, evidence for late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation is abundant (cf. Christenson 1990) compared with that for the Archaic Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes (e.g. True 1970; May 1971; Laylander and Christenson 1988). McDonald (1995:14) recently observed that "Most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare." Based on currently existing information, only one resource within either of the Preserves appears possibly to date to, or may represent complexes associated with, the Archaic Period.

Late Prehistoric Period

Similar to the subsistence changes noted above occurring during the middle and late Archaic Period, the end of the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes and the beginning of the Late Period is seen as marked by evidence for a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record. Compared to those noted for the Archaic Period, those occurring at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period are rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place seem to indicate a significant change in subsistence practices in San Diego County (circa 1,500 to 1,300 years B.P.). The changes observed include a shift from atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow, a reduction in shellfish gathering in some areas (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons), and the storage of crops, such as acorns, by Yuman and Shoshonean peoples in the county

area. In addition, new traits such as the production of pottery and cremation of the dead were introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period.

An explanation for at least some of these changes involves movements of people during the last 2,000 years. By 2,000 years ago, Yuman-speaking people occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of western Arizona (Moriarty 1968) and were apparently migrating westward. Moriarty (1966, 1967) has suggested a preceramic Yuman phase, as evidenced by his analysis of materials recovered from the Spindrift site in La Jolla. Based on a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that preceramic Yumans penetrated into, and occupied, the San Diego coast circa 2,000 years ago, and that by 1,200 years ago ceramic technology had diffused from the eastern deserts. These Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying eastern San Diego County before 2,000 years B.P., but their influence is better documented throughout the county area after 1,300 years B.P. with the introduction of small points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

During Late Prehistoric times, the area of the Preserves would have been within the area commonly associated with the archaeologically defined Cuyamaca complex. True (1970) proposed the concept of the Cuyamaca complex based on excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and San Diego Museum of Man collections as a vehicle for contrasting southern San Diego County, Late Period, archaeological assemblages from Meighan's (1954) San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. It is now widely accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Hokan-based, Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and that the San Luis Rey complex is associated with the Takic Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño). Distinctions between these archaeological complexes include the presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence of, certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain small projectile points, with both Cottonwood Triangular style points and Desert Side-notched points occurring. Desert Side-notched points, on the other hand, are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pigniolo 2001). Obsidian Butte obsidian is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites. Ceramics, while present during the Late Prehistoric period throughout San Diego County, are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County, where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. A variety of vessel types, along with rattles, straight and bow shaped pipes, and effigies, have been found within the areas of both complexes. While archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation interment of the dead, at Cuyamaca complex sites almost exclusive use of cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, is typical.

Numerous Late Prehistoric Period sites, attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the county, through diagnostic artifacts and/or are radiocarbon dating, including in the vicinity of the Preserves in the Poway/Ramona area (e.g., McCown 1945; Hunt and Raven-Jennings

1998; Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999, Cooley and Barrie 2004; Willey and Dolan 2004; Carrico and Cooley 2007). Nearest to the Preserves, approximately 2.1 kilometers (1.3 miles) to the northwest, and, consequently, of particular pertinence, is the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608). In addition to the Archaic component, already described above, a significant Late Prehistoric Period component was also documented for the site by a temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage and by eight radiocarbon dates spanning the period from 1,500 to 50 B.P. Radiocarbon dating and the variety and quantity of cultural materials recovered from this site indicate a settlement pattern connected with the repeated occupation, though time, of the site and the surrounding vicinity, from the Archaic Period through the Late Prehistoric Period. Within the Preserves, most of the prehistoric sites present appear likely to represent Late Prehistoric Period, Cuyamaca complex related sites.

Ethnographically, the Preserves are situated within the traditional territory of the prehistoric Yuman people inhabiting the area at the time of European contact, designated by the Spaniards as the Diegueño, a term derived from the mission with which they came to be associated after 1769, i.e., the San Diego Mission Alcalá. More recently, Shipek (1982) has initiated use of a Yuman language term “Kumeyaay” for the people formerly designated as the Diegueño. The term Diegueño was adopted by early anthropologists (e.g., Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. According to Carrico (1998:V-3):

> The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shipek (1982) subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that 'Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as 'Iipai/Tipai…

Other researchers have designated the Kumeyaay living north of the San Diego River as 'Iipai (Northern Diegueño), and those south of the river and into Baja California as Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Langdon 1975:64-70; Hedges 1975:71-83). The Preserves, therefore, lie within the territory defined for the 'Iipai. With a history stretching back at least 2,000 years, the Kumeyaay at the point of contact in the late 1700s were settled in permanent villages or rancherias with strong alliances. One of these villages was the village of *Pawaii* (Poway*)*. While the exact location of this village is not certain, Kroeber (1925) and Carrico (in Trafzer and Carrico 1992:53) have indicated a general location for this village in the vicinity of the project property.

Historic Period

Prehistory ended and historic cultural activities began within what is now San Diego County, between the late 1500s and early 1900s. These cultural activities provide a record of Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, occupation and land use. An

abbreviated history of this area is presented to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the study area.

Spanish Period

The historic period began in California with the early exploration by Juan Cabrillo in 1542. In 1769, an expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north from San Diego to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into Alta California by seeking out locations for a chain of presidios and missions in the area. The Spanish period extended to 1821 and encompassed early exploration and subsequent establishment of the San Diego presidio, and the San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano missions between 1769 and 1821. During this period the introduction of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives and other agricultural goods and implements, and a new method of building construction and architectural style also occurred in California.

While, apparently, the Spaniards make no mention of it, according to Kroeber (1925: Plate 57), a Diegueño (Ipai) Indian village, *Pauwai* (paa wy), was located somewhere in the vicinity of the Poway Creek Valley. This valley is located from 3.2 to 6.5 kilometers (two to four miles) to the north and northwest of the project area. While little is known ethnographically and historically about this village, it is the source of the anglicized version “Poway”, that is the name used today for the city and creek. Archaeologists have speculated that several different sites in the Poway area could be the location of the village (e.g. Rogers n.d.; Carrico 1978:3), but no definite location has, as yet, been agreed upon. More is known historically about the Ipai Indian village of *Pámu* (paa moo), located in the Santa Maria Valley, approximately 9.5 kilometers (six miles) to the northeast of the project area. In 1778, possibly feeling a threat to their livelihood, the inhabitants of *Pámu* rebelled. Spanish soldiers punished the Native Americans severely; Jose Francisco Ortega, comandante of the San Diego Presidio, sent a contingent of soldiers to destroy the rancheria, enabling the Spanish to regain control of the valley (LeMenager 1989:17 18; Maggiano 1990; Carrico 1992:17). In 1821, the Santa Ysabel mission outpost (*assistencia*) was established a few miles north of the Santa Maria Valley. After 1821, California came under Mexican rule, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. Within the Preserves, none of the historic sites present are associated with the Spanish Period.

Mexican Period

Following Mexico’s independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican period began which lasted until 1848, ending as a result of the Mexican-American War. During this period most Spanish laws and practices continued until shortly before secularization of the Mission San Luis Rey, Mission San Juan Capistrano, and the Mission San Diego de Alcalá in the 1830s. Some large grants of land were made prior to 1834, but secularization of mission lands in 1835 and division of the mission's large grazing

holdings made numerous tracts available for redistribution as land grants and ushered in the Rancho Era. After the missions were secularized, many of the natives were forced to work on Mexican ranchos, although those living further from the ranchos maintained their traditional life styles longer. During this period, Native American populations in California came under increasing pressure as new ranches were established under the land grant system. New grants were made from inland territories still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or move away. Oftentimes, the Kumeyaay would relocate away from the intruders and further into the back country. In several instances, however, former mission neophytes organized pueblos and attempted to live within Mexican law and society. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. With former Presidio soldiers becoming civilian residents, the Pueblo of San Diego was established, transportation routes were expanded, and cattle ranching continued to predominate over other agricultural activities, with trade in hides and tallow trade increasing during the early part of this period.

The El Cajon Rancho land grant, encompassing 48,799.85 acres, including the areas situated along the southern border of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, was made in 1845. After the missions were secularized, many of the natives were forced to work on Mexican ranchos, although those living further from the ranchos maintained their traditional life styles longer. Still, new grants were made from inland territories occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or move away. Oftentimes, the Kumeyaay would relocate away from the intruders and further into the back country. This period, however, saw the continued exploitation of native labor, now on the ranchos whose grazing lands were their former territories and whose products spurred the economy of the time. Within the Preserves, none of the historic sites present are associated the Mexican Period.

American Period

Mexico's defeat in the Mexican-American War in 1848 initiated the American period, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Subsequently, land ownership by the Mexicans living in California became a matter of considerable legal wrangling. A Lands Commission was created by the State of California in response to the Act of 1851 (in apparent violation of the treaty), to validate land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient evidence to provide title claims, however, few Mexican ranchos remained intact, and much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. The discovery of gold in the state, the conclusion of the Civil War, and the subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, all resulted in an influx of people to California and the San Diego region after 1848. California's importance to the country as an agricultural area began in the latter half of the nineteenth century and was subsequently supported by the construction of connecting railways for the transportation of people and goods.

When California became a part of the United States, homesteading of the land increased, and many of the areas traditionally used for hunting and gathering by local Native American groups were fenced for ranches and farms. Reservations were established to offset this encroachment, but instead forced many natives to adopt a more sedentary life style based on Anglo economics as an alternative to moving to reservations. As in other parts of the state, local Native Americans were forced to contend with new laws and policies created by a U.S. government located far away from the local area. They attempted to maintain their associations with the Hispanic community, while attempting to cope with an ever-increasing new Anglo population. During the period from 1850 to 1880, deprivations and tribulations were many and adaptation to the new ways of the Anglo settlers was very difficult for the local native population (Carrico 1987).

During the period of the late 1880s, cycles of "boom and bust" reflected by the growth and decline of towns, were characteristic and occurred in response to an ever increasing population, and substantial but unstable economic growth. Thousands of people came to the county to take advantage of the possibilities of the region, but many found that their dreams were not to be realized here and moved on. By the end of the 1880s, the "boom" had become a "bust" and thousands of people left. However, not all of them left and many remained to form the foundations of many small pioneering communities across the county. These families practiced dry farming, planted orchards, raised livestock, built schools and post offices, and created a life for themselves in the valleys and mesas of San Diego County. Gradually the farming and ranching lifestyle of the post-Civil War period of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century faded away with the added influence of military development, beginning in 1916-17 during World War I. During the Second World War, the need to fight a two-ocean war resulted in substantial development in many parts of the state by the military, and thousands of people moved to the state in response to a good climate and defense industry jobs or military transfers. In the 60 years subsequent to World War II, urban development burgeoned along the coast, and the area has seen a spike in residential population density in recent decades.

Historic Overview of the Preserve Property

The area surrounding the Preserves was subject to the same dilemmas of land ownership as other parts of San Diego County during the transition from Mexican to American governance. This area sat directly north of the boundary of the Rancho El Cajon land grant. The Rancho El Cajon (also spelled Caxon) encompassed present day El Cajon, Bostonia, Flinn Springs, Lakeside, Santee and areas east. Originally part of the old Mission lands primarily used for grazing in these areas, the 48,799 acres was granted to Dona Maria Estudillo Pedrorena, daughter of Don Jose Antonia Estudillo of Old Town, by the then Mexican Governor Pio Pico in 1845. In response to the Land Act of 1851, Pedrorena submitted proof of her Mexican land grant to the government, and finally received the patent in 1876, along with Thomas W. Sutherland and various family members (BLM GLO record PLC 534/CACAAA 080718). In 1867, however, the rancho was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Van Ives, and Suzanna and J.A. Laukershire (Cohn

c.1988:3). While land was being distributed to Californios and new American immigrants by the U.S. government, the Kumeyaay who had moved to Capitan Grande east of the project area in 1853 were formally given the El Capitan Indian Reservation by presidential order in 1875.

At the same time that land ownership issues on the ranchos were being decided by the U.S. Government, the area was gaining attention. The discovery of gold in 1869 in Coleman Creek near Julian brought newcomers to the backcountry hoping to prospect their way to wealth, and making effective transportation between the area and the San Diego metropolis a new resource. Chester Gunn established the first pony express and mail route running from San Diego to Julian in 1871, though it ran to the east through San Vicente Valley (LeMenager 1990:77). The Homestead Act of 1862 also drew settlers, and new residents began arriving in the lands between the original ranchos.

One set of prospectors left a lasting imprint on the area, opening it to more convenient occupation and use. Lemuel Atkinson, along with his brother, Henry, traveled to the area from Sacramento to work at the Golden Chariot Mine (Gallegos and Associates 2003). While competing stagecoach lines had been battling for supremacy of the routes to and from the backcountry, the Atkinson brothers developed a shorter, maintained route up today's Foster Canyon grade in 1873. This route ran from south of today's Boulder Oaks Preserve, through the Preserve to the brothers' two-story tollhouse and stage stop at the top of the grade, later known as Shady Dell (Gallegos and Associates 2003; LeMenager 1989:67, 1990:62). The County bought the road the following year, and appointed Henry Atkinson as Roadmaster for the roads in the district. LeMenager indicates that the route was altered to the west along its northern section in 1875, running through Wildwood Ranch in Section 12 to reconnect with Shady Dell (LeMenager 1989:65; Bowen and Ransom 1975:16-17, 65). These routes served a majority of travelers at the time.

By 1883, the Atkinson Toll Road was a disgrace, as reported in the San Diego Union newspaper on April 25th of that year. The road was plagued by flooding, with washed out sections, rutting and exposed boulders. Joseph Foster, born in Sacramento, was appointed overseer of roads and in an effort to solve the problems covered the road with straw (Gallegos and Associates 2003; LeMenager 1989:68-69). In 1880, Foster had purchased a ranch and apiary originally homesteaded by Robert Rea, which served as the stage stop at the foot of the Atkinson Grade at the north end of Moreno Valley approximately two miles east of the southern boundary of the project area. This spot came to be known as Foster.

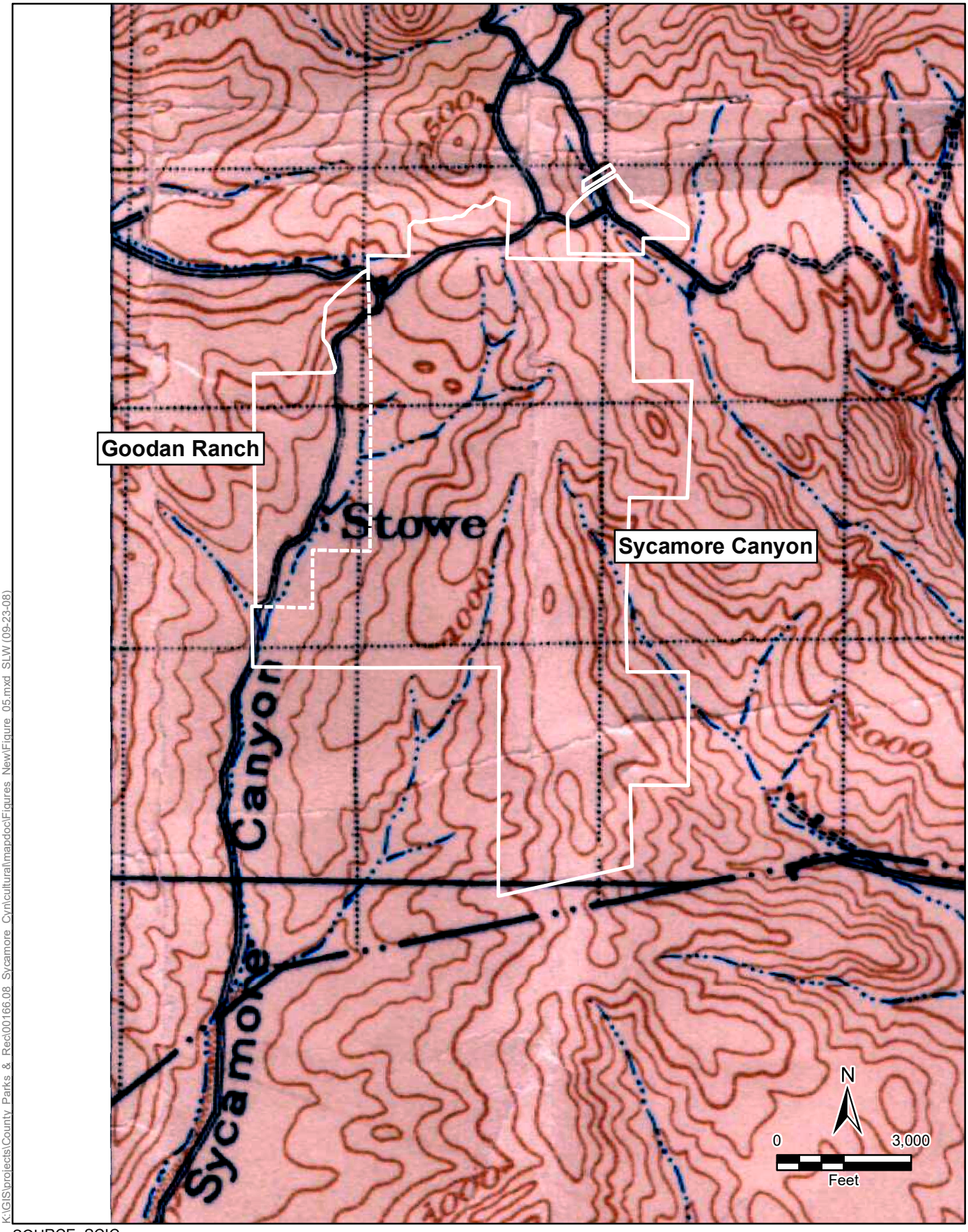
Though the toll road was officially a County road, Foster's oversight of the roads in the area led the old Atkinson toll road from San Diego to Julian to be known later as the Foster Truck Trail. In 1883, in response to the problems with the road, a new alignment up Mussey Grade to the east was routed along a lower elevation, taking advantage of that valley's four to five percent grade, in contrast to the 15 to 17 percent grade travelers battled up the Atkinson Toll Road (LeMenager 1989:69). The contract to

develop the route was awarded three years later (LeMenager 1989:70). By 1903, the western route was falling out of use. As recorded by USGS in the 1903 Cuyamaca 30' map, portions of the road are recorded as unimproved roads including a route that connected the Atkinson toll road to the north end of the route up Sycamore Canyon that begins near Santee along San Diego River (Figure 5). Both routes up Sycamore Canyon and the Old Atkinson toll road as well as connecting portions known as part of Foster's Truck Trail were no longer considered main routes, and were recorded as unimproved roads in 1939 (Figure 6).

The region's use began to rise, with the 1887 subdivision of Nuevo (now Ramona) by the Santa Maria Land and Water Company inviting residents to the area (LeMenager 1989:94). Along the coast, the growing demands of the City of San Diego spurred the creation of the San Diego Flume Company in the 1880s. The increase in available water aided in the development of the nearby towns of Lakeside, Lakeview, El Cajon, and La Mesa. Charged with delivering water from the mountains to the city's burgeoning population, the company built the 35.6-mile San Diego Flume using Chinese workers from San Francisco to supply the heavy labor of dynamiting, digging tunnels, moving boulders, and generally preparing "the terrain for the carpenters and flume-layers who followed in their wake" (Adema 1993:81, Walker 2004:12). Stretching from the San Diego River to Grossmont and passing approximately five miles southeast of the Preserves, where it met the municipal water system's Eucalyptus Reservoir diverting dam, it traversed 315 trestles and 8 tunnels. Native Americans at El Capitan Grande reservation were paid $100 a mile for the flume's corridor and guaranteed all the water they needed (Walker 2004:13). Still, most of the river water that supported Kumeyaay farming on the reservation was taken by the flume, resulting in the loss of crops (Pico 2000).

The earliest habitation documented in the project area is a small adobe referred to on an 1876 survey map as "Francisco's house" in the area of present-day Goodan Ranch. While a Charles F. Francisco owned a lumber business in the El Cajon Valley and resided in Lakeside, it is not known whether he is associated with this structure and no further information has been found to identify the owner. Historic occupation of the project area, however, is most visible beginning with the community of Stowe, established in the late 1880s. A detailed history of Stowe and the later occupation at Goodan Ranch is provided by Jacques and Quillen (1983: Appendix B) and will be summarized below with specific reference to the features identifiable on the present landscape.

Based on an interview with W. Boggelin of the County Department of Parks and Recreation, "in its heyday, [Stowe] had less than a dozen families…enough to keep self-sustaining" (Boggelin, personal communication). The families constituting Stowe were immigrants of German and Prussian origin, with most residing in present-day Beeler Canyon and a small number in Sycamore Canyon (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-2).



