ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
for the
HAGEY AND SYCAMORE SOUTH PROPERITES, ADDITIONS TO THE SYCAMORE CANYON AND GOODAN RANCH PRESERVES, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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Report Date:	July 2012
Report Title:	Archaeological Survey Report for the Hagey and Sycamore South Properties, Additions to the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California
Type of Study:	Phase I Archaeological Survey
New Sites:	SDI-20,691, P-37-032647, P-37-032648
Updated Sites:	SDI-12,837, SDI-12,821
USGS Quad:	San Vicente Reservoir 7.5-minute
Acreage:	263
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resource inventory for the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Hagey and Sycamore South Properties (Preserve Additions) which will be added to the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves (Preserves). The additions of the 113-acre Hagey Property and the 150-acre Sycamore South Properties to the 2,272.3-acre Preserves will result in a total of 2,535.3-acres of medium- to very high-value habitat within the South County Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) preserve system. DPR is currently managing the Preserves in accordance with an existing Resource Management Plan (RMP) including Area-Specific Management Directives (ASMDs). The County is proposing to revise the existing Preserves RMP to include the Preserve Additions properties baseline information and management directives.

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey to identify and map existing resources in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), and the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources procedures. The results of this inventory will assist the County in the management of cultural resources within the Preserve Additions and the Preserves as a whole. The present study, including both a detailed historical context for the Preserve Additions and a cultural resource inventory, will provide the County with a framework for the revision of the Preserves RMP and ASMDs. The management guidelines include measures to protect any cultural resource sites from activities that may disturb the sites.

This Phase I inventory included a cultural resource record search, literature reviews, archival research, Native American coordination, field survey, and resource documentation. There are two previously recorded cultural resources within the Hagey Property: SDI-12,839, a rock feature, and SDI-12,821, the Boulder Oaks Spur of the historic Foster Truck Trail. None of the previously recorded cultural resources within the Preserve Additions have been evaluated for significance under CEQA, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or local designations of significant cultural resources. Isolates are generally considered categorically not significant.

The field survey was conducted on April 12 and 13, 2012. Ground surface visibility during the survey was 25 percent or less on the ridge tops and 10 percent or less on the slopes and within the drainages, due to the presence of thick vegetation within the Preserve Additions. The current survey identified and recorded two new cultural resources within and one new cultural resource adjacent to the Preserve Additions, consisting of one historic archaeological site and two prehistoric isolates. The newly recorded cultural resources consist of SDI-20,691, a historic brick, rubble, and can scatter; P-37-032647, an isolated prehistoric metate fragment; and P-37-032648, an isolated prehistoric quartzite flake (located outside of the Preserve Additions).

During the field survey, the previously recorded cultural resource SDI-12,821, the historic Boulder Oaks Spur of the Foster Truck Trial, was re-located and found to be in the same condition as it had previously been recorded. Also, the previously recorded cultural resource

SDI-12,839, a rock feature, was re-located, and the site's size was found to be considerably smaller than previously mapped. SDI-12,839 is located immediately adjacent to but outside of the Preserve Additions.

The five cultural resources identified within or immediately adjacent to the Preserve Additions have not been evaluated for eligibility under CEQA, San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, or County of San Diego RPO. As the significance of these sites has not been determined through a program of significance testing, they are considered to be significant resources under CEQA, San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, and County of San Diego RPO.

Resource management recommendations are provided in the final section of this report. Avoidance and preservation of all cultural and historical resources within the Preserve Additions is strongly recommended. Recommendations are also provided for public education and interpretation of the cultural resources and for additional avenues for historical research.

Field notes and photographs are on file at ASM's office in Carlsbad. No artifacts were collected during this survey. DPR forms for each resource documented are provided as an appendix to this report, and will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

In 2010-2011, the County of San Diego DPR acquired the 150-acre Sycamore South properties and the 113-acre Hagey property for inclusion in the existing 2,272.3-acre Preserves in San Diego County, California. The Preserve Additions are located between the cities of Poway and Santee, off State Route 67 (Figure 1). The Preserve Additions are shown on the San Vicente Reservoir U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The Sycamore South Properties are located in Township 14 South, Range 1 West, Section 33, and in Township 15 South, Range 1 West, Section 4. The Hagey Property is located in Township 14 South, Range 1 West, Section 22 (Figures 2 and 3). The Hagey Property borders the previous extent of the Preserves along the northern boundary, and the Sycamore South Properties border the Preserves to the south.

Lands within the Preserve Additions are included in the South County MSCP preserve system. The Preserve Additions contain habitat ranging from medium to very high in value, as well as areas that have been marginally impacted by human activities. DPR proposes to manage the Preserve Additions in accordance with an RMP including ASMDs. The County is proposing to revise the existing Preserves RMP to include the Preserve Additions baseline