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SOURCE: SCIC

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Figure 5
1903 Cuyamaca 30' USGS Topographic Quadrangle
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves

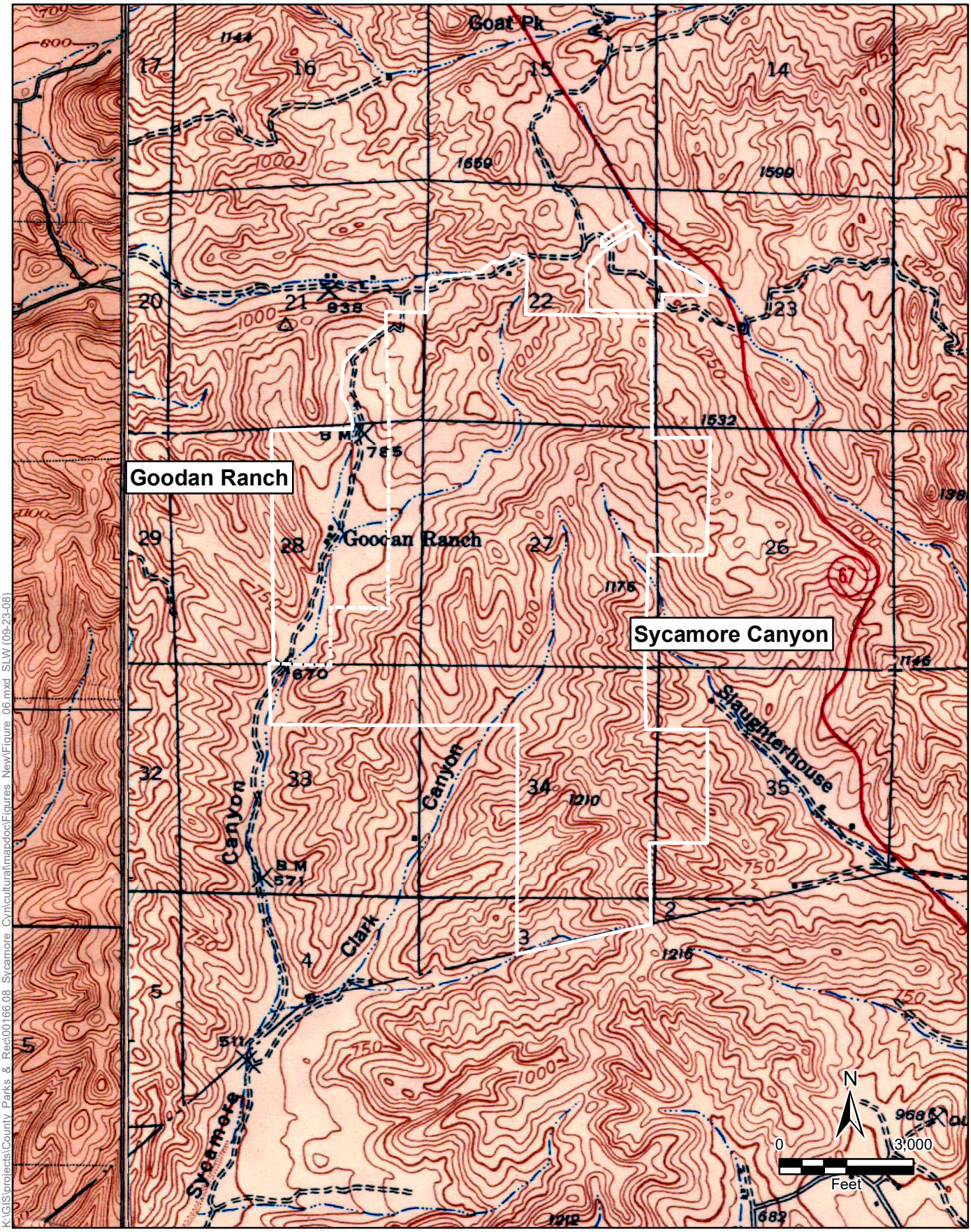

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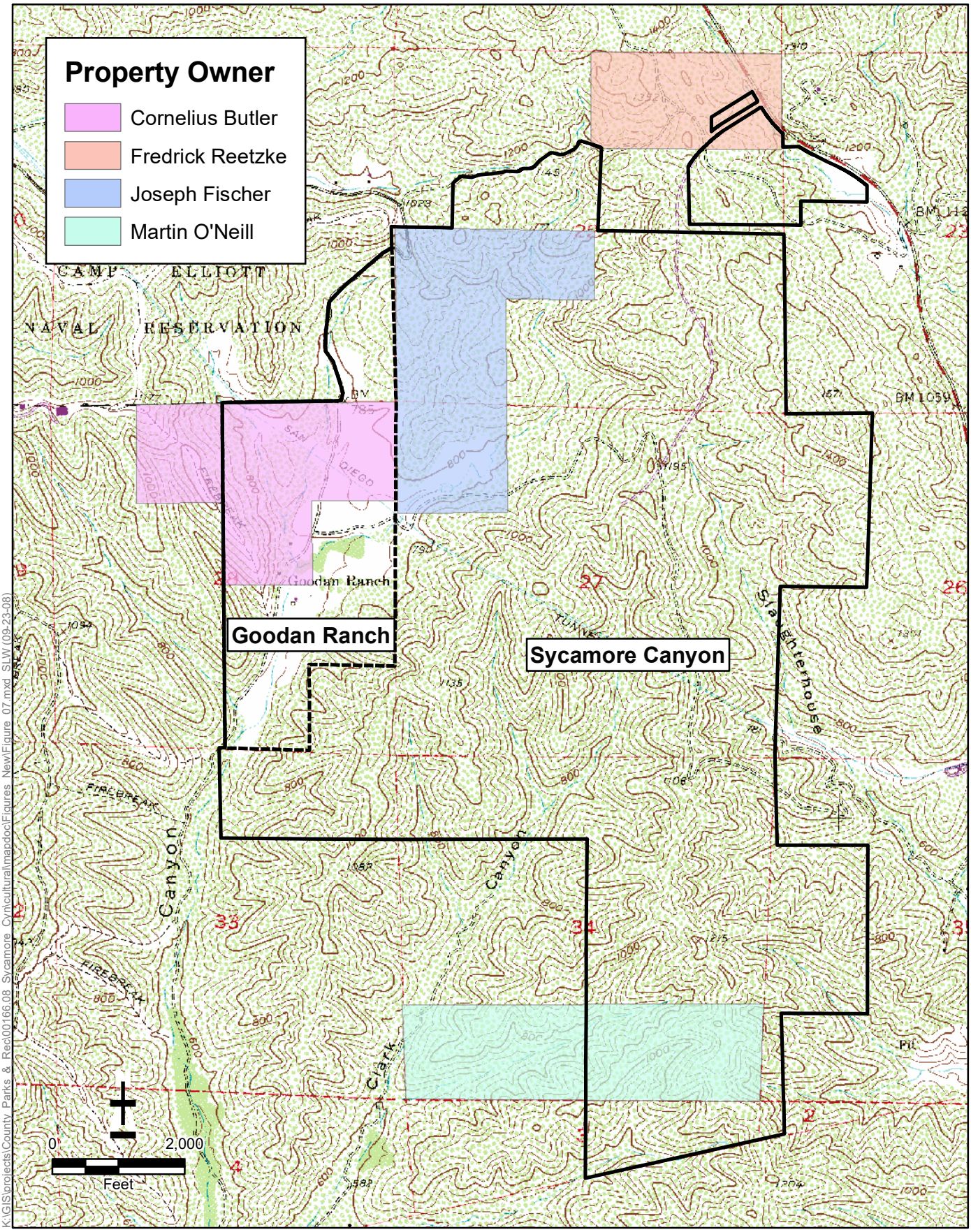
Figure 6
1939 El Cajon 15' USGS Topographic Quadrangle
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves

A reservoir built in the 1880s was the community's water supply (the dam was blown out in 2004 following the Cedar Fire) (Boggelin, personal communication).

Stowe's post office was established in 1889 and its school district and one-room wooden schoolhouse at the junction of Beeler and Sycamore Canyons in 1890 (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-3). The post office was located on the homestead of Joseph Fischer, northeast of the present location of Goodan Ranch. The 1903 Cuyamaca 30' quadrangle, however, locates "Stowe" in the area of Goodan Ranch, both indicating the possibility that the location of the post office changed over time and illustrating the dispersed nature of early rural communities – the "town" was identified at the location of this particular activity, but served a loosely bound community of homesteaders spread across the landscape (see Figure 5). Cornelius Butler, Martin O'Neill, Fredrick Reetzke, and Joseph Fischer all owned property beginning in the mid 1890s within the current boundaries of the Preserves (Crafts and Young 2002; Figure 7).

Stowe's history, however, is short-lived; the post office was terminated in 1905 and the school district followed in 1906, with a drought and a broken promise of railroads through the area driving habitants elsewhere. The school building no longer stands; it was auctioned off in 1906 and disassembled, with its wood contributing to the construction of a new home elsewhere. Its location has been documented as site CA-SDI-9711 situated on private property near the northern entrance of Goodan Ranch Preserve. According to Boggelin, the drought of 1913 finally drove remaining families out of the area, with the land becoming too arid to make a living (Boggelin, personal communication). The Fischers, however, were one of the last families to leave the area as they had developed wells to access the water supply. A similar fate befell other small local communities like Fernbrook, which was later absorbed into the growing Ramona community.

During these years, a number of ranches in the Beeler Canyon area did remain active, including those of A.F. Holmes in the present-day Goodan Ranch area, James Doyle north of Goodan Ranch, and M. Joy in Fischer Canyon (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-4, B-5). In 1922, the Goodan Ranch area was deeded to Charles Bookprinter, a rancher who eventually purchased the Doyle property among others in the area (Jacques and Quillen 1983 B-5). The land fell under its namesake's ownership in 1938, when the land was purchased by B.B. and Iris M. Margolis and then granted to Roger and Mary Chandler Goodan of Los Angeles. The sale "made the Goodans sole owners of all property encompassing Sycamore Canyon in Section 28 and Fischer Canyon in Sections 227 and 22, totaling 640 acres, or 1 square mile of valley and canyon lands" (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-5). According to Jacques and Quillen (1983), the remnants of an adobe were cleared by the Goodans after their purchase of the land in order to construct their new one-story stone and wood ranch house. They also removed several wood structures to reuse the materials in the construction (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-6). Jacques and Quillen describe the adobe structure as having walls only 2-4 feet in height and speculate that these walls may have been the remnants of what was known as "Francisco's House" in the 1970s (1983 B-6). Based on this



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SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: 1955 San Vicente Reservoir (Photorevised 1971), Crafts and Young 2002

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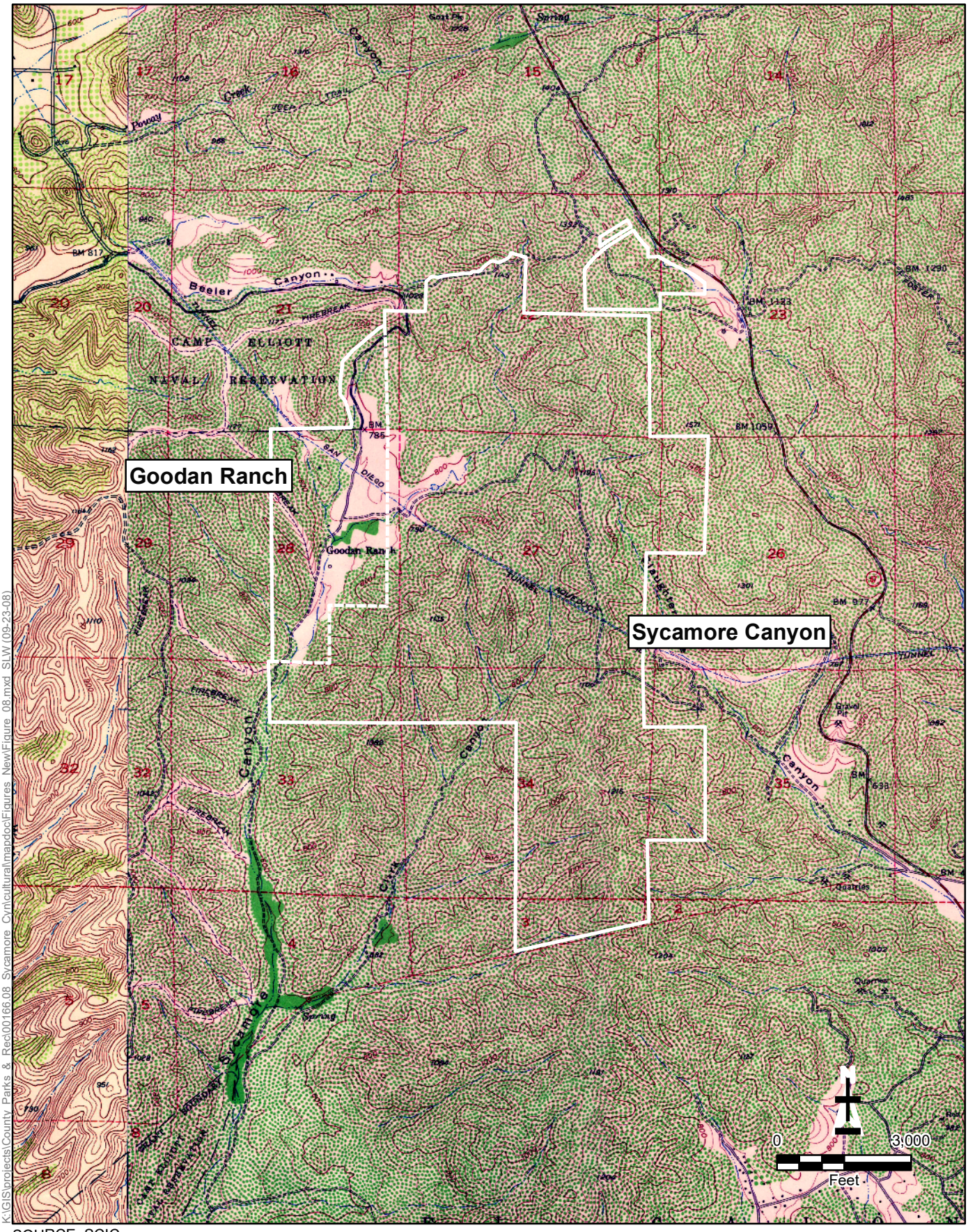
Figure 7
Homesteaders of the 1890s
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves

information, the adobe wall footings discovered beneath floor of the recently (2003) burned-out Goodan ranch house (Christenson, personal communication 2008) could be the remnants of this adobe. By the 1939 El Cajon 15' quadrangle, the appellation "Stowe" had been replaced by "Goodan Ranch" (see Figure 6). In 1943, the family added further acreage to their holdings in 1943 at the head of Sycamore Canyon. The Goodans used their rural ranch for weekend visits and it was supported using well water, with no dedicated irrigation system (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-6). Fred Allbee was brought on as ranch caretaker in the early 1940s, and lived at the ranch with his family, constructing barns, outbuildings and sheds and raising cattle as well as various agricultural products. Some mention of lumber from the old Stowe school being incorporated into Albee's house exists, but it is highly unlikely as the lumber was sold off in 1906 well before his residence. Unfortunately, following an evaluation of Albee's house in approximately 2000, it was destroyed by fire (Christenson, personal communication 2008). Of the remaining structures at the time, all but the walls of the stone ranch house burned in the 2003 Cedar Fire.

In the meantime, caretaker of the ranch, Fred Allbee, participated in the construction of a concrete dam at the reservoir in lower Fischer Canyon, in conjunction with the development of a large seepage reservoir in Fischer Canyon funded by the Soil Conservation Service (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-8). The Soil Conservation Service, predecessor to the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, provided specialists working to address erosion concerns. These specialists provided assessments of the resources on the land, addressing the conservation problems and opportunities by drawing on various sciences and disciplines and integrating their contributions into a plan for the whole property. The service stressed working closely with land users so that plans for conservation incorporated their objectives. By implementing conservation on individual properties, the service contributed to the overall quality of the life in the regional watershed (NRCS 2008).

Wartime saw changes in land use, as the military stored equipment on the property and the San Diego Aqueduct was constructed through both of the present-day Preserves. The aqueduct, known officially as the San Jacinto-San Vicente Project, became necessary to support the thirst of the burgeoning population of wartime San Diego and was intended to alleviate severe water shortages like one experienced in 1944. This historic structure consists of two pipelines: one built in 1947 and the other built in 1954. The pipeline delivered water to San Vicente Reservoir, 1.25 miles east of this portion of the resource, 71 miles from the Colorado River Aqueduct (Autobee 2008). The two pipelines combined had a capacity of 196 cubic feet per second, and ran underground trending northwest-southeast just north of Goodan Ranch bisecting both Preserves (Pourade 1977; Figure 8). Six-foot diameter tunnels were drill bored through the area mountains; the aqueduct's Poway tunnel sits at the northwest corner of Goodan Ranch Preserve, and the 5,700-foot long Fire Hill Tunnel underlies the heart of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve (Figure 9).



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SOURCE: SCIC

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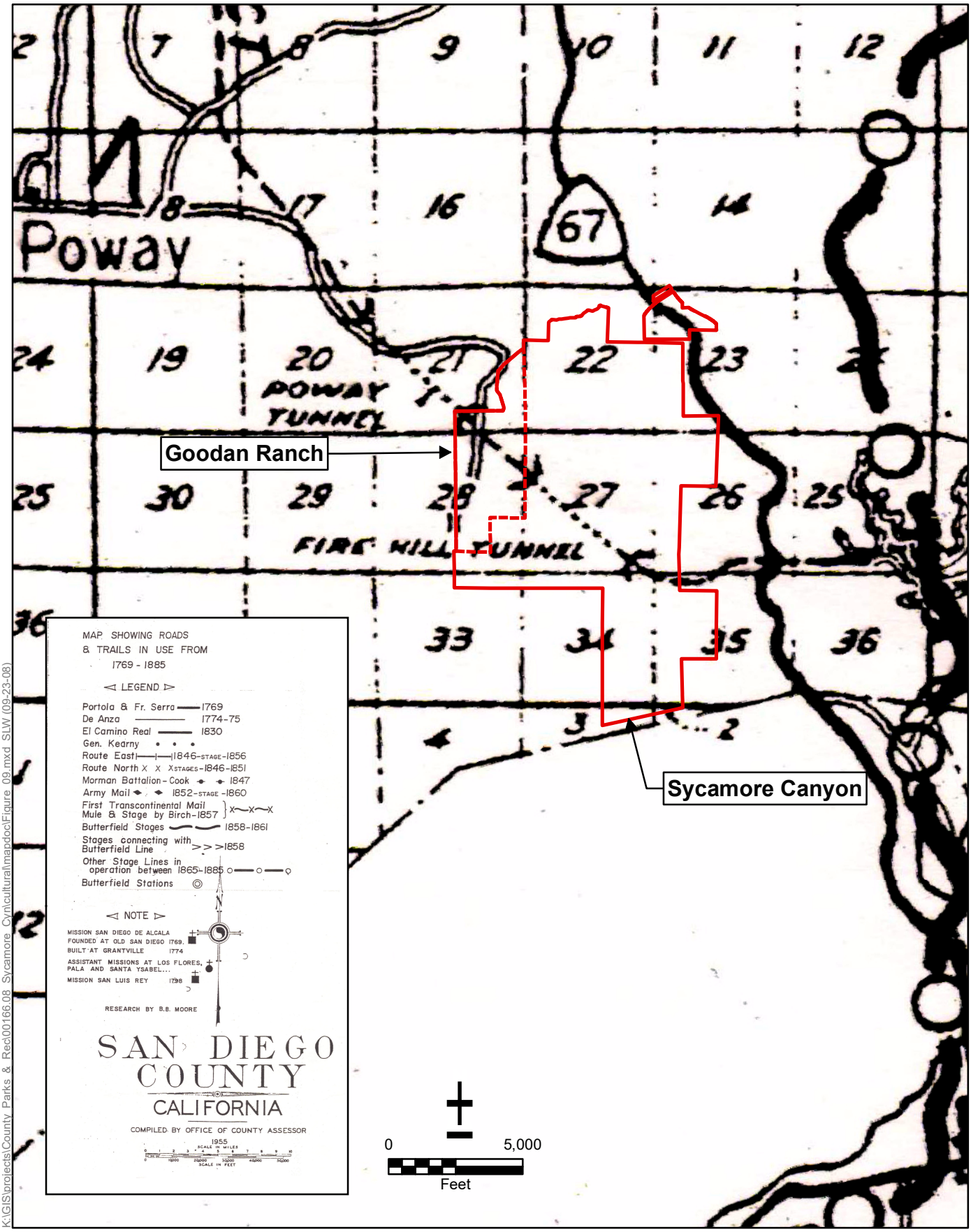
Figure 8
1955 San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves



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SOURCE: SCIC

ICF Jones & Stokes
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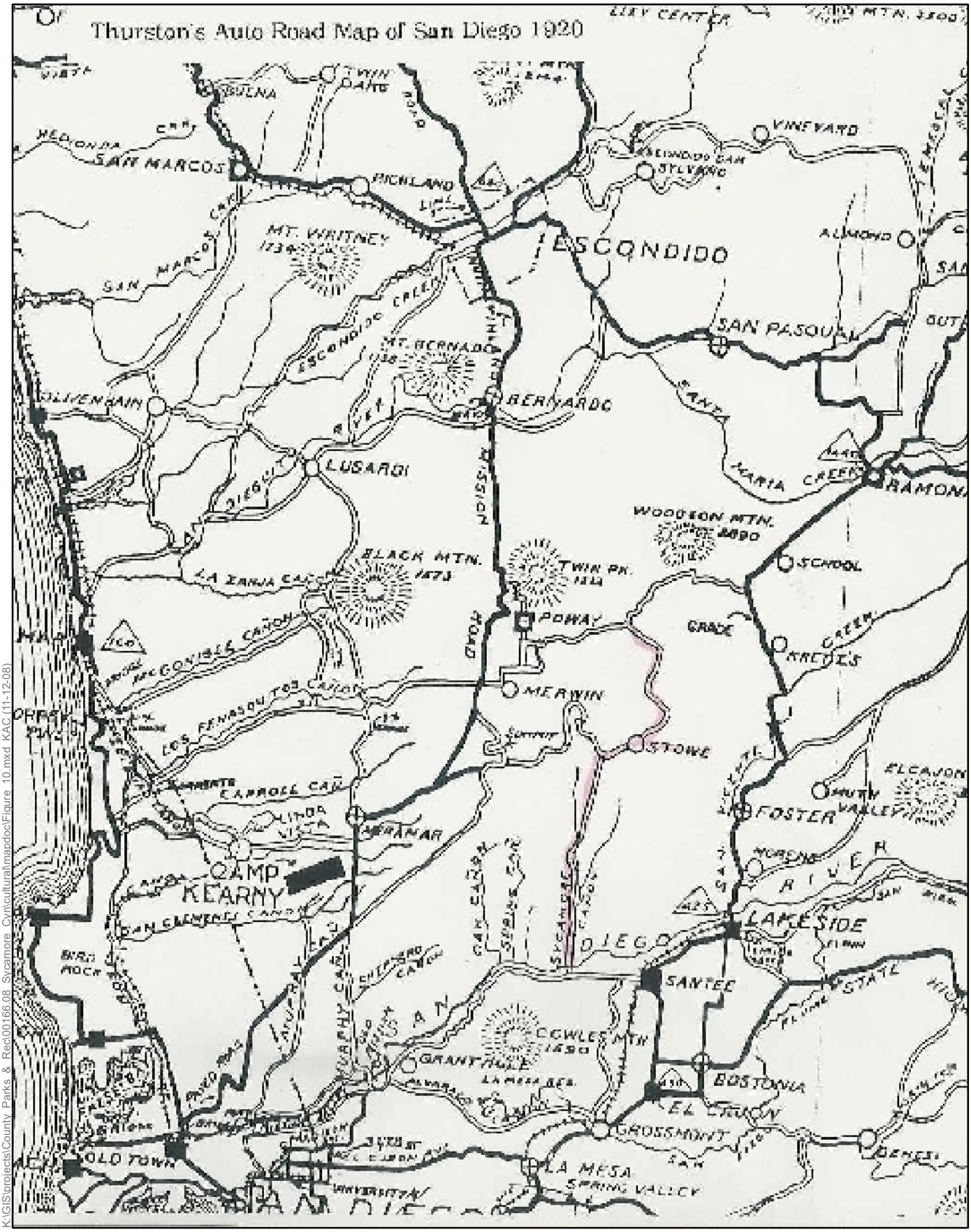
Figure 9
1955 San Diego County Historic Roads and Trails Map
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves

Fred Allbee served as caretaker of the Goodan Ranch until 1991, when the property was sold to the Cities of Santee and Poway, the State Wildlife Conservation Board, and the County of San Diego (Christenson, personal communication, n.d.). In 2000, the California State Office of Historic Preservation found two of the buildings on the property, a small red-painted wooden house known as Catalpa Cottage and Fred Allbee's house, eligible for the National Register based on their presumed association with Stowe. Unfortunately, Albee's House was burned sometime following this evaluation and before the 2003 Cedar Fire that destroyed all other buildings save the stone ranch house. No further discussion of evaluation before the local Historical Site Board advanced (Christenson, personal communication 2008).

A significant element to the Preserves today is the Stowe Trail. Designated in 2000 as a Community Millennium Trail, the recreational path incorporates the old wagon trail used for travel between the Santee area at San Diego River up Sycamore Canyon into the Poway area (Crafts and Young 2002). The 2000 White House Millennium Trails initiative designated over 2000 trails at the national, state or Legacy, and community level. The purpose of this initiative was to acknowledge the benefits, both historical and recreational, the trails bring to the people and the communities they connect. The history of this route includes a possible beginning as a wood transportation road that traversed south of what is believed to be Francisco's adobe home that was later incorporated into the Goodan Ranch house. The road from San Diego River at Santee Lakes Regional Park north through Sycamore Canyon, through Stowe, and into Beeler Canyon to the northwest of the Preserves was clearly delineated on the 1898 Official Map of San Diego County (Burbeck 1898). Continuing into the early 1900s, this route through Stowe was recorded on USGS maps from 1903 through 1955 as a dirt road and noted on the 1920 Thurston's Auto Road Map as one of the main roads in San Diego County (Figure 10). Currently the entire route from the Preserve to Santee Lakes Regional Park is not owned by the County of San Diego and negotiations with United States Marine Corps Air Station about access rights for the public or an ownership transfer have been discontinuously ongoing (Christenson, personal communication 2008).



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SOURCE: County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation

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Figure 10
Thurston's Auto Road Map of San Diego, 1920
Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves

1.2.2 Records Search Results

A records search was conducted on February 13, 2008 by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego, California (Appendix A). The purpose of this search was to identify any previously recorded resources within or near the Preserves and to assess the potential for cultural resources in the Preserves.

Previous Studies

Nine cultural resources studies are documented within the Preserves, either at the SCIC or at ICF Jones & Stokes. Two of these studies included large portions of the two Preserves, and one of these was likely the earliest professional study to occur on the Preserves. This study was conducted for a project entitled "Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area" (Jacques and Quillen; Westec 1983). The second study occurred for a project entitled "Sycamore Valley Ranch Project" (Hector 1990). The boundaries for these studies encompassed approximately 90 percent of the area of the two Preserves. Six other studies involved linear corridors of various widths that extended through portions of the Preserves. Three of these studies involved surveys for the San Diego County Water Authority for proposed pipeline construction and/or for associated geotechnical investigations, located along, or in proximity to, corridors associated with water projects (Ogden 1995; Cooley 2001a; Bowden-Renna et al. 2002). Another linear study involved a corridor for a water repurification pipeline (Schroth et al. 1996b). The remaining two corridor studies were associated with alternative routes for the Scripps Poway Parkway construction project (Pigniolo 1992: Pigniolo et al. 1994). Four additional surveys, without reports on file at the SCIC or at ICF Jones & Stokes, but referenced on site forms, have also recorded resources within the boundaries of the Preserves. One of these was conducted in 1993 by Affinis for the Sycamore-Creelman Transmission Line and Access Roads project, a second was conducted by Ogden Environmental, also in 1993, for the Sycamore Canyon Landfill project, a third was conducted for San Diego County Parks by the Friends of Goodan Ranch in 2004, and the fourth was conducted in 2007 by Gallegos and Associates for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink project. Together, the nine studies on file and the four additional undocumented surveys are responsible for the recordation of 10 historic sites, 18 prehistoric sites, and nine prehistoric isolates within the two Preserves.

Fifty other previous cultural resource studies are documented at the SCIC or at ICF Jones & Stokes to have occurred within a one-mile radius of the project property (Table 1). Most of these studies involved Phase I surface surveys and/or limited subsurface testing programs.

Previous Recorded Sites Within and Adjacent to the Preserves

A total of 37 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the two Preserves. Eighteen of the 37 are prehistoric archaeological sites and nine are prehistoric isolates (Figure 11, Confidential Appendix C). Seven of the sites and four of the isolates are located entirely within the Goodan Ranch Preserve with nine sites and five isolates

located entirely within the Sycamore Canyon Preserve (Table 2). Two other prehistoric sites are located partially within both of the Preserves. In addition to these 27 prehistoric resources, ten historic resources have been previously recorded with the Preserves; three in the Goodan Ranch Preserve and seven in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. One hundred other cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the two Preserves (Table 2). The site types on the property range from prehistoric habitation locations, milling stations, lithic scatters, and rock alignments to historic roads, wells, military ordnance, trash scatters, structure foundations, cisterns, residences, and associated structures.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Surveys Within a One-Mile Radius of the Study Area

NADB#	Author	Date	Title
1120079	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	1979	Hillside Development Policy Report, Complete Biology Survey and Archaeological Investigation on Kleinam Property TPM 16326, Log #79-14-248
1120173	Berryman, Judy A.	1980a	Field Survey Results and Significance Testing for the Vive Higbee Property TPM 16497
1126781		1980b	Archaeological Field Survey Results and Significance Testing for the Vivihigbee Property, TPM 6497.
1131075	Bonner, Wayne H. and James M. Keasling	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SD0694 (HWY 67 & Foster Truck Trail), 16905-B Rio Maria Road, Lakeside, San Diego County, California
1129274	***Bowden-Renna, Cheryl et al.***	***2002***	***Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Emergency Storage Project, Geotechnical Boring Locations, San Vicente Pipeline, San Diego County, California***
1129851	Carrico, Richard	1978	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Nelson-Sloan Project
1128898	Carrillo, Charles C.	1980	Jauregui Property Cultural Resources Survey
1120795	Chace, Paul G. and Janet Hightower	1979a	The Archaeology of the Nelson Site SDi-5680 Near Poway and A Test Assessment Program of the Cultural Remains of the C.B.N. Corporation Property (E.A.D. Log #78-14-190)
1126782	Chace, Paul and Janet Hightower	1979b	The Archaeology of the Nelson Site SDI-5680 Near Poway and a Test Assessment Program of the Cultural Remains of the C.B.N. Corporation Property (E.A.D. LOG #78-14-190)
1124448	Cirilo, Terry L.	1979	Historic Property Survey 11-SD-67, 9.3-10.6, 11209-186611 (Truck Lane and Shoulder Construction)
1122644		1980	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report for a Truck Lane Widening Project on 11-SD-67, North of Lakeside, P.M.11.2-12.5 11209-186671, San Diego County
1128796	**Cooley, Theodore G.**	**2001**	**Report of Cultural Resources Surveys for 17 Geotechnical Investigation Locations for the Proposed San Vicente Pipeline Tunnel Project (Route 16B) in Southwestern San Diego County, California**
-	Cooley, Theodore G. et al.	1996	Final Cultural Resources Technical Report, Naval Air Station Miramar Realignment, San Diego, California
1120498	Corum, Joyce M.	1978a	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Truck Passing Lane (11-SD-67P.M.10.4-11.0) 11212-186611
1124910		1978b	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Truck Passing Lane
1120546	Cupples, Sue Ann	1975	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley
1120030	Dominici, Debra A.	1980	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Highway Widening Project on Route 67 South of Poway Road, 11-SD-67 P.M. 13.4-15.2, 11209-18666
1120028		1981a	Extended Phase I Investigation at Sites CA-SDi-7222, CA-SDi-7236, and CA-SDi-5679 San Diego County (11-SD-67 P.M. 13.4-15.2) 11209-18660
1126784		1981b	Extended Phase I Investigation at Sites CA-SDI-7222, CA-SDI-7236, CA-SDI-5679 San Diego County, California 11-SD-67 P.M. 13.4-15.2 11209-186660
1120026		1982	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for a Truck Lane Widening Project on 11-SD-67 North of Lakeside, San Diego County, California, P.M. 11.2-11.5, 11209-186670

NADB#	Author	Date	Title
1124283		1983a	Request for Determination of Effect (on Archaeological Site CA-SDI-5680) 11-SD-67-P.M. 13.4-15.4 11209-186660
1124284		1983b	The Final Report for the Limited Archaeological Test Excavation at Site CA-SDI-5680 (Locus D) San Diego County, CA
1120704	Eckhardt, Leslie C.	1978	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Nelson-Sloan Project
1122086	Environmental Horizons, Inc.	1980	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Carriage Lane Condominiums Poway, CA
1120622	Fink, Gary R. and Janet Hightower	1977	Preliminary Archaeology Survey, Santee ORV Park Project No: UJ7425
1120641	Flower, Douglas and Linda Roth	1981a	Archaeological Survey of the Ennis Enterprises Project Lakeside, California
1130704		1981b	NAS Miramar, Initial Cultural Resources Study Archaeology/History/Architecture
1130477	Franklin, Randy and Richard L. Carrico	1980	Fanita Ranch Phase II, An Archaeological Reconnaissance Santee, California
1129591	Fulton, Terri	2005	Cultural Resource Assessment Verizon Wireless Services Facility 20083B Lakeside, San Diego County, California
1123952	Gallegos, Dennis, Adella Schroth and Larry Tift	1998	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego County Water Authority Moreno-Lakeside Pipeline
1129230	Giacomini, Barb and Chase Caudell	2004	Post-Fire Archaeological Survey of 9635 Acres on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California
1122765	Gross, Timothy et al.	1992	Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations of the Sycamore Canyon Substation Site (CA-SDI-12254) San Diego, California
1130784	Guerrero, Monica, Susan Bugbee, and Dennis R. Gallegos	2003	Cultural Resources Survey for the San Vicente ASMD and Fire Management Plan San Diego County, California
1121855		1986	Fanita Ranch Property
1128417	***Hector, Susan***	***1990***	***Update on Cultural Resources Located Within the Sycamore Valley Ranch Project Area County of San Diego, California***
1129397	Hector, Susan M., Sinead Ni Ghabhlain, Mark S. Becker and Ken Moslak	2004	Archaeological Site Evaluations in Support for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California
1120731	***Jacques, Terri E. and Dennis K. Quillen***	***1983***	***Archaeological and Historical Impact Report for Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area***
1127832	Nighabhlain, Sinead	2001	Cultural Resources Survey for the Salvation Army's Proposed Water Tank and Campgrounds Installation
-	***Ogden***	***1995***	***Cultural Resources Technical Report for Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement; Emergency Water Storage Project.***
1124368	Pacific Southwest	1985	EIR Wyroc Project P85-049, RP85-05, Log #85-14-51
1129919	Pallette, Drew	2006	Archaeological survey Report for the Slaughterhouse Shaft Site
1124178	Pettus, Roy	1980a	Revised Report for an Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Program Site DOT-67-01 (SDI-5892)
1127245		1980b	Revised Report for an Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Testing Program for Site DOT-67-01 SDI-5892
1122750	**Pigniolo, Andrew**	**1992**	**Cultural Resource Survey of the South Poway Expressway Alternatives Poway, California**
1130337		2005	Archaeological Records Search for the Gorski Biological Mitigation Bank Project
1124334	**Pigniolo, Andrew et al.**	**1994**	**Cultural Resources Survey of the Scripps Poway Parkway/County SA 780 Alternatives**
1121712	Quillen, Dennis K. and Richard L. Carrico	1979	Archaeological Survey of the Claycomb, Coffman et al and Rostow Properties Near Poway, San Diego County, California

NADB#	Author	Date	Title
1123720	***Schroth, Adella B, Dennis R. Gallegos, Peti McHenry, and Nina Harris***	***1996***	***Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Repurification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California***
1122660	Smith, Brian F.	1989	A Report of an Archaeological Survey at the 309-Acre Eucalyptus Hills Subdivision Project
1121901		1990a	The Results of an Archaeological Study for the General Dynamics/Convair Site "J" Sycamore Canyon Facility, SCTF Administration Offices Project
1121963		1990b	The Results of an Archaeological Study for the General Dynamics/Convair Site "J" Sycamore Canyon Facility, SCTF Administration Offices Project
1124083		2000	A Cultural Resource Impact Survey for the Nextel Poway Creek Project
1126700	Sutton, Mark	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the CBN Corporation Property
1121572	Sutton, Mark Q. and Paul G. Chace	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the C.B.N. Corporation Property Near Poway, County of San Diego (E.A.D. Log# 78-14-190)
1122119	TMI Environmental Services	1986a	Environmental Impact Report on the Wyroc Project-Quarry Site Highway 67 P85-076, Log Number 85-2-68
1127276		1986b	EIR on the WYROC Project - Quarry Site Highway 67
1121602	Waldron, Wendy	1979	An extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Program for Site DOT-67-01 (SDi-5982): West Side in Central San Diego County
1124182	***Westec***	***1983***	***Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area Draft EIR Appendices***
1130126	Willey, Lorraine M., Christy Dolan	2004	Emergency Storage Project: Above and Below the Valley: report on data Recovery at San Vicente Reservoir San Diego County, California.

Bold - Cultural Study located within the Sycamore Preserve
Bold & *Italics - Cultural Resource Study located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve*
***- Cultural Resource Study located within both Preserves**

Table 2. Cultural Resources Recorded Within a One Mile Radius of the Preserves

Primary #	Trinomial	Site Type	Site Dimension	Site Form Reference
P-37-000119	***CA-SDI-119***	***Prehistoric lithic scatter***	***150x40m***	***Ogden Environmental 1993***
P-37-000133	CA-SDI-133	Site form does not state	Site form does not state	U.C.L.A. n.d.
P-37-004608	CA-SDI-4608	Prehistoric habitation site	510x540m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-004917	CA-SDI-4917	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	50x30m	Dominici 2002
P-37-005680	CA-SDI-5680	Prehistoric habitation site	100x100m	Sutton 1978
P-37-005892	CA-SDI-5892	Prehistoric habitation site with historic debris	20x15m	Jones & Stokes 2000
P-37-006859	CA-SDI-6859	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	50x20m	Cirilo et al. 1979
P-37-007002	CA-SDI-7002	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	160x150m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-007003	CA-SDI-7003	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	160x150m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-007219	CA-SDI-7219	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	125x100m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-007221	CA-SDI-7221	Prehistoric lithic scatter	2.2x2.2m	Dominici 1979
P-37-007222	CA-SDI-7222	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	80x40m	Dominici 1979
P-37-007236	CA-SDI-7236	Prehistoric habitation site	30x20m	Dominici 1979
P-37-007250	CA-SDI-7250	Prehistoric lithic scatter	60x100m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-007251	CA-SDI-7251	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30x15m	Van Wormer and Gelinas 1979
P-37-007267	CA-SDI-7267	Prehistoric lithic scatter	25x30m	Dominici 1979
P-37-008243	CA-SDI-8243	Prehistoric habitation site	100x200m	Schroth et al. 1996

Primary #	Trinomial	Site Type	Site Dimension	Site Form Reference
P-37-008340	CA-SDI-8340	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	12x15m	Franklin 1980
P-37-008341	CA-SDI-8341	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	60x25m	Franklin 1980
P-37-008343	CA-SDI-8343	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	12x5m	Franklin 1980
P-37-009704	**CA-SDI-9704**	**Prehistoric lithic scatter**	**4x1m**	**Franklin 1983**
P-37-009705	**CA-SDI-9705**	**Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter**	**60x25m**	**Franklin 1983**
P-37-009706	**CA-SDI-9706**	**Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter**	**10x10m**	**Franklin 1983**
P-37-009707	**CA-SDI-9707H**	**Historic Joseph Fisher homestead and Stowe Post Office**	**40x60m**	**Quillen 1983**
P-37-009708	***CA-SDI-9708***	***Prehistoric lithic scatter***	***250x190m***	***Ogden Environmental 1993***
P-37-009711	CA-SDI-9711	Historic Stowe schoolhouse	7x6m	Jacques 1983
P-37-009712	***CA-SDI-9712H***	***Historic Goodan ranch complex***	***10 acres***	***Jacques 1983***
P-37-012554	CA-SDI-12554	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	6x7m	Berryman and Roth 1992
P-37-012821	**CA-SDI-12821H**	**Historic Boulder Oaks spur of the Foster Truck Trail**	**10,500x4m**	**Gross et al. 1992**
P-37-012828	CA-SDI-12828	Prehistoric lithic scatter and historic windmill with historic debris	120x335m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012829	CA-SDI-12829	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30x40m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012832	CA-SDI-12832	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated artifacts	150x200m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012833	CA-SDI-12833	Prehistoric lithic scatter	60x180m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012834	CA-SDI-12834	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30x60m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012835	CA-SDI-12835H	Prehistoric habitation site with historic debris	175x150m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012836	CA-SDI-12836	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30x60m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012837	CA-SDI-12837	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	2x3m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012838	CA-SDI-12838	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	200x100m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012839	CA-SDI-12839	Prehistoric rock ring	5x5m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012840	CA-SDI-12840	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	75x150m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012841	CA-SDI-12841	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	5x5m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012842	**CA-SDI-12842**	**Prehistoric bedrock milling feature**	**5x5m**	**Ogden Environmental 1992**
P-37-012843	**CA-SDI-12843**	**Prehistoric bedrock milling features**	**5x5m**	**Ogden Environmental 1992**
P-37-012844	CA-SDI-12844	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	10x5m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012845	CA-SDI-12845	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	10x10m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012846	CA-SDI-12846	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	60x20m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012847	CA-SDI-12847	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	15x10m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012848	CA-SDI-12848	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	75x25m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012849	CA-SDI-12849	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	15x5m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012850	CA-SDI-12850	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	5x5m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012852	CA-SDI-12852	Prehistoric lithic scatter	75x75m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012853	CA-SDI-12853	Prehistoric lithic scatter	100x75m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012855	CA-SDI-12855	Prehistoric lithic scatter	110x100m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012859	CA-SDI-12859H	Historic concrete-lined well	2x2m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012860	CA-SDI-12860H	Historic grave	4x2m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-012861	**CA-SDI-12861H**	**Remains of a historic structure**	**60x30m**	**Ogden Environmental 1992**

Primary #	Trinomial	Site Type	Site Dimension	Site Form Reference
P-37-013103	CA-SDI-13103	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	30x50m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013104	CA-SDI-13104	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with associated lithic scatter	30x50m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013105	CA-SDI-13105	Prehistoric lithic scatter	60x60m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013106	CA-SDI-13106	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	5x5m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013107	CA-SDI-13107	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	50x10m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013108	CA-SDI-13108	Prehistoric lithic scatter	15x20m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013109	CA-SDI-13109	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	15x15m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013110	CA-SDI-13110	Prehistoric rock ring or hearth feature	10x20m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013111	CA-SDI-13111	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30x30m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013112	CA-SDI-13112	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with associated lithic scatter and two historic concrete wells with historic refuse	130x175m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013113	CA-SDI-13113	Prehistoric pot drop and lithic scatter	10x20m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013114	CA-SDI-13114	Prehistoric lithic scatter	20x20m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013115	CA-SDI-13115	Prehistoric lithic scatter	100x530m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013117	CA-SDI-13117	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	5x5m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013118	CA-SDI-13118	Prehistoric lithic scatter	50x25m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013119	CA-SDI-13119	Prehistoric lithic scatter	20x15m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013120	CA-SDI-13120	Prehistoric lithic scatter	50x50m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013121	CA-SDI-13121	Prehistoric lithic scatter	50x25m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013122	CA-SDI-13122	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	10x15m	Ogden Environmental 1993
***P-37-013221**	***CA-SDI-13221**	***Prehistoric lithic scatter***	***30x20m***	***Ogden Environmental 1993***
P-37-013222	CA-SDI-13222	Prehistoric lithic scatter	125x40m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013223	***CA-SDI-13223***	***Prehistoric lithic scatter***	***10x10m***	***Ogden Environmental 1993***
P-37-013632	CA-SDI-13632	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and ceramics	20x20m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013633	CA-SDI-13633H	Historic foundation and trash scatter	100x100m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-013636	**CA-SDI-13636**	**Prehistoric bedrock milling feature**	**5x5m**	**Ogden Environmental 1993**
P-37-013850	***CA-SDI-13850***	***Prehistoric lithic scatter***	***25x10m***	***Ogden Environmental 1993***
P-37-014091	CA-SDI-14030	Prehistoric lithic scatter	4x1m	Ogden Environmental 1995
P-37-014100		Prehistoric quartzite flake	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1995
P-37-014105	CA-SDI-14038	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	10x5m	Ogden Environmental 1995
P-37-014106	CA-SDI-14039	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature with associated lithic scatter and historic structure	210x60m	Ogden Environmental 1995
P-37-014107	CA-SDI-14040	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	25x20m	Ogden Environmental 1995
P-37-014108	CA-SDI-14041	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	3x2m	Ogden Environmental 1995
P-37-014261		Historic scatter of aerial bombs	80x30m	Bischoff et al. 1995
P-37-015190		Prehistoric core	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-015192		Prehistoric flake	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1992
P-37-015294		**Prehistoric flake**	**1x1m**	**Collett et al. 1993**
P-37-015307		Prehistoric flake	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-015308		Prehistoric flakes	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-015309		Prehistoric flakes	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-015322		Prehistoric flakes	1x1m	Gross et al. 1993

Primary #	Trinomial	Site Type	Site Dimension	Site Form Reference
P-37-015337		Prehistoric lithic scatter	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-015338		Prehistoric flake	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-015340		Prehistoric lithic scatter	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-015341		Prehistoric flake	1x1m	Ogden Environmental 1993
P-37-016523	CA-SDI-14942	Prehistoric lithic scatter	76x76m	Clifford 1998
P-37-016545		Historic Cordtz House	40x40m	Pierson 1998
P-37-024271		**Prehistoric flakes**	**3x1m**	**Cooley 2001**
P-37-024959	***CA-SDI-16515***	***Prehistoric lithic scatter***	***54x24m***	***Underwood et al. 2003***
P-37-024960	***CA-SDI-16516***	***Prehistoric lithic scatter***	***16x12m***	***Underwood et al. 2003***
P-37-024961	***CA-SDI-16517***	***Prehistoric lithic scatter***	***46x28m***	***Underwood et al. 2003***
P-37-024962	***CA-SDI-16518***	***Prehistoric lithic scatter***	***45x36m***	***Underwood et al. 2003***
P-37-024963		**Prehistoric granitic smoothing tool**	**1x1**	**Underwood et al. 2003**
P-37-024964		**Prehistoric flake**	**1x1m**	**Underwood et al. 2003**
P-37-024965		***Prehistoric cores***	***1x1m***	***Underwood et al. 2003***
P-37-024966		***Prehistoric flake***	***1x1m***	***Underwood et al. 2003***
P-37-024967		***Prehistoric tool (scraper)***	***1x1m***	***Underwood et al. 2003***
P-37-024968		***Prehistoric tool (scraper)***	***1x1m***	***Underwood et al. 2003***
P-37-024969		**Prehistoric mano**	**1x1m**	**Underwood et al. 2003**
P-37-025513	CA-SDI-16938	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	10x10m	Guerrero et al. 2003
P-37-025514	CA-SDI-16939	Prehistoric mano and historic rock wall	5x5m	Guerrero et al. 2003
P-37-025515	CA-SDI-16940	Prehistoric lithic scatter	12x7m	Guerrero et al. 2003
P-37-025516		Prehistoric flake	1x1m	Guerrero et al. 2003
P-37-025517		Prehistoric mano	1x1m	Guerrero et al. 2003
P-37-025793	**CA-SDI-17151**	**Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and ceramics**	**30x45m**	**Crafts et al. 2004**
P-37-025794	CA-SDI-17152	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	50x30m	Crafts et al. 2004
P-37-025797	**CA-SDI-17153**	**Historic dam site**	**10x10m**	**Crafts et al. 2004**
P-37-025798	**CA-SDI-17154**	**Prehistoric lithic scatter and historic stone foundation**	**15x15m**	**Crafts et al. 2004**
P-37-025799	**CA-SDI-17155**	**Prehistoric bedrock milling features**	**10x10m**	**Crafts et al. 2004**
P-37-025800	***CA-SDI-17156***	***Historic Butler Homestead***	***100x150m***	***Crafts et al. 2004***
P-37-025801	***CA-SDI-17157***	***Historic trash dump***	***30x50m***	***Crafts et al. 2004***
P-37-025802	**CA-SDI-17158**	**Frontiersman Gun Club shooting range**	**45x45m**	**Crafts et al. 2004**
P-37-028331	CA-SDI-18342	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30x50m	Pigniolo 2007
P-37-028332	CA-SDI-18343	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	3x3m	Pigniolo 2007
P-37-028333	CA-SDI-18344	Prehistoric bedrock milling features with associated lithic scatter	40x60m	Pigniolo 2007
P-37-028334	CA-SDI-18345	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	5x13m	Pigniolo 2007
P-37-028335	CA-SDI-18346	Prehistoric lithic scatter	20x40m	Pigniolo 2007
P-37-028356		Historic glass bottle fragment	1x1	Tift et al. 2006
P-37-028680	CA-SDI-18436	Prehistoric bedrock milling features	25x65m	Tift et al. 2006
P-37-028920		Historic metal bomb casing	1x1m	Spelts et al. 2007
P-37-028924		**Historic cistern**	**15x15m**	**Piek et al. 2007**

Bold - Cultural Resource located within the Sycamore Preserve
Bold & *Italics* - *Cultural Resource located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve*
***- Cultural Resource located within both Preserves**

Other Historical Research

County of San Diego historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center and at ICF Jones & Stokes, historic topographic maps on file at the California State University, Chico Meriam Library California Historic Topographic Map Collection and grant records of the California State Archives were also examined. Collections of the San Diego Public Library, Los Angeles Public Library, University of California Library System, the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, the Online Archive of California, and San Diego Historical Society online databases were also searched. Staff also utilized secondary sources for individual biographical information and local area history.

Consultation with individuals associated with the property was conducted through various routes with the purpose of recording local knowledge of the Preserve. ICF Jones and Stokes archaeologists Andrea Craft and Stacey Whitmore consulted with staff at the Lakeside Historical Society to solicit information on the Preserves and the histories of Stowe and Goodan Ranch in particular. Stacey Whitmore contacted Carol Crafts, by recommendation of Lakeside Historical Society and the County, to collect a book and other information on Stowe.

Previous Research in the Area

Prominent Studies in the Preserves and the Preserves Vicinity

Previous research in the area has included both archaeological and historical studies. In addition to early historical accounts, several of which have already been cited above in the historical overview (e.g., LeMenager 1989; 1990), cultural resources studies associated with regulatory compliance for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and/or for the federal regulations such as the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA), have been conducted on, or in the vicinity of, the property.

As indicated above, nine previous cultural resources studies are documented at the SCIC or at ICF Jones & Stokes within the Preserves. All of these studies involved survey; no subsurface archaeological investigations are documented to have occurred in either of the Preserves. The survey studies that included the largest portion of the two Preserves were the “Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area” (Jacques and Quillen 1983) study and the “Sycamore Valley Ranch Project” (Hector 1990). The boundaries for these studies encompassed approximately 90 percent of the area of the two Preserves. Six other studies involved linear corridors of various widths that extend through portions of the Preserves. Three of these studies involved water projects surveys for the San Diego County Water Authority for proposed pipeline construction and/or for associated geotechnical investigations, located along, or in proximity to, the associated project corridors (Ogden 1995; Cooley 2001; Bowden-Renna et al. 2002). Another linear study involved a corridor for a water repurification pipeline (Schroth et al. 1996b). The remaining two corridor studies were associated with alternative routes for

the Scripps Poway Parkway construction project (Pigniolo 1992: Pigniolo et al. 1994). Also, as indicated and described above, four additional surveys, without reports on file at the SCIC or at ICF Jones & Stokes, but referenced on site forms, have also recorded resources within the boundaries of the Preserves. Together, the nine studies on file and the four additional undocumented surveys are responsible for the recordation of 10 historic sites, 18 prehistoric sites, and nine prehistoric isolates within the two Preserves.

While 50 other previous cultural resource studies are documented at the SCIC or ICF Jones & Stokes to have occurred within a one-mile radius of the Preserves, most of these studies involved Phase I surface surveys or limited subsurface testing programs. Several others of note, however, of a more substantial nature, are known to have occurred within a proximity of 1.1 to seven miles of the Preserves. One of these studies involved testing and data recovery investigations at the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608) located in the adjacent upper Beeler Canyon drainage, 2.1 kilometers (1.3 miles) to the northwest of the Preserves (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). As noted previously, this site has produced, perhaps, the earliest radiocarbon dates in the local area with occupation as early as 5,800 years ago, and Archaic artifacts recovered corresponding to this age including doughnut stones, discoidals, and large side-notched points. In addition to the Archaic component, a significant Late Prehistoric Period component was also documented for the site by a temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage and by eight radiocarbon dates spanning the period from 1,500 to 50 B.P. The substantial Late Prehistoric Period artifact assemblage recovered included 27 Cottonwood Triangle style and three Desert Side-notched style projectile points, 4,324 pieces of pottery including two fragments of a smoking pipe, and 20 pieces of Obsidian Butte obsidian (Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999). The presence of Desert Side-notched projectile points and the substantial quantities of pottery suggest a San Luis Rey complex association. Radiocarbon dating and the variety and quantity of cultural materials recovered from this site indicate a substantial occupation of the local area over a long period of time.

Other archaeological studies of note in the area include possibly the earliest documented archaeological investigation in the vicinity, conducted in 1942 along the San Vicente Creek valley, immediately to the east, approximately 3.7 kilometers (2.3 miles) from of the Preserves (McCown 1945). Other studies include a large cultural resources survey, conducted in 1993, that included the Beeler Canyon drainage area just west and north of the Preserves and the entire San Vicente Lake shore (Ogden 1995); subsurface testing and data recovery investigations conducted at some of the sites identified in the 1995 Ogden study around the San Vicente Lake shore (Willey et al. 2002; Willey and Dolan 2004); two studies adjacent to Daney Canyon, approximately eight kilometers (five miles) to the northeast of the Preserves (Hunt and Raven-Jennings 1998; Carrico and Cooley 2007); two studies along the lower Santa Maria Creek drainage approximately 11 kilometers (seven miles) north of the Preserves (Carrico 2003; Cooley and Barrie 2004, Carrico and Cooley 2005; Saunders 1993); and two along the San Diego River valley, one at site CA-SDI-9243 in the east Mission Gorge area approximately 9.5 kilometers (six miles) to the southwest of the Preserves (Corum and White 1986; Carrico et al. 1994; McDonald et al. 1995) and the other at site

CA-SDI-5669 located along the north side of the San Diego River approximately 6.5 kilometers (four miles) to the south of the Preserves (Berryman 1981). Another study of interest locally, in the Poway area, involves identification of the prehistoric usage and distribution of a locally derived, lithic, raw material, Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV), not previously well recognized (Pigniolo 2007).

The 1942 McCown study occurred just prior to the completion of construction of San Vicente Dam and the subsequent flooding of the valley circa 1943. The study included an archaeological survey and excavation of a prehistoric village or campsite along the San Vicente Creek bed. Discoveries during this investigation included incised pottery, a rock shelter, and human burials. During the 1993 Ogden survey a total of 39 cultural resource sites were recorded (1995). Also noteworthy in this study were the identification of several "Yoni" bedrock features and a rock shelter in the lakeshore area. Yoni features have been interpreted as prehistoric symbols of fertility. These features, which occur principally in areas containing granitic bedrock, have been identified at a number of sites in the San Diego area (McGowan 1982; Hedges 2004) including areas adjacent to the project Preserves. Results of testing and data recovery programs in the San Vicente Reservoir area have indicated principal, but not exclusive, occupation of the seven prehistoric sites investigated, during the Late Prehistoric and Ethnohistoric periods (Willey and Dolan 2004). Only one of the sites appeared to have been occupied prior to the Late Prehistoric Period. Investigated as part of this study were five sites with bedrock Yoni features (Hedges 2004). Also conducted in the study was historic research connected with the evaluation of two historic homestead sites and San Vicente Dam itself (Willey and Dolan 2004). Current research by Pigniolo is ongoing with the purpose of identifying and describing the prehistoric usage of a volcanic material from local outcrops of the Lusardi Formation (2007). Outcrops of this formation are located nearby, along Poway Creek, approximately three kilometers (1.9 miles) to the north of the Preserves, and quarrying of this material has been documented in the Poway area by several archaeologists (Rogers n.d.; Kaldenburg 1976; Day 1980a, 1980b; Heuett 1980; Pigniolo 2007). Based on this research, this largely unknown material type (Lusardi Formation Volcanics [LFV]) is now being recognized at sites in the Ramona and Poway area as well as the patterns of its distribution (Pigniolo 2007).

The studies conducted in the western Ramona area, approximately 11 kilometers (seven miles) to the north of the Preserves, examined prehistoric settlement patterning in the local area. Carrico proposed that a cluster of 32 sites along Santa Maria Creek, may represent the village of *Pámu* that is known, ethnographically, to be in that general area (2003). He suggested that the village of *Pámu* may have formed one part of a bipolar settlement territory (*rancheria*) of *Pámu*/Mesa Grande (*Tekemuk)* that was inhabited by the *Shrichak* (owl clan) in the Winter with movement to the Mesa Grande village of *Tekemuk* in the summer for acorn harvesting and hunting (Carrico 2003; Carrico and Cooley 2005). Radiocarbon dates indicated that occupation at, at least one of the sites extended back to circa 2,000 years ago. Also, in the Santa Maria Creek watershed area, Saunders examined prehistoric settlement based on data from a large survey and testing program on the Montecito Ranch property (Saunders 1993). In one of the two Daney Canyon area studies, the range of artifact types and faunal remains

recovered, and the presence of stacked rock rooms and cremated human remains, at two related and adjacent sites, indicated that, together, they represented a location at which people stayed for at least a period of several days if not several weeks during the year. Two other sites on the property were interpreted to represent expedient resource procurement and limited processing locations (Carrico and Cooley 2007). In the other Daney Canyon area study, data recovery results indicated occupation of a site similar in nature to the one encountered in the study by Carrico and Cooley (2007), i.e. a temporary camp probably inhabited for only a few days or weeks during the year. Results in this study also produced a radiocarbon date, which indicated occupation of the site as early as circa 1,270 years ago (Hunt and Raven-Jennings 1998).

The two studies to the south, along the San Diego River, both, involved subsurface testing and data recovery investigations. The results from the study at site CA-SDI-5669 indicated that the site likely represented a Late Prehistoric village location based on the volume and variety of artifacts and features encountered in the investigation Radiocarbon dating indicated two periods of occupation, one from circa A.D. 760 to A.D. 1030 and the other from circa A.D. 1735 to A.D. 1890 (Berryman 1981:19). Analysis of the chronologically diagnostic artifacts from the site, which included projectile points, shell, bone, stone beads and pendants, and ceramics, were consistent with the radiocarbon date for the site. The other important study to the south was the 1993 excavation of site CA-SDI-9243 also a likely village location. In contrast to CA-SDI-5669, radiocarbon dating and analysis of chronologically diagnostic artifacts recovered indicated that occupation at the site occurred during two differing time periods (Carrico et al. 1994). A lower stratum in one area of the site dated from between 5400 and 2340 B.P., or during the Middle and Final Archaic Periods. A thinner, but not insignificant, upper stratum was dated by diagnostic artifacts to the Late Prehistoric Period, from circa 1500 B.P. to contact, circa 250 years B.P. Also present at the site was evidence of post contact occupation indicated by the recovery of a glass trade bead (Carrico et al. 1994). While the occupation of the site was interpreted to encompass from the late Middle and Final Archaic Periods through to the Late Prehistoric Period, there appeared to be a possible gap between the end of the Archaic and the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period. This time of transition, possibly represented by the gap at the site, is of special interest in local archaeology because substantial changes are thought to have occurred during this period.

The results from these local studies, especially those from site CA-SDI-9243 and site CA-SDI-4608 located immediately adjacent to the Preserves to the north and south, indicate a substantial occupation of the local area over a long period of time. It seems probable that the 18 prehistoric sites and nine isolates already recorded within the Preserves, represent elements of a settlement pattern connected with the repeated occupation, though time, of the areas of the Preserves and the surrounding vicinity, from the Archaic Period through the Late Prehistoric Period.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

1.3.1 Introduction

The current project falls under county and state legislative jurisdiction. The lead reviewing agency is the County of San Diego. California state law regarding cultural resources is primarily embodied in Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended. CEQA establishes principles for cultural resource preservation and criteria for the identification of important resources. Local implementation of CEQA is accomplished by County ordinances including Section 396.7 of the San Diego County Administrative Code establishing the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, and through the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, a compilation of ordinances nos. 7968, 7739, and 7631. The current evaluation study is intended to comply with and fulfill the requirements under CEQA and County of San Diego for the protection of Historical Resources eligible for the Local Register or for protection under the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO).

1.3.2 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Criteria

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) of CEQA "historical resources" include:

(1) Resources listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.)

(2) A resource included as defined in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which... meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Subsection (b) states that "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." In accordance with item (4) of this subsection, if a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is identified, then:

> A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.

Subsection (c) specifies that "CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites" while subsections (d) and (e) provide policy and procedures for the treatment of human remains and associated artifacts. Lastly, subsection (f) stipulates that:

> ... a lead agency should make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources accidentally discovered during construction. These provisions should include an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist. If the find is determined to be an historical or unique archaeological resource, contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation should be available. Work could continue on other parts of the building site while historical or unique archaeological resource mitigation takes place.

To summarize, projects having an effect on archaeological sites fall under the provisions of CEQA (subparagraph (c)). The site is then evaluated to determine if it meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (subparagraph (a)). If a site qualifies as a unique archaeological resource, then it must be determined if the proposed project might cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the resource, i.e., a significant effect on the environment (subparagraph (b)). When a significant effect has been identified, then the lead agency shall propose feasible mitigation measures and shall ensure that all adopted measures are fully enforceable (subparagraph (b)(4)).

1.3.3 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

Section 396.7 of the San Diego County Administrative Code establishes the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. In Section II the stated purpose of "The Local Register is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying historical resources within the County. In addition, the

listing shall also be used as a management tool for planning, and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."

The term historical resources is used in the Local Register for all types of individual cultural resources and historic district for a collectively related group of historical resources within a contiguous geographic area.

It specifies under Section V, subsection (b), the following criteria for evaluating the significance of historical resources. A historical resource must be significant at the local level under one or more of the following four criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and culture heritage;

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under subsection Section V, (c) resource integrity is addressed. Integrity is the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance.

1.3.4 Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

Under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (compilation of ordinances nos. 7968, 7739, and 7631), significant resources are defined as follows:

> *Significant Prehistoric or Historic sites*: Location of past intense human occupation where buried deposits can provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to: any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the State Landmark Register; or included or eligible for inclusion, but not previously rejected, for the San Diego County Historical Site Board List; any area of past human occupation located on public or private land where important prehistoric or historic activities and/or events occurred; and any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances protected

> under Public Law 95-341, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, and natural rocks or places which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

For prehistoric or historic sites identified as significant under RPO criteria, restrictions to use include:

> Development, trenching, grading, clearing and grubbing, or any other activity or use damaging to significant prehistoric or historic site lands shall be prohibited, except for scientific investigations with and approved research design prepared by an archaeologist certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists [*sic*].

If a prehistoric or historic resource is identified as RPO significant, then the following may be required as a condition of approval of the discretionary permit:

1. Apply open space easements to portions of the project site that contain sensitive lands;
2. Rezone the entire project site through the application of a special area designator for sensitive lands; or
3. Other actions as determined by the decision-making body.

Recognizing that cultural resources often contain information that archival research cannot answer, there exists the potential for each resource to provide important information relevant to several theoretical and regional research questions. As part of the test plan, research questions concerning chronology, lithic technology, food procurement strategy, and trade and travel were addressed. Testing provided the necessary information to determine site size, depth, content, integrity, and potential to address important research questions.

CHAPTER 2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

A project will have potentially significant environmental impacts if:

1. As identified by CEQA Appendix G, it:

    a. Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.
    b. Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.
    c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

2. The project, as designed, and without conducting mitigating measures, causes adverse effects to historical resources defined as eligible for nomination to the Local Register under criteria as described within the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources Ordinance.

3. The project, as designed, and without conducting mitigating measures, causes adverse effects to significant cultural resource sites defined under criteria as described within the County Resource Protection Ordinance.

CHAPTER 3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Research Context

Previous research conducted in the local area, as well as in the San Diego region in general, provides a basis for understanding the cultural resources present within the Preserves. It also provides criteria for assessing the significance of these resources relative to the value of the scientific information they contain and the answers they may be able to provide to unresolved historical and archaeological research questions. To this end, this previous research allows for the delineation of particular research topic areas or "realms". For prehistoric resources these topic realms often focus on categories of research such as settlement patterning or trade. Patterns of prehistoric subsistence and settlement have, for example, been a topic area of particular focus by several researchers. Regionally, Christenson (1990) has proposed and implemented a systems approach for the analysis of settlement and subsistence patterns in the San Diego County area during the Late Prehistoric period. In her study, Christenson made use of various environmental and cultural variables, many of which are frequently contained within topic areas or realms often proposed to assess site potential to provide important research information. Laylander (1997) has discussed and critiqued the use of some settlement systems approaches in analyzing the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the San Diego region. He proposed an alternative approach, similar to that used by Christenson, utilizing the correlation of archaeological variables, at the regional, site, and artifact/ecofact/feature levels, with settlement system dimensions.

Recently, several researchers have defined and discussed research topic areas considered relevant to the prehistory of the area both regionally (San Diego County) (e.g. Laylander 2006), as well as locally in the northern, central and southern areas of the County. Specifically, in the northern county area, for a large survey of the lower Santa Margarita River Valley, Schroth et al. (1996: Sect. 2, pp. 10-21) proposed five general topic areas considered applicable for the investigation of the prehistory of their study area: (1) prehistoric time-depth and chronology; (2) subsistence strategies; (3) settlement patterning; (4) trade and travel; and (5) tool technology. Essentially these same topic areas or realms were also used to assess the research value of sites encountered in large surveys in the southern county, in the Otay Mesa area (Gallegos et al. 1998). Closer to the Preserve location, to the north in the Ramona area, Carrico and Cooley (2005) have previously described four, similarly broad, research topic areas including: chronology, settlement, lithic raw material procurement, and technological and/or environmental change (Sect. III, pp. 1-7). Together, these three studies indicate the use of similar general research topic realms in the north, central and southern areas of western San Diego County.

The use of such general topic areas can be seen in some specifically focused archeological investigations that have been conducted in the vicinity of the Preserves. For their site investigations at the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608), located just northwest of the Preserves, Raven-Jennings and Smith (1999) proposed four specific research topic areas: (1) Subsistence Patterns, (2) Chronology, (3) Technology,

and (4) Exchange (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). Within these general realms, a number of specific research questions were then posited to guide the investigations and analysis at the site. Similarly, Carrico et al. (1994) developed specific research questions within three general topic realms for a data recovery program at site CA-SDI-9243 in the Santee area just south of the Preserves. These realms consisted of (1) Diet, (2) Seasonality of Early Period (La Jolla Complex?) and Late Period Occupations, and (3) Chronology/Cultural Tradition (Early vs. Late Period). As with the Scripps Poway study, within these general topic areas – specific questions were developed that were focused on the investigation of that particular site. While some variation is evident between these topic areas, it can be easily seen that they are consistently similar to the general topic areas such as those enumerated above. The use of these general topic realms, therefore, as a basis for research in the area surrounding the Preserve reflects the value they have for establishing consistency in the research approach within the broader region.

These topic realms, then, allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated within the framework of the local area as well as in the broader context of the region. They provide the basis for site content to be translated into more specific research questions such as those proposed by Raven-Jennings and Smith (1999) and Carrico et al. (1994) that can help explain the nature of past life ways. How, for example, do specific sites fit, or not fit, into the prehistoric settlement pattern as it is currently understood? How are they located relative to their environmental setting? Do any of the sites represent more substantial habitation locations such as villages or major campsites? Such sites often contain the greatest variety of associated cultural materials, thereby providing the context with which to better explain their function and relevance to each other. Can sites with ceremonial and/or ritual content identified? Are special-use sites present such as quarries, lithic workshops, milling stations, and seed storage locations present? Do any sites contain exotic artifacts or materials that may indicate trade with other areas? Are the raw lithic or food material remains observed at the sites indicative that they were locally obtained or do they indicate procurement from greater distance? Do the sites contain elements that can be used to ascertain their age, either by radiometric dating or by the presence of time sensitive artifacts?

The previous prehistoric research studies described for the area indicate some of the information that has already been obtained. Results from the current survey indicate the kinds of potential new information sites within the Preserves may be able to contribute, and that may be able to be used in conjunction with the existing data to expand current knowledge within some or all of the topic realms described. The prehistoric sites in Preserves, for example, consist of a variety types including habitation sites containing bedrock milling features containing a variety of milling elements in the features, less extensive bedrock milling stations situated at some distance from habitation locations, and lithic procurement locations situated along possible transit routes between habitation sites. Milling elements include mortars, oval basins, circular basins, and milling slicks, examples of which are variously present at the milling sites. The location of the sites within the area of the Preserves is strongly influenced by natural factors such as the presence of bedrock suitable for use as milling tools, the

presence of cobbles suitable for use as flaked stone tools, and the presence of water, which allows for use of the location as a spot for habitation. When examined in conjunction with the substantial habitation identified at the nearby Scripps Poway Site (CA-SDI-4608), the sites in the Preserves can be seen to likely represent meaningful elements of an overall pattern of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in the area.

Concerning historical research opportunities, studies on the area offer such potential research topics as the histories of transportation, turn-of-the-century settlement, and twentieth-century retreats. Each of these elements provides a lens through which to view the landscape and archaeological residues of the preserves studied here as well as other preserves in the area. Further, the potential association of the preserves and the encompassed remaining historical elements to the history of the surrounding rural properties and local mining routes and activities may contribute to a greater understanding of the interrelatedness of these and other historic developments throughout San Diego County.

CHAPTER 4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Survey Methods

The field survey of the Preserves was conducted from May 19 to June 11, 2008, by Senior Archaeologist Theodore G. Cooley (M.A., RPA) and Project Archaeologists Andrea M. Craft (B.A., M.B.A.) and Joshua D. Patterson (B.A.); and archaeologists Koji Tsunoda (M.A., RPA), Laura J. Glenny (B.A.), and Karolina A. Chmiel (M.A.). By contract agreement, no attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope. The areas principally surveyed, then, were those with a slope gradient of less than 20 percent. Within the total of 2,364.7 acres in the two Preserves, the field survey area, under 20 percent slope, consisted of 603.7 acres; 406.26 acres in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve and 197.42 acres in the Goodan Ranch Preserve. These areas were most often along knoll or ridge tops, and along drainage bottoms. While no consistent attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope, in order to access visible and relatively flat areas on knoll tops of less than 20 percent slope, a route was required to sometimes traverse up faces exceeding 20 percent slope. These intervening access routes, to the degree possible, were conducted as surveys through these steep areas (see Figure 4).

The, approximately, southern two thirds of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve is underlain by the soft sediments of the Poway Conglomerate. Through time, these sediments have been aggressively eroded resulting in a series of narrow ridges separated by steep and very narrow valleys or ravines. The bottoms of most of these valleys/ravines are V-shaped with widths of less than three meters. Likewise, the ridge tops are relatively narrow as well, varying from less than five meters to as much as 75 meters. While all of the ridge tops were surveyed, some of the narrowest valley or ravine bottoms were not. In nearly all instances the intervening slopes were greater than 20 percent gradient.

The field survey methods for this project consisted, either, of systematic intensive pedestrian survey or of reconnaissance survey. Intensive pedestrian survey was the preferred method and was utilized in all areas where feasible. Intensive pedestrian survey methods consisted of teams of two people walking in 15-meter spaced transects in any areas where slope, vegetation, and/or terrain would allow transects to be maintained. Team members checked all bedrock outcrops and areas cleared of vegetation or disturbed by rodents along and between the transect lines. In these relatively level areas surface visibility ranged from nearly zero to over 80 percent with thick growths of grasses present in some areas. However, the surface visibility of the majority of the area intensively surveyed ranged from 5 to 40 percent.

Reconnaissance survey methods were used in areas that could not be walked through systematically. While the ground surface was visible in some reconnaissance areas, transect coverage was precluded by the presence of dense vegetation and/or large

boulder outcrops. Consequently, such areas could not be covered consistently using a 15-meter transect methodology. Reconnaissance survey methods consisted of surveying the visible areas where they were present and/or accessible. As previously noted, in order to access visible and relatively flat areas on knoll tops, a route was sometimes required to traverse faces greater than 20 percent slope. These intervening access routes, to the degree possible, were conducted as reconnaissance surveys through these steep areas. In general, within the reconnaissance survey areas, if bedrock outcrops were identified that had a potential to contain rock shelters or rock art, then specific attempts were made to reach these outcrops in order to make a determination if such resources were present. Bedrock outcrops within all surveyed areas were examined thoroughly for evidence of prehistoric milling activity or other discernable human modification. Global Positioning System (GPS) units were used to track the survey transects and coverage, as well as to record the cultural resources that were identified within the areas of the Preserves. For intricate or remote resources, a supporting field map was developed using a compass and tape to represent the immediate vicinity and resource surroundings. Notes on resource details were collected to meet or exceed site recordation guidelines based on the California Office of Historic Preservation's California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record and the South Coastal.

4.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 6, 2008. A response letter from Mr. Dave Singleton of the NAHC, dated February 11, 2008 was received via fax on February 11, 2008 (Appendix B). A search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of resources in the immediate project area. On May 14, 2008, letters were sent to the local Native American contacts provided by the NAHC, requesting further consultation (Appendix B). To date no responses have been received. On May 13, 2008, one of the contacts listed by the NAHC, Mr. Clinton Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians, was retained contractually to provide Native American monitoring services for the field survey, through his company Red Tail Monitoring & Research. A representative from Red Tail Monitoring & Research was present each day during the field survey. Mr. Linton was also requested to provide input of Kumeyaay concerns and information regarding prehistoric resources present within the Preserves (Appendix B).

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Introduction

Sixty-eight cultural resources are present within the two Preserves, 37 are previously recorded and 31 are new resources (Table 3, Figure 10 – Confidential Appendix C). Of the 31 newly identified during the current study, three are historic archaeological sites, 18 are prehistoric archaeological sites, and 10 are prehistoric isolates. Two of the prehistoric archaeological sites are located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, two historic archaeological site is within both of the Preserves, and one of the historic archaeological sites and the remaining 26 prehistoric archaeological sites are located in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. All of the 37 mapped locations of the previously recorded resources were also revisited during the survey. Each of these resources is described below. California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms are bound separately as Confidential Appendix D.

Table 3. Cultural Resources Within the Preserves

Trinomial or Primary or Temp Site#	Description	Preserve
CA-SDI-00119	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter and ground stone	Both
CA-SDI-09704	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter	Sycamore
CA-SDI-09705	Prehistoric site – ten milling features, lithic scatter	Sycamore
CA-SDI-09706	Prehistoric milling site – two features	Sycamore
CA-SDI-09707H	Joseph Fischer homestead and Stowe post office	Sycamore
CA-SDI-09708	Prehistoric site - sixteen milling features, lithic scatter	Goodan
CA-SDI-09712H	Goodan Ranch structural ruins and other features	Goodan
CA-SDI-12,821H	Foster Truck Trail	Sycamore
CA-SDI-12,842	Prehistoric site – two milling features, granary basin	Sycamore
CA-SDI-12,843	Prehistoric site – two milling features, lithic scatter	Sycamore
CA-SDI-12,861H	Historic trash scatter and stacked rock wall	Sycamore
CA-SDI-13,221	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Both
CA-SDI-13,223	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Goodan
CA-SDI-13,636	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick and thumb scraper	Sycamore
CA-SDI-13,850	Prehistoric lithic scatter including two domed scrapers	Goodan
CA-SDI-16,515	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Goodan
CA-SDI-16,516	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Goodan
CA-SDI-16,517	Prehistoric lithic scatter and Historic concrete dam	Goodan
CA-SDI-16,518	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Goodan
CA-SDI-17,151	Prehistoric site – six milling features, lithic scatter	Sycamore
CA-SDI-17,152	Prehistoric site – eight milling feature, lithic and ceramic scatter	Sycamore
CA-SDI-17,153	Historic dam constructed of stacked rock	Sycamore
CA-SDI-17,154	Historic stone foundation and Prehistoric mano and hammerstone	Sycamore
CA-SDI-17,155	Prehistoric milling site – one milling feature includes a basin	Sycamore
CA-SDI-17,156	Historic farm site consisting of three eucalyptus trees in a cultivated field	Goodan
CA-SDI-17,157	Historic trash dump	Goodan
CA-SDI-17,158	Historic target shooting range	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,170	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,171	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with two slicks	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,172	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with three slicks	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,173	Prehistoric milling site – two features with four slicks and possible mano	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,174	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with two slicks	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,175	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one mortar	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,176	Prehistoric lithic scatter with two metavolcanic flakes and one jasper flake	Sycamore

Trinomial or Primary or Temp Site#	Description	Preserve
CA-SDI-19,177	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,178	Prehistoric milling site – two features with three slicks	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,179	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,180	Prehistoric site – one feature with four slicks, one flake	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,181	Prehistoric lithic scatter - three quartz flakes, one jasper flake, & one jasper chunk	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,182	Prehistoric lithic site - five volcanic flakes and five quartzite flakes	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,183	Prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of over twenty flakes	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,184	Prehistoric milling site – one feature including a basin	Goodan
CA-SDI-19,185	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick, one associated mano	Goodan
CA-SDI-19,186	Prehistoric lithic scatter – over twenty flakes and three mano fragments (possibly CA-SDI-119)	Sycamore
CA-SDI-19,187	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick	Sycamore
P-37-015294	Prehistoric isolate flake	Sycamore
P-37-024271	Prehistoric isolate – two volcanic flakes; updated metavolcanic flake and core	Sycamore
P-37-024963	Prehistoric isolate – cobble smoothing/burnishing tool	Sycamore
P-37-024964	Prehistoric isolate quartzite flake	Sycamore
P-37-024965	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter with one core/spokeshave and one quartzite core	Goodan
P-37-024966	Prehistoric isolate quartzite flake	Goodan
P-37-024967	Prehistoric lithic scatter including one hammerstone	Goodan
P-37-024968	Prehistoric isolate quartzite domed scraper	Goodan
P-37-024969	Prehistoric mano fragment	Sycamore
P-37-028924	Historic cisterns/guzzlers (two with engraved dates of 1950)	Both
P-37-030084	Prehistoric isolate green metavolcanic flake	Sycamore
P-37-030091	Prehistoric isolate jasper flake	Sycamore
P-37-030094	Prehistoric isolate, one Lusardi (LSV) chopper and one metavolcanic flake	Sycamore
P-37-030096	Prehistoric isolate green metavolcanic flake	Sycamore
P-37-030098	Prehistoric isolate, quartzite core	Sycamore
P-37-030102	Prehistoric isolate, mano	Sycamore
P-37-030104	Prehistoric isolate Lusardi (LSV) flake	Sycamore
P-37-030106	Historic earthen dam or levee (circa 1950)	Sycamore
P-37-030078	Prehistoric isolate – one broken pottery sherd	Sycamore
P-37-030083	Prehistoric isolate quartz flake	Sycamore
P-37-030079	Prehistoric isolate unifacial volcanic tool	Sycamore
P-37-030107	Portion of the San Diego Aqueduct	Both
P-37-030197	Stowe Road, a wagon trail of at least 110 years of age incorporated in the Stowe Trail	Both

4.2.2 Cultural Resource Descriptions

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites – Sycamore Canyon Preserve

CA-SDI-9704

This resource is situated on a knoll top in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve and was originally recorded by Franklin (1983) as a lithic scatter consisting of 12 waste flakes from the reduction of a single basalt cobble. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey three flakes were re-identified in the previously recorded location on the west side of the road. In addition, three clustered flakes were observed on the east side of the road, thereby expanding the site boundary. All of the flakes were of the same lithic material, a dark reddish volcanic rock derived from cobble reduction. The knoll on

which the site is situated is covered with natural cobbles of various materials including volcanic rocks.

CA-SDI-9705

This resource is located in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve along the drainage in Slaughterhouse Canyon and was originally recorded by Franklin (1983) as consisting of 10 bedrock milling features and an associated lithic scatter. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, nine bedrock milling features with at least 15 milling slicks and one mortar, and an associated lithic scatter were re-identified. The lithic scatter is concentrated on the knoll top at the northern end of the site. This resource appears to remain as originally recorded and has not been disturbed.

CA-SDI-9706

This resource is located in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve along the drainage in Slaughterhouse Canyon and was originally recorded by Franklin (1983) as consisting of two bedrock milling features with one milling slick each and an associated lithic scatter of quartzite flakes and debitage. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the two bedrock milling features were identified, but the associated lithic scatter could not be re-identified. The visibility, however, near the bedrock outcrops, during the current survey, was only approximately 10 percent, and the vegetation may have obscured the lithic scatter. The resource also appears to have been somewhat mis-plotted on the location map of the 1983 site record with the actual location approximately 100 meters to the west of the originally plotted location. The site area appears to be largely undisturbed and remains much as originally recorded.

CA-SDI-12,842

This resource is located in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve along the along a small, unnamed tributary of San Vicente Creek, in the northeast corner of the Preserve. It was originally recorded by James et al. (1992a) as one bedrock-milling feature with 4 milling slicks and a ring of stones that are a possible granary base. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the bedrock milling feature with four milling slicks and the possible granary base were re-identified. The milling slicks are in poor condition and show heavy use. An additional bedrock milling feature with one milling slick was identified approximately 15 meters west of the original bedrock milling feature. This resource, with the additional milling feature, appears to remain intact as previously recorded.

CA-SDI-12,843

This resource is located in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve along a small, unnamed tributary of San Vicente Creek. It was originally recorded by James et al. (1992b) as two bedrock milling features with one milling slick apiece. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the two bedrock milling features were re-identified. The two milling

slicks are in poor condition and show heavy use. In addition, a lithic scatter of quartz debitage is located approximately 10 meters south of the bedrock outcrops. This resource, with the additional quartz lithic scatter, appears to remain intact as previously recorded.

CA-SDI-13,636

This resource is located along the upper Sycamore Canyon drainage, within the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. It was originally recorded by Pigniolo et al. (1993) as one bedrock-milling feature with one milling slick and no associated artifacts. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the milling feature was re-identified. In addition, one grey metavolcanic domed scraper measuring three centimeters by three centimeters was observed approximately 15 meters west of the milling feature. This resource, with the additional scraping tool, appears to remain intact as previously recorded.

CA-SDI-17,151/P-37-025793

This resource is located within the north-central portion of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, along the Fischer Canyon tributary of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This resource was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts et al. 2004a) as a temporary camp consisting of six bedrock milling features with at least 16 milling slicks and basins, and three associated pottery sherds. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the six bedrock milling features and two pottery sherds were re-identified. In addition, two manos, one mano fragment, one core, and two metavolcanic flakes were observed. The resource appears to have been mis-plotted on the location map of the 2004 site record and is actually located approximately 150 meters to the southwest.

CA-SDI-17,152/P-37-025794

This resource is located within the north-central portion of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, along the Fischer Canyon tributary of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. It was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts et al. 2004b) as a site containing four bedrock milling features (BMF) with at least six milling slicks, and three associated manos. The six milling features originally noted were re-identified during the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey. Two additional milling features were also identified during the current survey for a total of eight bedrock milling features at the site. These features were observed to contain seven mortar/basins, 23 basins, and at least 50 milling slicks. Also observed was an associated lithic and ceramic scatter including at least 15 pottery sherds (including one rim sherd); at least 25 Santiago Peak volcanic, Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV), jasper, metavolcanic, quartz and quartzite flakes; a whole portable metate with grinding on both sides, and a white quartz projectile point base fragment. The resource appears to have been mis-plotted on the location map of the 2004 site record and is actually located approximately 100 meters to the south of the previously plotted location.

CA-SDI-17,155/P-37-025799

This resource is located within the north-central portion of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, along the Fischer Canyon tributary of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This It was originally recorded by “Friends of Goodan Ranch” (Crafts et al. 2004c) as one bedrock milling feature containing one milling slick and one basin. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, this bedrock milling feature was re-identified. An additional bedrock milling feature with one milling slick was also identified, located approximately five meters west of the original feature.

CA-SDI-19,170/P-37-030080

This newly identified resource is located in the northeast corner of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, along an unnamed tributary of San Vicente Creek. It consists of one bedrock-milling feature containing one milling slick. The bedrock is light in color, but the rock type is indefinite. The bedrock outcrop measures 1.0 meter by 0.7 meter, and the milling slick is in good condition and exhibits moderate use. No surface artifacts were observed in association with this milling feature.

CA-SDI-19,171/P-37-030081

This newly identified resource is located in the northeast corner of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, along an unnamed tributary of San Vicente Creek. It consists of one bedrock-milling feature containing two milling slicks. The bedrock is dark in color but the rock type is indefinite. The feature outcrop measures 4.0 meters by 1.5 meters, and the two milling slicks are in good condition and exhibit moderate use. No surface artifacts were observed in association with this milling feature.

CA-SDI-19,172/P-37-030082

This newly identified resource is located along the western slope of an upper elevation ridge in the northeast corner of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. It consists of one bedrock-milling feature containing three milling slicks. The bedrock outcrop is granitic and measures approximately 15 meters by 9 meters, and the rock surface is noticeably deteriorated from recent exposure to wildfires, and has a sparse lichen cover. One of the milling slicks is in fair condition and shows moderate use, a second milling slick is in poor condition and exhibits moderate use, and the thirds milling slick is in poor condition but shows heavy use. No surface artifacts were observed in association with this milling feature.

CA-SDI-19,173/P-37-030085

This newly identified resource is located along the western slope of an upper elevation ridge in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve overlooking the Fischer Creek drainage to the west. The resource consists of two bedrock milling features containing at least four milling slicks. The milling features are on low-lying

granitic outcrops. Feature 1 contains at least three milling slicks and Feature 2 has one milling slick. The four milling slicks are in fair condition and display moderate to heavy use. A possible mano was also noted on the south edge of Feature 1.

CA-SDI-19,174/P-37-030086

This newly identified resource is located along the western slope of an upper elevation ridge in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve overlooking the Fischer Creek drainage to the west. The resource is on a low-lying granitic outcrop, and consists of one bedrock-milling feature with two milling slicks. The first milling slick is in fair condition and the second milling slick is in poor condition. No surface artifacts were observed in association.

CA-SDI-19,175/P-37-030087

This newly identified resource is located along the western slope of an upper elevation ridge in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve overlooking the Fischer Creek drainage to the west. The resource consists of one bedrock-milling feature containing a single mortar. The bedrock outcrop has been moderately weathered. The mortar measures 14 centimeters by 12 centimeters by 4 centimeters, and has been heavily weathered such that none of the milled surfaces remain, but only the circular shape of the mortar remains. No surface artifacts were observed in association.

CA-SDI-19,176/P-37-030088

This newly identified resource is located along the western slope of an upper elevation ridge in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve overlooking the Fischer Creek drainage to the west. The resource is a sparse lithic scatter that consists of one metavolcanic flake, one metavolcanic core, and one jasper flake. The metavolcanic flake is a thinning flake and is whitish grey in color. The metavolcanic core is a grey porphyritic material.

CA-SDI-19,177/P-37-030089

This newly identified resource is located along the top of the major central ridge in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve overlooking the Fischer Creek drainage to the west and Slaughterhouse Canyon to the east. The resource is a bedrock milling feature with one milling slick. The dark granitic bedrock outcrop measures two meters by one meter and is heavily covered with lichen. The milling slick measures 15 centimeters by 10 centimeters, is in fair condition and displays moderate use. No surface artifacts were observed in association.

CA-SDI-19,178/P-37-030090

This newly identified resource is located along the western slope the major central ridge

in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, overlooking the Fischer Creek drainage to the west. The resource consists of two bedrock milling features containing a total of three milling slicks. The two dark granitic bedrock outcrops are about five meters apart. The Feature 1 outcrop measures 3.5 meters by 2.0 meters with a heavy lichen cover, and has one milling slick in fair condition that displays moderate to heavy use. Feature 2 measures 3.0 meters by 1.5 meters, and has two milling slicks, both in fair condition, with one milling slick exhibiting heavy use and the second slick displaying moderate use. No surface artifacts were observed in association.

CA-SDI-19,179/P-37-030092

This newly identified resource is located along the Fischer Creek drainage in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. The resource consists of a bedrock milling feature containing one milling slick. The granitic bedrock outcrop measures 2.5 meters by 1.0 meters and is partially covered with soil. The milling slick is in poor condition with only a few remaining fragments that display moderate use. No surface artifacts were observed in association.

CA-SDI-19,180/P-37-030093

This newly identified resource is located along the Fischer Creek drainage in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. The resource consists of two bedrock milling features with at least four milling slicks and one associated volcanic flake. The distance between the two bedrock feature outcrops is about 40 meters. Feature 1 measures 3.5 meters by 1.5 meters, and has one milling slick in fair condition that displays moderate to heavy use. Feature 2 measures 8 meters by 5 meters, and has at least three milling slicks in fair condition.

CA-SDI-19,181/P-37-030095

This newly identified resource is located along the top of the northernmost ridge of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, between the Beeler Canyon drainage to the northwest and the Fischer Creek drainage to the southeast. The resource consists of a sparse lithic scatter that includes one jasper cortex flake, a chunk of jasper, and three pieces of white quartz debitage. The jasper chunk measures 2.0 centimeters by 1.5 centimeters by 1.5 centimeters and still contains most of the original cobble cortex. The jasper flake is located 15 meters south from the chunk of jasper, and the three pieces of quartz debitage are located 20 meters to the west.

CA-SDI-19,182/P-37-030097

This newly identified resource is located on a knoll extending south from the northernmost ridge of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve. The Fischer Creek drainage is located below the knoll to the south and east. This resource consists of a sparse lithic scatter including one black volcanic flake, one green volcanic flake, three

volcanic flakes, five quartzite flakes, and at least four white quartz flakes. The flakes are located in an area 15 meters east/west by 20 meters north/south.

CA-SDI-19,183/P-37-030099

This newly identified resource is located on the toe of a knoll extending south from the northernmost ridge in the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve. The location is also immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Goodan Ranch Preserve. The Fischer Creek drainage is located below the knoll to the south and east. This resource is a lithic scatter consisting of at least 20 flakes of various lithic materials. In particular, the scatter contains one Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV) flake, three black volcanic flakes, at least 15 green metavolcanic flakes, two quartzite flakes, and one jasper flake. Most of the green metavolcanic flakes are heavily patinated.

CA-SDI-19,186/P-37-030103

This newly identified resource is located along the Fischer Creek drainage in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. The resource consists of a considerable number of prehistoric artifacts including at least 15 metavolcanic flakes, three jasper flakes, one quartzite flake, four volcanic scrapers (including one scraper plane), one mano, one mano fragment, and one Cottonwood point. Several of the metavolcanic flakes contain a slight patina. The construction of a large earth dam and overflow channel, circa 1950, appears to have disturbed the site, as the eastern edge of this resource extends to the western side of the channel. This resource resembles the description and location given originally by Treganza on his 1950 site form for CA-SDI-119, suggesting that this resource may possibly be CA-SDI-119.

CA-SDI-19,187/P-37-030105

This newly identified resource is located in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve along a small, unnamed tributary of San Vicente Creek, in the northeast corner of the Preserve. The resource is a bedrock milling feature with one milling slick. The bedrock outcrop measures 3.0 meters by 2.5 meters, and the milling slick is in fair condition and displays moderate use. No associated surface artifacts were observed.

Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Sites – Sycamore Canyon Preserve

CA-SDI-17,154/H/P-37-025798

This resource is located within the north-central portion of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, along the Fischer Canyon tributary of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This resource was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts et al. 2004d) as a historic stone foundation, along with one mano fragment and one core hammerstone located approximately 10 meters from the stone foundation. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the stacked rock stone foundation was re-identified, but the mano fragment and core hammerstone could not be re-identified due to the thick vegetation. The resource appears to have been mis-plotted on the location map of the 2004 site record and is actually located approximately 200 meters to the south

Historic Archaeological Sites – Sycamore Canyon Preserve

CA-SDI-9707H

This resource is located within the north-central portion of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, along the Fischer Canyon tributary of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. Joseph Fischer claimed a homestead in 1896 that encompasses this site (Crafts and Young 2002). This resource was originally recorded by Quillen (1983) as the remains of the Joseph Fischer homestead and the Stowe Post Office of the early 1880's to 1900. Quillen recorded cobble adobe wall foundations, an artificial building platform-terrace, three cobble lined privies, pepper trees, and a trash scatter consisting of broken bottle glass, ceramics, tins, square nails, and saw cut large mammal bones. The site was visited and updated by the "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts et al. 2004f), and nine features were recorded. For the previously recorded features, they identified the cobble adobe wall foundations the cobble adobe wall foundations (Feature 6), the artificial building platform terrace (Feature 4), one of the privies (Feature 5), three pepper trees (Feature 9), and the historic trash scatter (Feature 3). Two of the privies, located further up the hill, were not re-identified. In addition to the previously recorded features, the Friends of Goodan Ranch recorded the post of a well (Feature 1), a linear rock structure (Feature 2), and two additional linear structures (Features 7 and 8). During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the cobble adobe wall foundations (Feature 6), the artificial building platform terrace (Feature 4), one of the privies (Feature 5, which has been disturbed), three pepper trees (Feature 9), the historic trash scatter (Feature 3), and one of the linear structures (Feature 7) were identified. Two of the privies recorded by Quillen, and the well post (Feature 1), rock linear structure (Feature 2), and one of the linear structures (Feature 8) recorded by the Friends of Goodan Ranch could not be identified likely due to thick vegetation. The current ICF Jones & Stokes survey determined that the previously recorded features that were identified appear to remain as previously recorded.

CA-SDI-12,821H

This resource was originally recorded by Gross et al. (1992) as the Boulder Oaks Spur of the Foster Truck Trail, which was constructed around 1878. The road was visited by Guerrero (2003) and disturbances to the site were described as minimal. A portion to the northeast was visited and updated by Craft (2007) and was described as remaining as originally recorded. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes, two sections of the Trail were identified within the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. The first section is approximately 2,200 feet long, with its western end located about 1,000 feet east of the Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserve visitor's parking lot. The second section is approximately 1,800 feet long, with its northwestern end crossing the Sycamore Canyon dirt access road, approximately 1,200 feet southwest from the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve entrance along Interstate 67. In the current survey, these two portions were examined and they both appeared to remain as originally recorded.

CA-SDI-12,861H

This resource is located in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve along a ridge about 100 meters south of the historic Foster's Truck Trail on the top of a ridge near a cluster of eucalyptus trees in the source area of Beeler Canyon. It was originally recorded by Pigniolo et al. (1992) as the remains of a historic structure. This resource was present by 1939 as shown on the El Cajon 15' USGS map. The historic remains consist of a stacked rock wall and a trash scatter with historic glass, metal springs, chunks of cement, chairs, cans, round nails, and concrete pipe fragments. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the stacked rock wall and historic trash scatter were re-identified. An additional historic trash scatter of several metal cans, a ceramic teacup, a broken soup bowl, a Best Foods glass jar, and a milky white porcelain cream jar is located on the down-slope (east) side of the stacked rock wall. This resource, with the additional historic trash scatter, appears to remain intact as previously recorded. Crafts and Young (2002) note a homestead claim by Frederick Reetzke in 1896 was made about 400 feet northeast of the site.

CA-SDI-17,153H/P-37-025797

This resource is located within the north-central portion of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, along the Fischer Canyon tributary of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This resource was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts et al. 2004e) as a small historic period dam constructed of stacked rocks along the Fischer Creek bed. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the remnants of this stacked rock dam were re-identified and it appears to remain as originally recorded.

CA-SDI-17,158H/P-37-025802

This resource is located within the north-central portion of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, along the Fischer Canyon tributary of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This resource was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Boggleln et al. 2004)

as the Frontiersman Black Powder Club target shooting range consisting of one cement foundation, three engraved cement post hole pads, and a target berm. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey these features were re-identified and it appears to remain as originally recorded.

P-37-030106

This newly identified resource is an artificially constructed dam and reservoir that does not appear on the 1939 El Cajon USGS 15' quadrangle, but appears to be present on the 1955 San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' USGS quadrangle (see Figure 7). This dam was indicated by Jacques and Quillen (1983) to have been constructed by the Soil Conservation Service, circa 1950. Two features are present on the 1955 map: a small reservoir and a larger feature that appears to be recorded as a diversionary structure such as a levee. Recent aerial views of this resource show evidence of the larger structure possibly serving as a reservoir as described by Albee (Jacques and Quillen 1983). It seems possible that the larger feature was blown out from erosion at some time in the past and consequently destroyed any evidence of the smaller feature.

Prehistoric Archaeological Isolates – Sycamore Canyon Preserve

P-37-015294

This resource, located in the northeast corner of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, was originally recorded by Collett et al. (1993) as isolated metavolcanic flake. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey this isolate flake could not be re-identified, possibly due to obscuring vegetation in the area.

P-37-024271

This resource was originally recorded by Cooley (2001b) as an isolate consisting of two volcanic flakes. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey one metavolcanic flake with the cortex on the back and one unidirectional core were identified. This resource is located along both sides the trail that runs along a ridge top approximately ¼ of a mile southwest of the visitor's parking lot.

P-37-024963

This resource was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003) as an isolated vesicular granite cobble that was probably used for smoothing or burnishing. Its originally recorded location was within the southwest corner of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, about 40 meters south of the Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserve boundary fence line. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey this isolate cobble tool was not re-identified possibly due to obscuring vegetation in the area.

P-37-024964

This resource was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003) as an isolated large grey quartzite flake. Its originally recorded location was within the southwest corner of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, about 20 meters south of the Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserve boundary fence line. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey this isolate cobble tool was not re-identified possibly due to obscuring vegetation in the area.

P-37-024969

This resource was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003) as an isolated tan granitic mano. Its originally recorded location was in the north central area of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, approximately four meters south of an east-west trending dirt road. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey this artifact was not re-identified possibly due to poor ground surface visibility caused by thick vegetation in the area.

P-37-030078

This newly identified resource is located in the southwest corner of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, just south of the Goodan Ranch Preserve boundary along a County-maintained trail. It consists of a broken isolated prehistoric Brownware pottery sherd that measures 11 centimeters by 5.5 centimeters. It is situated on the slope of a southwest-facing knoll overlooking Sycamore Creek to the west, suggesting prehistoric use of a similar trail system.

P-37-030079

This newly identified resource consists of an isolated prehistoric, unifacial, volcanic cobble core/scraper tool. It is located along the top of one of the major ridgelines in the southwestern area of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, just east of the Goodan Ranch Preserve.

P-37-030083

This newly identified resource is located in the northeast corner of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, just west of an unnamed tributary to San Vicente Creek. It consists of an isolated white, transparent quartz flake that measures 1.2 centimeters by 1.1 centimeters by 0.4 centimeters. It is situated on the east slope of a ridge overlooking the unnamed drainage to the east.

P-37-030084

This newly identified resource is located along the top of the major ridgeline in the southernmost part of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve. The resource

consists of an isolated, prehistoric, light green, metavolcanic cobble core/tool. The cortex remains on one side and the other side has several flake removal scars. It measures 5.0 centimeters by 3.5 centimeters by 2.0 centimeters.

P-37-030091

This newly identified resource is located along the western slope the major central ridge in the north-central area of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, overlooking the Fischer Creek drainage to the west. The resource is an isolated jasper flake that measures 3 centimeters by 3 centimeters. It is rounded in shape with several small flake removal scars.

P-37-030094

This newly identified resource is located along the top of the northernmost ridge of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, between the Beeler Canyon drainage to the northwest and the Fischer Creek drainage to the southeast. The resource consists of one Lusardi chopper tool, made of Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV), that has been unifacially worked, and one black metavolcanic flake. The metavolcanic flake is located approximately 20 meters north of the chopper tool.

P-37-030096

This newly identified resource is located on a knoll associated with northernmost ridge of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, overlooking Fischer Creek drainage to the southwest. This resource is an isolated light green volcanic primary flake.

P-37-030098

This newly identified resource is located on a knoll extending south from the northernmost ridge of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve. The Fischer Creek drainage is located below the knoll to the south and east. This resource is an isolated quartzite core with at least two flake removals evident.

P-37-030102

This newly identified resource is located on a knoll extending south from the northernmost ridge of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve. The uppermost extent of the Sycamore Canyon drainage is located below the knoll to the south and west. This resource is an isolate unifacial mano made of pinkish andesite. This mano has been moderately to heavily ground on one side and is severally weathered.

P-37-030104

This newly identified resource is located in the southwest corner of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve, just south of the Goodan Ranch Preserve boundary. It

consists of an isolated Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV) flake that measures 2.0 centimeters by 0.75 centimeters. It is situated on the slope of a southwest-facing knoll overlooking Sycamore Creek to the west.

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites –Goodan Ranch Preserve

CA-SDI-9708

This resource is located in the Goodan Ranch Preserve at the confluence of three tributaries that meet to form the Sycamore Canyon drainage. It was originally recorded by Franklin (1983d) as a temporary camp containing bedrock milling features with nine milling slicks and one basin, and associated artifacts consisting of one metate, one chopper tool, two hammerstones, mano fragments, and at least 20 flakes. This resource was visited twice by James et al. in 1993, and during the first visit, the site was described as an occupation site consisting of 15 bedrock milling features with 22 milling slicks and one basin with an associated lithic scatter of two flake tools and at least five volcanic flakes. James et al. also recorded a possible historic cobble-lined path. During the second visit, James et al. recorded at least 20 volcanic flakes north of the dirt, access road for the aqueduct, and extended the northern boundary of the site. Most recently this resource was revisited a third time by the "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Botts et al. 2004) and described as a lithic scatter with one scraper, two flake tools, and one mano. The Friends of Goodan Ranch also recorded a midden, a possible historic trash scatter consisting of one metal tin, one metal bed frame fence post, one horseshoe with nails, cable, and one shotgun shell, and a cobble walkway. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, 16 bedrock milling features with at least 30 milling slicks and six basins and an associated flake scatter and metate fragment were re-identified. Also observed was the possible historic cobble-lined path noted by James et al. This resource appears to remain intact as previously recorded.

CA-SDI-13,223

This resource is located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, along the Sycamore Canyon drainage. It was originally recorded by Briggs and James (1993a) as a sparse lithic scatter consisting of one core/domed scraper, one unifacial quartzite core with adjacent angular waste, one quartzite chopper, and one hammerstone. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the lithic scatter was re-identified. However, the resource appears to have been mis-plotted on the location map of the 1993 site record and is actually located approximately 100 meters to the northwest.

CA-SDI-13,850

This resource is located approximately 75 meters south of the aqueduct dirt access road, along the upper Sycamore Canyon drainage system, within the Goodan Ranch Preserve. It was originally recorded by James et al. (1993a) as a lithic scatter consisting of two domed scrapers, two core tools, and at least 50 flakes. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the lithic scatter was re-identified as one cobble core

tool, one domed scraper, one cobble percussion tool, and at least ten flakes. In addition, one unifacial mano was observed up-slope of the previously recorded lithic scatter.

CA-SDI-16,515

This resource is located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, south of the Goodan Ranch complex along the bottom of Sycamore Canyon. It was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003) as a lithic scatter consisting of five cores, five fragments of groundstone, three manos, one flake-based chopper, and debitage. The site was revisited by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts 2004a) and one flake and some angular waste were noted. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the lithic and tool scatter was re-identified, including one mano, one core tool, several fragments of groundstone, and flakes. Thick vegetation did not allow for a complete re-identification of the lithic scatter. This resource is located in proximity to the recorded location of site CA-SDI-13,221, and, therefore, the two resources may be associated.

CA-SDI-16,516

This resource is located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, south of the Goodan Ranch complex along the bottom of Sycamore Canyon. It was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003a) as a lithic scatter consisting of one core tool, one core, and two metavolcanic flakes (one green and one blue). The site was revisited by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts 2004b) and one exhausted core, one mano fragment, and one scraper were identified. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the lithic scatter was re-identified as one mano, one green metavolcanic scraper, one volcanic flake, and one quartzite flake. Thick vegetation, however, did not allow for a complete examination of the surface within the previously recorded site area.

CA-SDI-16,517

This resource is located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, south of the Goodan Ranch complex along the bottom of Sycamore Canyon. It was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003b) as a lithic scatter consisting of three granitic hammerstones, two granitic mano fragments, one basalt "spokeshave", one domed scraper, two quartzite choppers (white and tan), and one flake. The site was revisited by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts 2004c) and one metate fragment and one mano fragment were noted. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the site area was observed to contain a mano/chopper tool, one unifacial mano, one basalt "spokeshave" scraper, one large flake, and several additional flakes of either Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV) or jasper material. Thick vegetation, however, did not allow for a complete examination of the surface within the previously recorded site area. Also noted during the current survey was a nearby concrete dam and earthen embankment structure within the Sycamore Creek drainage. This dam and structure are mentioned by Jacques and Quillen (1983) as having been constructed, circa 1950, by the Soil Conservation Service.

CA-SDI-16,518

This resource is located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, east of the Goodan Ranch complex along the east side of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This resource was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003c) as a lithic scatter consisting of two domed scrapers, two granitic mano/hammerstones, three quartzite choppers, one quartzite scraper, one granitic polishing stone, one quartzite spokeshave, and one core. While thick grass vegetation during the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey did not allow for a complete examination of the site area, this site was observed to contain one scraper, one hammerstone, six manos, one metate fragment, one domed scraper, one mano/hammerstone, one mano/chopper, several ground stone fragments, and at least six flakes (metavolcanic and quartzite). The occurrence of these materials was observed to extend over a larger area than originally noted, measuring approximately 250 meters east/west by 60 meters north/south.

CA-SDI-19,184/P-37-030100

This newly identified resource is located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, north of the Goodan Ranch complex, at the northernmost extent of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This resource is a bedrock milling feature with one basin and one milling slick. The bedrock outcrop measures 1.5 meters by 1.25 meters and is moderately weathered. The basin is in poor condition and displays heavy use and the milling slick is in poor condition and exhibits moderate use. No surface artifacts were observed in association.

CA-SDI-19,185/P-37-030101

This newly identified resource is located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, north of the Goodan Ranch complex, at the northernmost extent of the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This resource is a bedrock milling feature with one milling slick and an associated unifacial mano. The bedrock outcrop measures 5.0 meters by 2.0 meters and in some areas appears to be heavily waterworn. The sheen on the milling slick contrasts with the waterworn areas on other portions of the bedrock outcrop and has a slight depression. The milling slick is in good condition and exhibits moderate use. The associated mano is heavily weathered but has been substantially ground on one side. It is located approximately 40 meters north of the bedrock feature outcrop.

Historic Archaeological Sites –Goodan Ranch Preserve

CA-SDI-9712H

This resource was originally recorded by T. Jacques (1983) as the Goodan Ranch complex. Jacques recorded the main Goodan Ranch house constructed of stone and wood, one two-story wooden water tank house, three small wooden cottages, five to six tin equipment sheds and garages, one hay and dairy barn, two active wells (one of which has a windmill), a two acre olive orchard, one concrete dam on Sycamore creek, two large native oak groves, and scattered ranch equipment which dates from the nineteenth century. In 1938, the Goodan family purchased all of the land within Sycamore and Fischer Canyons, which included the community of Stowe (CA-SDI-9707H) and the remains of an adobe structure located at the present site of the main Goodan Ranch house. A survey map from 1876 labels this adobe structure as "Francisco's House" (Jacques and Quillen 1983). In 2003, the Cedar Fire burned down all of the previously recorded structures in the complex. The site was visited and updated by the "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts et al. 2004g). They also recorded a prehistoric component measuring approximately 300 meters north/south by 100 meters east/west and consisting of five flakes, two cores, two manos, and one metate. This prehistoric artifact scatter was indicated as located just north of the parking lot for the current Goodan Ranch visitor's center. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the stone wall remains of the main Goodan Ranch house, a stacked rock water tank platform with adjacent rectangular concrete pads, one metal windmill, one concrete dam along Sycamore Creek, an olive orchard, and one corrugated metal shed were identified. Adobe foundations were observed under the burned-out floors of the main Goodan Ranch house, and appear to be the remains of the "Francisco House" that was razed in 1938 during the construction of the main Goodan Ranch house (Jacques and Quillen 1983). The previously recorded prehistoric artifact scatter was not identified during the current survey, possibly due to obscuring vegetation in the area.

CA-SDI-17,156H/P-37025800

This resource is located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, north of the Goodan Ranch complex along the uppermost Sycamore Canyon drainage. This resource was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Marlow et al. 2004) as the location of the homestead of Cornelius Butler, which currently consists of three large eucalyptus trees in a cultivated field and an associated Quaker glass bottle with metal lid. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the eucalyptus trees were re-identified, but no associated artifacts were observed as the vegetation was very thick in this area.

CA-SDI-17,157H/P-37025799

This resource is located within the Goodan Ranch Preserve, south of the Goodan Ranch complex at the mouth of a small tributary drainage where it enters the Sycamore Canyon drainage. This resource was originally recorded by "Friends of Goodan Ranch" (Crafts et al. 2004h) as a historic trash scatter consisting of bottle and jar glass, blue

glass, metal cans, an abandoned Plymouth car, a large broken ceramic item, and sewer pipes. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the historic scatter was re-identified with bottle glass, the abandoned car, a bird cage stand, metal cans, metal fragments, a metal turntable, and ceramic crockery fragments. The resource appears to extend up the small drainage bottom, off of the Preserve property. The vegetation was very thick and visibility was only fair to poor within the drainage basin.

Prehistoric Archaeological Isolates – Goodan Ranch Preserve

P-37-024965

This resource was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003d) as an isolated tan quartzite core/spokeshave and a nearby red/tan quartzite core. Its originally recorded location was in the southwest corner of the Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserve, approximately 15 meters southeast of Sycamore Creek. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey these two artifacts were not re-identified possibly due to poor ground surface visibility caused by thick vegetation in the area.

P-37-024966

This resource was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003e) as an isolated large, dark grey quartzite flake. Its originally recorded location was in the southwest corner of the Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserve, approximately 20 meters east of Sycamore Creek. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey this artifact was not re-identified possibly due to poor ground surface visibility caused by thick vegetation in the area.

P-37-024967

This resource was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003f) as an isolate green metavolcanic scraper. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the scraper was not re-identified due to dense grasses in the area. However, the current survey located a sparse prehistoric lithic tool and flake scatter including two green volcanic flakes, and a volcanic cobble hammerstone less than 20 meters to the south of the previously recorded scraper location. The flakes and hammerstone are located in an area 15 meters east/west by 5 meters north/south.

P-37-024968

This resource was originally recorded by Underwood et al. (2003g) as an isolated quartzite domed scraper. Its originally recorded location was in the southern portion of the Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserve, approximately 20 meters east of Sycamore Creek. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey this artifact was not re-identified possibly due to poor ground surface visibility caused by thick vegetation in the area.

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites – Goodan Ranch and Sycamore Canyon Preserves

CA-SDI-119

This resource as previously plotted, is situated partially in both the Goodan Ranch and Sycamore Canyon Preserves. It was originally recorded by Treganza (1950) as consisting of core tools and a blade. The site was visited and updated by Franklin (1983) as a small seasonal encampment consisting of at least 30 flakes, ten scraping tools, four manos, two chopping tools, one graver, one chalcedony core, and one quartzite core. The site was visited again and updated by James et al. (1993b) as a moderate density lithic and tool scatter consisting of at least 50 volcanic flakes and one mano fragment. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey only five small volcanic flakes and one possible mano fragment could be identified at the location mapped by Franklin and James et al. These artifacts were observed, however, mainly within the exposed ground along Fischer Creek dirt road/trail, as the vegetation was so thick in surrounding area that it severely inhibited examination. The previous Franklin and James et al. surveys had also observed the materials primarily along this road. It should be noted that the current survey recorded a new resource (CA-SD-19,186) that is located adjacent to this same road, approximately 250 meters northeast of currently plotted location of CA-SDI-119. This new site has a similar artifact-content to Franklin's and James et al.'s site descriptions for site CA-SDI-119. It is possible that CA-SDI-119 was mis-plotted on the original site form, and that CA-SD-19,186 is actually CA-SDI-119. Also possibly suggestive of this is the original site form by Treganza (1950) on which he describes the site location as "1/4 mile upstream from Stowe" (CA-SDI-9707H). The currently plotted location for CA-SDI-119 is downstream from Stowe" (CA-SDI-9707H). The upstream location would place CA-SDI-119 at the presently recorded location for site CA-SD-19,186.

CA-SDI-13,221

As originally recorded, this resource is located along the Sycamore Canyon drainage, partially within both the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves as well as extending off the Preserve properties to the west. This resource was originally recorded by Briggs et al. (1993b) as a lithic scatter consisting of one volcanic flake, five quartzite flakes, one unifacial core, one unifacial core tool, and one unifacially retouched flake. The site was subsequently visited by Bischoff et al. (1995) and was not re-identified. This was attributed to the disturbance from a multi-use trail running through the middle of the resource. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey the lithic scatter was also not re-identified. It appears that the construction of a multi-use trail has completely disturbed the integrity of the portion of the site within both the Goodan Ranch and Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserves.

Historic Archaeological Sites – Goodan Ranch and Sycamore Canyon Preserves

P-37-028294

This resource was originally recorded by Piek and Kitchen (2007) as a historic concrete cistern with the date "12/4/50" engraved over the small opening. It is located in the northeast corner of the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve. During the current ICF Jones & Stokes survey, the cistern was re-identified, and it appears to remain as previously recorded. Two similarly configured cisterns, with similar engravings, were also identified and recorded during the current survey, one within the Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve and the other within the Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserve. Another such cistern, P-37-028316, was noted and recorded during a recent survey conducted for the County Parks, Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, located approximately three kilometers (two miles) to the northeast of the current project preserves (Jordan et al. 2007). These structures all appear to be guzzlers, which provide water for animals. Jacques and Quillen (1983) describe them as "Quail guzzlers" that were "built in the 1940s and 1950s" (1983:B-11). The tank associated with them is the cistern originally identified by Piek (2007).

One of these two new discoveries is located on the hillside west of the upper reaches of Slaughterhouse Canyon in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, and the second, in the Goodan Ranch Preserve, is located along the upper reaches of Sycamore Canyon near the Goodan Ranch entrance, south of Beeler Canyon. All of these features are configured similarly with a sloping cement catchment area (various shaped, but approximately 40 feet by 40 feet) with curbs around it that channel the captured water down through a low curved cement culvert into a cement storage tank. Small animals such as quail, can then access the water stored in the tank through the restricted opening, but larger animals cannot. The Slaughterhouse Canyon guzzler has a designation R-15 that was engraved in the top of the culvert part when the cement was still wet. Likewise the SG-28 guzzler has "R-16 4/50". Both the original P-37-028294 and the upper Sycamore Canyon feature have a date associated, while the Slaughterhouse Canyon example does not. The feature discovered on the Boulder Oaks Preserve (P-37-028316), also had a designation engraved of "R # 8 3/50 (Jordan et al. 2007).

San Diego Aqueduct/ P-37-0300107

This resource is a portion of the first San Diego Aqueduct. This historic structure consists of two pipelines: one built in 1947 and the other built in 1954. The pipeline delivered water to San Vicente Reservoir, 1.25 miles east of this portion of the resource, from the Colorado River Aqueduct. The two pipelines combined had a capacity of 196 cubic feet per second. The entire portion of the aqueduct recorded here (from the northwest end of Sycamore Canyon to Slaughterhouse Canyon in the east) is subsurface. Several features along the pipeline are likely associated. A cylindrical concrete feature is present at the lowest point of the property within Goodan Ranch as

well as at each end of the pipeline as it tunnels through the Sycamore preserve hills. These features are values or regulators providing isolation or pressure management abilities. The Soil Conservation Service constructed a reservoir upstream from the aqueduct that may have provided some protection against washouts as well as water for the landowner. The construction of the aqueduct was important due to a severe water shortage in 1944. The water shortage at this time influenced the forming of the San Diego Water Authority and the US Navy's initial construction phase of the aqueduct (Pourade 1977).

Stowe Road/ P-37-030197

This resource is a dirt road that has been in use since at least 1898 based on early San Diego County maps and USGS 1903 maps. This wagon route followed Sycamore Canyon from Santee at San Diego River north through the turn-of-the-19th-century community of Stowe and into Poway. The recorded portion of the road includes the Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserve entrance as the north end, south along the dirt trail where the path leaves the Preserve about 1 ¾ miles south-southwest. The resource continues south-southwest beyond the Preserve down Sycamore Canyon to San Diego River. The road, or parts of it, may have been present earlier than 1898 considering the possibility of an even older log or wood transport road potentially associated with Francisco's home (Jacques and Quillen 1983). The route is also present in much the same place on the 1955 San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' USGS quadrangle. The associated community of Stowe is still evident in nearby archaeology sites along this route. Today, the south portion of the early road is incorporated into the Stowe Trail that was designated a Community Millennium Trail in 2000 by the White House Millennium Council.

4.2.3 Prehistoric Synthesis

While the exact relationship between the sites in the Preserves and those in the surrounding vicinity cannot be discussed in detail at this stage, some observations can be made in regard to possible settlement connection between the sites. Though few chronological indicators were identified during site recordation, the presence of mortars and pottery at main Preserve site loci such as CA-SDI-17,151 and CA-SDI-17,152, and a Cottonwood Triangle project point at site CA-SD-19,186, strongly suggests that these sites were inhabited during the Late Prehistoric Period. Materials recovered and described by McCown (1945) for site CA-SDI-122, by Raven-Jennings and Smith (1999) for the final occupation component at site CA-SDI-4608, and by Rhodes and Carrico (1979) and Pigniolo (1992) for sites possibly associated with the village of *Pawaii,* clearly indicated a significant Late Prehistoric occupation at these sites. If the sites in the Preserves are contemporaneous, then they may represent additional parts of a dispersed village community.

This pattern of sites was recently described by Carrico and Cooley (2005) for the village of *Pámu* located approximately ten kilometers northeast of the Preserves. This village pattern may be part of an overall fission/fusion settlement pattern model for the

Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai), described by Carrico (2003) for the southern San Diego County area during Late Prehistoric times, which reflected seasonal movements by local prehistoric groups to maximize resource utilization. Carrico envisioned a bi-polar pattern for a single village group. In the model, fusion involves two large concentrated sites, located a considerable distance apart with low site densities. Fission, involves a number of smaller habitation sites that were more densely populated distributed over the area between the two large concentrated sites. The two large-scale habitation sites would have been seasonally occupied, while the smaller sites were inhabited as the village split up and moved in smaller groups between the two major site locations. At these smaller sites, focused activities took place to exploit particular resources in that site vicinity. Carrico proposed that one such village group moved between a main site seasonal location, *Pámu* near Ramona (summer/fall), to another, Tukumak at Mesa Grande (winter/early spring) some 35 kilometers away. Willey and Dolan (2004:127) speculate that site CA-SDI-122 and the complex of smaller sites in proximity to it in the San Vicente Creek valley may represent a similar main site location for another bipolar village arrangement similar to that proposed by Carrico for *Pámu*/Tukamak. If so, then site loci located in the Preserves may represent, either part of the dispersed main village or fusion point in the pattern, or one of the smaller more intensely occupied resource exploitation sites as part of the fission part of the pattern.

With this as background, the pattern of prehistoric settlement and individual site function reflected by the identified resources identified during the current Phase I survey can be generally analyzed. Of the 58 prehistoric sites and isolates identified in the two preserves, seven appear to represent either village or major campsite locations based on the complexity of the elements observed. These sites, CA-SDI-9705, CA-SDI-9708, CA-SDI-16,518, CA-SDI-17,151, CA-SDI-17,152, CA-SDI-17,155, and CA-SD-19,186 contain a variety of artifact classes and content, including moderately dense scatters of flaked-lithic tools and tool fragments, and flaked stone tool manufacturing debitage; ground-stone tools and milling features; pottery; organic midden deposits; and faunal food remains indicative of areas of more intensive habitation. The other 51 prehistoric sites and isolates in the Preserves appear to represent locations at which special tasks and/or particular resource procurement activities occurred. Many of the sites (16) consist of isolated milling stations, while the remainder (14), consist of sparse lithic tool and debitage scatters, both indicative of locations where temporary resource procurement and/or processing activities occurred. Most of the 19 isolated prehistoric artifacts consist of either individual tools and/or pieces of flaked stone debitage probably associated with even less intensive prehistoric food and raw material procurement activities.

Five of the seven most substantial site locations recorded on the property may represent loci of a dispersed village pattern of settlement, such as proposed for the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay in the Ramona area to the north of the Preserves by Carrico and Cooley (2005). Sites such as CA-SDI-17,151, CA-SDI-17,152, CA-SDI-17,155, and CA-SD-19,186, in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve and CA-SDI-9708 in the Goodan Ranch Preserve, could be interpreted to constitute related principal loci of this settlement pattern. These sites are all located in the upper Sycamore Canyon along the

Fischer Creek tributary drainage. Fischer Creek is, likely, spring-fed and originates within the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. The water in this drainage has been sufficient to have been impounded in historic times into several small reservoirs. These sites, all in proximity to each other, likely represent loci of one occupation.

It seems probable that these habitation sites, while being more substantial than other sites in the Preserves, may represent only satellite occupations or significant campsites as part of a larger dispersed resource procurement subsistence pattern. Other, apparently more substantial, nearby sites such as CA-SDI-4,608, or the ethnographic village of *Pauwaii,* or perhaps the previously identified site complex (principal site CA-SDI-122) located approximately five kilometers to the southeast along the bottom of the San Vicente Creek Valley, may in fact represent the major village focus for the area (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Rhodes and Carrico 1979 Pigniolo 1992; McCown 1945). The cluster of habitation sites, CA-SDI-17,151, CA-SDI-17,152, CA-SDI-17,155, CA-SD-19,186, and CA-SDI-9708, appears to be focused on the upper Sycamore/Fischer Canyon drainage. It seems probable that most of the smaller, immediately adjacent, milling station and lithic scatter sites within the catchment of this drainage, such as CA-SDI-13,636, CA-SDI-19,172, CA-SDI-19,173, CA-SDI-19,174, CA-SDI-19,175, CA-SDI-19,176, CA-SDI-19,17, CA-SDI-19,178, CA-SDI-19,179, CA-SDI-19,180, CA-SDI-19,181, and CA-SDI-19,182 represent associated specialized resource procurement and/or processing locations proximate to the main loci. Many of these sites appear to be associated with acorn and/or seed gathering and processing.

Other sites in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, such as CA-SDI-9705 and CA-SDI-9706 in Slaughterhouse Canyon, and sites CA-SDI-12,842 CA-SDI-12,843, CA-SDI-19,170, CA-SDI-19,171, and CA-SDI-19,187, located along an adjacent unnamed drainage at the eastern edge of the Preserve, may be associated with this upper Sycamore Canyon habitation cluster, or they may be associated with habitation clusters in other areas beyond the boundaries of the Preserves (cf. Jordan et al 2007; Carrico and Cooley 2004). Prehistoric isolates, consisting of only one or two artifacts (usually debitage or a single ground stone tool such as a mano), represent more minimal vestiges of remote resource procurement and/or processing activities some distance from habitation areas. While they are most likely related to nearby habitation and/or resource processing sites, their specific association with these sites is less definitive. It could also be observed that, while not a definitive equivalent of the ethnographic village of *Pámu* in the Ramona Valley area, this cluster of sites can be seen as similar to some of the sites in the pattern described by Carrico and Cooley (2005) associated with that settlement.

Sites CA-SDI-13,850 and CA-SDI-16,518, in the Goodan Ranch Preserve, may also be associated with the Late Prehistoric pattern of sites, but it also seems possible that they may be associated with an earlier prehistoric occupation in the area. The artifact assemblage at the sites consisting of manos, hammerstones, scrapers and scraper planes, along with patinated volcanic debitage, and with no Late Prehistoric artifacts identified, is at least suggestive of a possible Archaic Period occupation in the area. The presence of an extensive Archaic Period component at site CA-SDI-4,608 in nearby Beeler Canyon, also indicates the possibility of satellite sites of similar antiquity in the

area (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). Another site in the general area, possibly associated with this earlier pattern is CA-SDI-13,536, located along San Vicente Creek to the southeast of the Preserves (Willey and Dolan 2004:53)

Also of research interest at the sites in the Preserves was the occurrence of flaked stone materials relative to densities at other sites locally. Observations of flaked lithic materials occurrence such as described, for example, in the Ramona area by Carrico and Cooley (2005), by Willey and Dolan (2004:124) in the San Vicente Creek valley, five kilometers to the southeast of the Preserves, and by Jordan et al. (2007) at the County Parks, Boulder Oaks Preserve, three kilometers to the east. These researchers have observed an interesting paucity of various lithic materials at sites in these adjacent areas. While not plentiful, relative to the Boulder Oaks Preserve, greater quantities of debitage of Santiago Peak metavolcanics, and exotics such as jasper were noted at a few sites such as site CA-SDI-17,152 in the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. Observed in the Preserves along with these materials, was the limited presence of more locally available Lusardi Formation Volcanics (LSV), cobble volcanics, and milky quartz at several of the sites. LSV is a locally available raw material that, while usable, is of less than superlative quality (Pigniolo 2007). Pigniolo has posited that its presence at sites in this area reflects that raw materials suitable for flaked stone tool manufacture are somewhat limited, as may be the case in this locale. Carrico and Cooley (2005; 2007) have made a similar assertion for the frequent use of milky quartz in the Ramona area, which is also a locally available material of less than superlative quality. It appears that future research at the sites in the Preserves may be able to contribute fundamental data which will better define the patterns of LSV distribution, postulated by Pigniolo for the area, as well as to provide information for a better understanding of lithic raw material procurement for the Poway and Ramona area in general.

Also noteworthy, perhaps by their absence, in Preserves were Yoni features. These natural formations within the granitic boulders of the Peninsular Range batholith are presumed to represent female genitalia. Human involvement in the formation of Yoni features is the subject of some debate in the archaeological community, though there is a general acceptance that the features played a symbolic role in Kumeyaay tradition. Several of these features were noted in the Boulder Oaks Preserve three kilometers to the east (Jordan et al. 2007) and along the San Vicente Creek Valley to south and southeast (Willey and Dolen 2004). It would appear possible that the near absence of granodiorite bedrock in the Preserves, the material in which these features are most commonly found, could be largely responsible for this absence.

Based on the limited survey data, then, it appears that future archaeological investigations at the sites in the Preserves are likely to contribute data to better define Late Prehistoric Period settlement and subsistence patterns, not only for the Poway and Ramona area, but for the southern County area in general. As an avenue for future research, data recovered from the sites in the Preserves could be combined with data from surrounding recorded sites to help verify whether Carrico's postulated fission/fusion pattern is adequate to describe the Late Prehistoric pattern of settlement and subsistence for the region. It also appears that future research at the sites in the

Preserves may be able to contribute fundamental data which will provide information for a better understanding of prehistoric lithic raw material procurement patterns for the Poway and Ramona area of the county.

CHAPTER 5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 Resource Importance

None of the sixty-eight cultural resource sites on the two Preserves has been previously evaluated for importance save an evaluation of the Goodan Ranch House (CA-SDI-9712) prior to the 2003 Cedar Fire; the 19 prehistoric isolates, however are not considered as significant resources. As per the original scope of work for this project, resource evaluation was not conducted as part of this survey and inventory effort. However, according to the County's guidelines in the absence of significance testing they are considered significant. Consequently, it is recommended that any of the sites that cannot be preserved through project design resulting in avoidance of the resource should be tested and evaluated for importance. Recommendations for testing and/or evaluation of the potentially significant resources within the surveyed areas are outlined below in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

Table 4. Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserve Cultural Sites Subsurface Potential for Resources

Trinomial or Primary or Temp Site#	Description	Subsurface Potential?
CA-SDI-9704	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter	Low
CA-SDI-9705	Prehistoric site – ten milling features, lithic scatter	High
CA-SDI-9706	Prehistoric milling site – two features	Medium
CA-SDI-9707H	Joseph Fisher homestead and Stowe post office	High
CA-SDI-12,821H	Foster Truck Trail	Low
CA-SDI-12,842	Prehistoric site – two milling features, granary basin	Medium
CA-SDI-12,843	Prehistoric site – two milling features, lithic scatter	Medium
CA-SDI-12,861H	Historic trash scatter and stacked rock wall	Medium
CA-SDI-13,636	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick and thumb scraper	Medium
CA-SDI-17,151	Prehistoric site – six milling features, lithic scatter	High
CA-SDI-17,152	Prehistoric site – eight milling feature, lithic and ceramic scatter	High
CA-SDI-17,153	Historic dam constructed of stacked rock	Low
CA-SDI-17,154	Historic stone foundation and Prehistoric mano and hammerstone	Low
CA-SDI-17,155	Prehistoric milling site – one milling feature includes a basin	High
CA-SDI-17,158	Historic target shooting range	Low
CA-SDI-19,170	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick	Medium
CA-SDI-19,171	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with two slicks	Medium
CA-SDI-19,172	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with three slicks	Medium
CA-SDI-19,173	Prehistoric milling site – two features with four slicks and possible mano	Medium
CA-SDI-19,174	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with two slicks	Medium
CA-SDI-19,175	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one mortar	Medium
CA-SDI-19,176	Prehistoric lithic scatter with two metavolcanic flakes and one jasper flake	Low
CA-SDI-19,177	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick	Medium
CA-SDI-19,178	Prehistoric milling site – two features with three slicks	Medium

Trinomial or Primary or Temp Site#	Description	Subsurface Potential?
CA-SDI-19,179	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick	Medium
CA-SDI-19,180	Prehistoric site – one feature with four slicks, one flake	Medium
CA-SDI-19,181	Prehistoric lithic scatter - three quartz flakes, one jasper flake, & one jasper chunk	Medium
CA-SDI-19,182	Prehistoric lithic site - five volcanic flakes and five quartzite flakes	Medium
CA-SDI-19,183	Prehistoric lithic scatter consisting of over twenty flakes	Medium
CA-SDI-19,186	Prehistoric lithic scatter – over twenty flakes and three mano fragments (possibly CA-SDI-119)	High
CA-SDI-19,187	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick	Medium
P37-015294	Prehistoric isolate flake	Low
P37-024271	Prehistoric isolate – two volcanic flakes; updated metavolcanic flake and core	Low
P37-024963	Prehistoric isolate – cobble smoothing/burnishing tool	Low
P37-024964	Prehistoric isolate quartzite flake	Low
P37-024969	Prehistoric mano fragment	Low
P37-030078	Prehistoric isolate – one broken pottery sherd	Low
P37-030079	Prehistoric isolate unifacial volcanic tool	Low
P-37-030083	Prehistoric isolate quartz flake	Low
P-37-030084	Prehistoric isolate green metavolcanic flake	Low
P-37-030091	Prehistoric isolate jasper flake	Low
P-37-030094	Prehistoric isolate, one Lusardi (LSV) chopper and one metavolcanic flake	Low
P-37-030096	Prehistoric isolate green metavolcanic flake	Low
P-37-03098	Prehistoric isolate, quartzite core	Low
P-37-030102	Prehistoric isolate, mano	Low
P-37-030104	Prehistoric isolate Lusardi (LSV) flake	Low
P-37-030106	Historic earthen dam or levee (circa 1950)	Low

Table 5. Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserve Cultural Sites Subsurface Potential for Resources

Trinomial or Primary or Temp Site#	Description	Subsurface Potential?
CA-SDI-9708	Prehistoric site - sixteen milling features, lithic scatter	High
CA-SDI-9712H	Goodan Ranch structural ruins and other features	High
CA-SDI-13,223	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Low
CA-SDI-13,850	Prehistoric lithic scatter including two domed scrapers	Medium
CA-SDI-16,515	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Medium
CA-SDI-16,516	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Medium
CA-SDI-16,517	Prehistoric lithic scatter and Historic concrete dam	Medium
CA-SDI-16,518	Prehistoric lithic scatter	High
CA-SDI-17,156	Historic farm site consisting of three eucalyptus trees in a cultivated field	Medium
CA-SDI-17,157	Historic trash dump	Medium
P37-024965	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter with one core/spokeshave and one quartzite core	Low
P37-024966	Prehistoric isolate quartzite flake	Low

Trinomial or Primary or Temp Site#	Description	Subsurface Potential?
P37-024967	Prehistoric lithic scatter including one scraper and a hammerstone	Medium
CA-SDI-19,184	Prehistoric milling site – one feature including a basin	Medium
CA-SDI-19,185	Prehistoric milling site – one feature with one slick, one associated mano	Medium
P37-024968	Prehistoric isolate quartzite domed scraper	Low

Table 6. Goodan Ranch and Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserves Cultural Sites Subsurface Potential for Resources

Trinomial or Primary or Temp Site#	Description	Subsurface Potential?
CA-SDI-119	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter and ground stone	Medium
CA-SDI-13,221	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Low
P37-028924	Historic cisterns/guzzlers (two with engraved dates of 1950)	Low
P-37-030107	San Diego Aqueduct - Historic subsurface water conveyance system	--
P-37-030197	Stowe Road, a wagon trail of at least 110 years of age incorporated in the Stowe Trail	Low

5.2 Impact Identification

Because there is no proposed project, there are currently no direct, indirect or cumulative impacts to any of the identified cultural resources resulting from any proposed construction activities. Impacts, both direct and indirect, can occur, however, from normal park operation activities, including procedures for everyday maintenance, and public use, as well as from unforeseen events. As described below**,** the County can provide preservation of cultural sites and isolates from these kinds of potential impacts through the development and application of Area Specific Management Directives (ASMDs) included in a Resource Management Plan. The cultural resource element of this plan, derived from the present inventory effort, provides the basis for avoidance planning and the designing of public education and resource protection strategies.

CHAPTER 6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The County acquired the 1,954.18-acre Sycamore Canyon Preserve between 1994 and 2004 and the 318.12-acre Goodan Ranch Preserve in 1991 for inclusion in the South County MSCP preserve system. The Preserves consist of very high value habitats, as well as areas that have been marginally impacted by human activities, including existing dirt ranch roads and the new Goodan Ranch Interpretative Center. It is now known that the Sycamore Canyon Preserve contains 47 cultural resources; 19 of which are prehistoric isolates that are not considered significant. The Goodan Ranch Preserve contains 16 cultural resources; four of which are prehistoric isolates that are not considered significant. Five cultural resources are also present in both Preserves.

The County proposes to manage these two Preserves in accordance with Area Specific Management Directives (ASMDs) included in a Resource Management Plan, and the cultural resource element is reliant on the present inventory effort. The current project falls under county and state legislative jurisdiction. The lead reviewing agency is the County of San Diego. California state law regarding cultural resources is primarily embodied in Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended. CEQA establishes principles for cultural resource preservation and criteria for the identification of important resources.

6.2 Cultural Resource Treatment Planning

The County of San Diego's primary priority with regard to cultural resources is avoidance and preservation. Consequently, for future planning purposes, the creation and implementation of a treatment plan that addresses all cultural resources within the two Preserves is recommended. The treatment plan will need to address cultural resources both in general terms and in specific, by resource, terms. The primary goal for planning for the Preserves is protection of resource areas. A treatment plan for the Goodan Ranch and Sycamore Canyon Preserves will need to address concerns for all resources as a whole that are present along trails and along easily accessible Preserve boundary areas. Several such resources are present within each of the Preserves (see Figure 12). Considering the existence of public and County facilities within Goodan Ranch in particular, treatment planning should take into consideration existing Preserve procedures for everyday maintenance and public use, while allowing and supporting resource management initiatives. If future facilities, such as trails, staging areas or other construction are proposed, these activities may have a significant adverse effect on significant resources. Additionally, erosion control, biological research, fire management and revegetation efforts may pose adverse effects to archaeological resources through vegetation removal and other ground disturbing activities.

It is also recommended that, prior to development of any trails, access roads, staging areas or other facilities, and prior to implementation of erosion control, biological

research, fire management, or revegetation plans, any recorded sites that cannot be preserved through project design resulting in avoidance should be tested and evaluated for significance. As summarized in Tables 4, 5 and 6, 47 resources were recorded within the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, and 16 in the Goodan Ranch Preserve. At a minimum, the 38 resources determined to have medium or high research potential in the Preserves will require testing to determine whether subsurface deposits are present, to define site boundaries and to assess resource significance (see Table 5). Five resources are recorded in both Preserves (see Table 6). Native American representatives should be present during testing activities and be involved in the assessment of site significance.

6.3 Other Management Considerations

Any future development of recreational activities within the Preserves must take into consideration potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from public access and increased public use. It is recommended that development of trails or facilities within Slaughterhouse Canyon at the eastern edge of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve be avoided in order to avoid increased public access at the potentially significant sites recorded there. Trail development and maintenance activities may impact any potential subsurface deposits, and the increase in traffic and accessibility may create direct impacts through vandalism, looting or the inadvertent destruction of artifacts, features, and site integrity.

The County has the opportunity to increase recreational use of the southern portion of the property. This portion lies on the sedimentary Poway Conglomerate Formation and lacks the exposed bedrock of the northern portion of the property. Survey results and previous research indicate that this portion of the property was not intensively used during either the prehistoric or historic period and that development of trails and facilities in this area would have far lower potential for affecting cultural resources.

Further recommendations for management of the Preserve's cultural resources include further resource documentation on additional DPR 523 forms, determination of appropriate public access to areas of high archaeological sensitivity in consultation with Native American stakeholders, and creation of public education opportunities as described below. Complete recordation of the sites present within the Preserve is recommended. Standard minimal recording of resources with subsurface potential or that consist of historic or prehistoric features would include submitting archaeological site records and identifying and mapping all features and individual artifact scatters with the purpose of meeting the state's guidelines for the recording of historical resources.

Multiple opportunities for public education as to the prehistory and history of the Preserves exist. The western spur of the Foster Truck Trail (CA-SDI-12821H), traverses and borders the northernmost potion of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve. Any changes made to this access road would require a significance evaluation for the road; the natural re-vegetation of the road, however, would not constitute an adverse effect. The development of scenic view points and interpretive signage along the existing

historic road cut of Foster Truck Trail running along the northern boundary of the properties could explain not only the history of transportation in the region but also illustrate settlement in the area, directing viewers to the location of individual features and former structures like the Stowe Road, Martha's Grove, the Goodan Ranch, the San Diego Aqueduct, and the adjacent Stowe schoolhouse to provide a broad, cultural landscape level view of prehistoric and historic land use history of the region.

The walls of the Goodan Ranch ranch house (CA-SDI-9712) are now the most visible evidence of the historic period occupation of the area. While formal evaluation for eligibility to the County of San Diego Historical Site Board was not able to occur prior to the Cedar Fire, a further potential opportunity for maximizing the historic potential of the Preserves, though costly, could involve reconstruction of some or all of the facility for interpretive programs, displays or day use. Should site capping be considered an appropriate preservation measure, other prehistoric sites adjacent to the trail may warrant such protection. In addition, the oak grove itself is the location of a surface scatter of artifacts; surface collection and cataloguing of these artifacts, combined with display at the Preserve, may be prudent with the anticipated increase in pedestrian traffic over time.

The existing Martha's Grove memorial trail runs within and/or adjacent to several potentially significant prehistoric sites north of Goodan Ranch. The trail currently avoids knoll top site CA-SDI-9708, and avoidance should be maintained through possible trail realignment further from the resource or signage prohibiting/discouraging off-trail hiking. Still, the existing trail offers several opportunities for both prehistoric and historic interpretation. When viewed broadly, it is clear that the whole canyon is, in essence, a site. The likely spring-fed creek that winds down Fischer Canyon supported Native American occupation, along the upper portion of the creek's course (sites CA-SDI-17,151 and CA-SDI-17,152) by providing resources such as acorns from an oak grove (Martha's Grove), exposed bedrock for acorn processing and other milling activities, and broader more open areas for habitation downstream in the Goodan Ranch area (sites CA-SDI-19,186 and CA-SDI-9708).

Similarly, the elements that attracted Native Americans also attracted historic settlers. The available water, canyon corridor, and open fertile valley floor saw the late nineteenth century, early occupation of the area represented by Francisco's Adobe and then by the focus of the community of Stowe here in the form of its post office and the foundation of its residents the Joseph Fischer family (CA-SDI-9707) located along the present-day Martha's Grove memorial trail, and then the later development of Goodan Ranch as part of the twentieth century rural recreational renewal of San Diego's backcountry. Each of these elements has the potential to become part of interpretive signage along the trail, identifying not only individual features but highlighting the trail and its resources, as well as the Preserves, as a cultural landscape.

The County has the opportunity to offer the public educational tours via trails with signage informing patrons of historic homesteads within the Preserves. Existing trails can tie together residents of the community of Stowe as well as the remaining features

by means of Stowe tours, brochures, and signage. The County may find it beneficial to the public to extend research efforts to focus on how elements of Stowe within the Preserves are connected with other resources and locations just outside the Preserves including other known residents of Stowe. Further, the community of Stowe can be noted among other late nineteenth century communities by tying resources at Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves to contemporary resources at other preserves and parks across the county. Boulder Oaks Preserve, as an example, has similar historic resources representative of rural recreation and transportation routes which can be tied to the Goodan Ranch time periods.

Interpretive signage at resources determined to be not significant is also an opportunity for public engagement. Signage at bedrock milling features with no associated cultural material in the eastern portion of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve could be provided to emphasize the prehistoric and ethnographic activity involving these features and to discuss the connection between these features and the original ecological context of the area. Trails in this area could be developed along an existing road cut through the eastern portion of Section 27 to minimize impacts from new development.

6.4 Summary of Management Considerations

Through development and application of ASMDs, the County can provide preservation for this complete inventory of cultural sites and isolates by planning avoidance and designing public education and resource protection strategies. For future planning purposes, the creation and implementation of a treatment plan that addresses all cultural resources within the two Preserves is recommended. Treatment planning will take into consideration existing Preserve procedures for everyday maintenance and public use, while allowing and supporting resource management initiatives. Any future development of recreational activities within the Preserves must take into consideration potential impacts to cultural resources; however, the County has the opportunity to increase recreational use of the southern portion of the property. Multiple opportunities for public education as to the prehistory and history of the Preserves exist including tying both prehistoric and historic exploitation of biological and water sources along Fischer Canyon. Further, the history of the community of Stowe can be noted among other late nineteenth century communities by tying resources at Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves to other resources at preserves and parks across the county. Educating the public on settlement and resource procurement through prehistoric time periods, as well as, early historic community development, transportation routes, and recreational pastimes are the benefit of preserves like the County of San Diego's Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves.

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CHAPTER 8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

Stacey C. Jordan, Ph.D.	ICF Jones & Stokes, Principal Archaeologist
Theodore G. Cooley, M.A.	ICF Jones & Stokes, Project Archaeologist
Andrea M. Craft, MBA	ICF Jones & Stokes, Project Archaeologist
Josh D. Patterson, B.A.	ICF Jones & Stokes, Project Archaeologist
Clinton J. Linton	Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Consultant and Native American Monitor
Gabriel Kitchen Jr.	Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Native American Monitor
Steve Leash	Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Native American Monitor
Lynne Christenson, Ph.D.	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Historian
Jennifer Haines	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation, Land Use/Environmental Planner
SCIC	San Diego State University, San Diego, California
Dave Singleton	Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento, California
Harlan Pinto, Sr.	Chairperson, Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office, Alpine, California
Ron Christman	Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee, Alpine, California
Leroy J. Elliott	Chairperson, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation, Boulevard, California
Nick Elliot	Cultural Resources Coordinator, Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation, Boulevard, California
H. Paul Cuero, Jr.	Chairperson, Campo Kumeyaay Nation, Campo, California
Danny Tucker	Chairperson, Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, El Cajon, California
Bobby L. Barrett	Chairperson, Viejas Band of Mission Indians, Alpine, California
Steve Banegas	Spokesperson, Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, Lakeside, California
Carol B. Crafts	Friends of Goodan Ranch and Sycamore Canyon Open Space Preserves
Lakeside Historical Society	Lakeside, California
County of San Diego DPLU	San Diego, California

CHAPTER 9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Not applicable.

APPENDIX A
Records Search Confirmation

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM
SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Company: Jones & Stokes

Company Representative: Stacey Jordan

Date of Request: 2/7/2008

Date Processed: 2/13/2008

Project Identification: County of San Diego Sycamore Canyon Preserve

Search Radius: within designated boundaries

Historical Resources: DSL **Date:** 2/13/2008

Trinomial (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) 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 Archaeological Project Boundaries: DSL **Date:** 2/13/2008

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 Maps: DSL **Date:** 2/13/2008

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

Historic Addresses: DSL **Date:** 2/13/2008

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

HOURS: 2.5 **COPIES:** 734 **RUSH:** No

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

APPENDIX B
Native American Heritage Commission and Contact Consultation

Jones & Stokes

6 February 2008

Mr. Dave Singleton
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall
Room 364
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Cultural Resource Identification Study for the Sycamore Canyon Preserve, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Singleton:

The purpose of this letter is to request a review of your Sacred Lands files for the area described below. Jones & Stokes is conducting environmental review and preparing documentation for the above referenced project.

The project is for the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program in San Diego County under the jurisdiction of the County Department of Parks and Recreation. Any information that you can provide regarding Sacred Lands and Native American contacts will be appreciated.

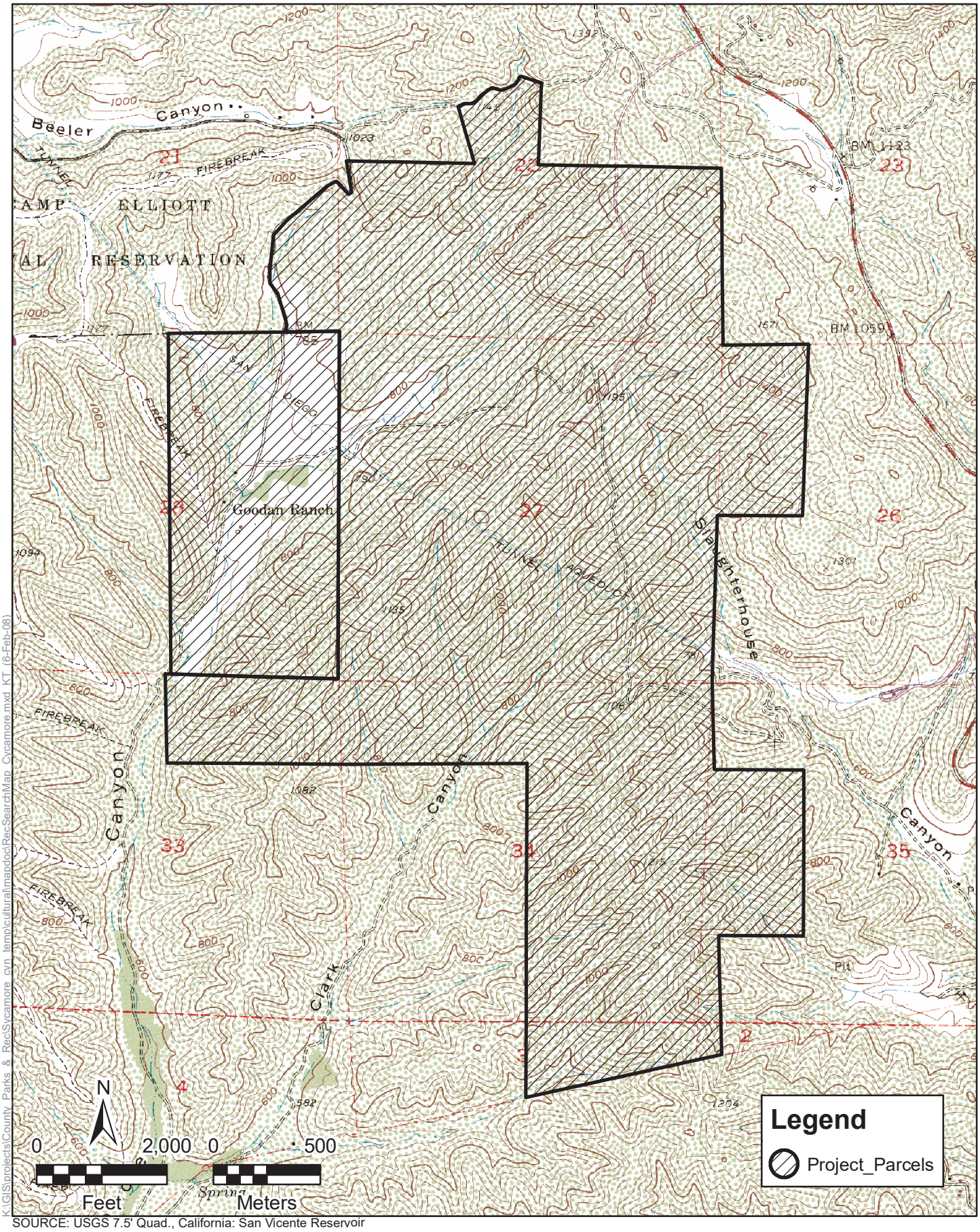
The proposed project is located within Sections 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, and 35 of Township 14 South, Range 1 West, in addition to Section 3 of Township 15 South, Range 1 West, on the San Vicente Reservoir, California 7.5 minute Quadrangle map. A map of the effected area at a 1:24,000 scale has been provided with this letter.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at (858) 578-8964 or at sjordan@jsanet.com.

Thank you very much for your assistance,

Stacey C. Jordan, Ph.D.
Project Director

encl. Project Site Map



K:\GIS\projects\County Parks & Rec\Sycamore cyn temp\cultural\mapdoc\RecSearchMap Cycamore.mxd KT (6-Feb-08)

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad., California: San Vicente Reservoir

Jones & Stokes

Sycamore Canyon Reserve
Project Location

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net

February 11, 2008

Stacey C. Jordan
Project Director
Jones & Stokes

Fax #: 858-578-0573
Number of pages: 3

Re: Proposed Sycamore Canyon Preserve, San Diego County.

Dear Ms. Jordan:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
February 11, 2008

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Harlan Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
PO Box 2250 Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903-2250
wmicklin@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315 - voice
(619) 445-9126 - fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 92001
(619) 445-0385

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Leroy J. Elliott, Chairperson
PO Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
(619) 766-4930
(619) 766-4957 Fax

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
H. Paul Cuero, Jr., Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Kumeyaay
Campo , CA 91906
chairgoff@aol.com
(619) 478-9046
(619) 478-5818 Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Danny Tucker, Chairperson
5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92021
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
619 445-2613
619 445-1927 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 742-5587
(619) 443-0681 FAX

Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
daguilar@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

Clint Linton
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 803-5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Sycamore Canyon Preserve; a project of the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program in the general area of San Vincente Reservoir; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
San Diego County
February 11, 2008

Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1302 Kumeyaay
Boulevard , CA 91905
(619) 925-0952 - cell
(619) 766-4930
(919) 766-4957

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Sycamore Canyon Preserve; a project of the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program in the general area of San Vincente Reservoir; San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

May 14, 2008

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Harlan Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
P.O. Box 2250
Alpine, CA 91903-2250

Re: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Pinto, Sr.:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a survey of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves. The Preserves are located near Poway, south of Scripps Poway Parkway, west of State Route 67 and east of Sycamore Canyon Road in central San Diego County, California, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources at this location.

Our firm, ICF Jones & Stokes, is conducting a cultural resources inventory for County of San Diego, in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In recent correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission, your name and address were provided as one of the Native American individuals/organizations--recognized by the Commission--who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We have enclosed a copy of this list for your records.

The project area is located in the canyons and hills approximately 2 miles west of the San Vicente Reservoir. On the U.S.G.S 7.5' San Vicente Reservoir Quadrangle, the Preserve is located in portions of Sections 22, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35 of Township 14 S, Range 1 W, and of Sections 2 and 3 of Township 15 S, Range 1 W. A map is provided as an enclosure to aid in the location of the project location.

Any information or concerns that you or the group may have regarding this or other heritage sites in the project area would be extremely beneficial to the on-going cultural resource inventory and assessment. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Theodore Cooley
Senior Archaeologist
ICF Jones & Stokes
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

May 14, 2008

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 92001

Re: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Christman:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a survey of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves. The Preserves are located near Poway, south of Scripps Poway Parkway, west of State Route 67 and east of Sycamore Canyon Road in central San Diego County, California, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources at this location.

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Sincerely,

Theodore Cooley
Senior Archaeologist
ICF Jones & Stokes
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

May 14, 2008

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Leroy J. Elliot, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Re: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Elliot:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a survey of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves. The Preserves are located near Poway, south of Scripps Poway Parkway, west of State Route 67 and east of Sycamore Canyon Road in central San Diego County, California, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources at this location.

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The project area is located in the canyons and hills approximately 2 miles west of the San Vicente Reservoir. On the U.S.G.S 7.5' San Vicente Reservoir Quadrangle, the Preserve is located in portions of Sections 22, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35 of Township 14 S, Range 1 W, and of Sections 2 and 3 of Township 15 S, Range 1 W. A map is provided as an enclosure to aid in the location of the project location.

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Sincerely,

Theodore Cooley
Senior Archaeologist
ICF Jones & Stokes
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

May 14, 2008

Campo Kumeyaay Nation
H. Paul Cuero, Jr., Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Re: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Cuero, Jr.:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a survey of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves. The Preserves are located near Poway, south of Scripps Poway Parkway, west of State Route 67 and east of Sycamore Canyon Road in central San Diego County, California, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources at this location.

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The project area is located in the canyons and hills approximately 2 miles west of the San Vicente Reservoir. On the U.S.G.S 7.5' San Vicente Reservoir Quadrangle, the Preserve is located in portions of Sections 22, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35 of Township 14 S, Range 1 W, and of Sections 2 and 3 of Township 15 S, Range 1 W. A map is provided as an enclosure to aid in the location of the project location.

Any information or concerns that you or the group may have regarding this or other heritage sites in the project area would be extremely beneficial to the on-going cultural resource inventory and assessment. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Theodore Cooley
Senior Archaeologist
ICF Jones & Stokes
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

May 14, 2008

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Daniel Tucker, Chairperson
5459 Sycuan Road
El Cajon, CA 92021

Re: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Tucker:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a survey of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves. The Preserves are located near Poway, south of Scripps Poway Parkway, west of State Route 67 and east of Sycamore Canyon Road in central San Diego County, California, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources at this location.

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9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

May 14, 2008

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Re: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Banegas:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a survey of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves. The Preserves are located near Poway, south of Scripps Poway Parkway, west of State Route 67 and east of Sycamore Canyon Road in central San Diego County, California, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources at this location.

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Theodore Cooley
Senior Archaeologist
ICF Jones & Stokes
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

May 14, 2008

Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903

Re: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Barrett:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a survey of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves. The Preserves are located near Poway, south of Scripps Poway Parkway, west of State Route 67 and east of Sycamore Canyon Road in central San Diego County, California, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources at this location.

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Theodore Cooley
Senior Archaeologist
ICF Jones & Stokes
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

May 14, 2008

Clint Linton,
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Re: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Linton:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a survey of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves. The Preserves are located near Poway, south of Scripps Poway Parkway, west of State Route 67 and east of Sycamore Canyon Road in central San Diego County, California, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources at this location.

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Theodore Cooley
Senior Archaeologist
ICF Jones & Stokes
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

May 14, 2008

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Nick Elliot, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Re: Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Elliot:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of a survey of the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Open Space Preserves. The Preserves are located near Poway, south of Scripps Poway Parkway, west of State Route 67 and east of Sycamore Canyon Road in central San Diego County, California, and to ask whether you have knowledge of cultural or heritage resources at this location.

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Theodore Cooley
Senior Archaeologist
ICF Jones & Stokes
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc.

MEMORANDUM TO RECORD

Re: Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves
9-22-08

Proposed Project

Red Tail Monitoring & Research provided Native American Monitoring services for pedestrian surveys of Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch County Parks/Preserves. The pre-survey site meeting took place on February 27, 2008 with Jones & Stokes, Red Tail and County Parks Staff. Survey began on May 19, 2008. Surveyed areas included all areas less than a 20% slope.

Red Tail Personnel and Monitoring Dates

Red Tail personnel included; Clint Linton, Mr. Steven Leash, and Mr. Gabe Kitchen Jr. Native Monitoring Survey dates were as follows:

Date of Monitoring	Monitor on Site
May 19, 2008	Gabe
May 20, 2008	Gabe
May 21, 2008	Clint
May 22, 2008	Steve
May 23, 2008	Steve
May 27, 2008	Steve
May 28, 2008	Steve
May 29, 2008	Steve
June 2, 2008	Steve
June 3, 2008	Steve
June 4, 2008	Gabe
June 5, 2008	Steve
June 6, 2008	Steve

Findings

Sycamore Canyon – The dominant site type on this preserve is bedrock milling associated with seasonal drainages. The bedrock of this area does not hold its integrity very well and some of the elements can be hard to identify. The dominant element type is milling slicks. This type of milling is associated with small seed processing that represents very short term seasonal occupation. Most of the milling sites represent Kumeyaay ancestors passing through. There is a large village to the north west of the project area excavated by Brain F. Smith & Associates in the mid 90's. It would be a feasible passage through Sycamore Canyon to reach the village.

Goodan Ranch Preserve – The Goodan Ranch Area is an ideal location for a habitation site. The complex of sites on Goodan should be recorded as one village site with many loci. The Goodan site complex extends slightly into the eastern portion of Sycamore Canyon Preserve. The Goodan site complex is similar to that found by Brian Smith in the 90's. There is a higher water concentration throughout the year and a larger pool of resources. Inhumations were found in the Smith excavation in the 90's and extreme caution should be used when/if excavating in the Goodan Preserve. Both Native and Archaeological Monitors should be present for any and all ground disturbing activities.

Recommendations

All sites on all parks/preserves should be avoided and protected. Development impacts should not affect the Kumeyaay sites that County Parks is charged with protecting. Trails should be aligned far enough away from sites so that pedestrian traffic will not be attracted to the site areas. Some sites contain diagnostic artifacts. Such artifacts are easily recognizable as Native and can disappear very easily. All diagnostic artifacts should be collected and curated at a local repository. Both Native Monitors and Archaeological field personnel should be present for site material collection.

Site Stewardship – The potential opening of all listed Parks and Preserves offers an opportunity to develop a site stewardship program. Native Monitors make ideal site stewards. We currently are starting a program with another Parks agency for site stewardship. Grant funding is available for such undertakings and a partnership between tribes and County could be created for this avenue. Site Stewards help ensure that trespassing outside of the alignment is limited, trash and other intrusive elements are also limited and site materials remain undisturbed.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

Clint Linton

Red Tail (760) 803-5694 P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070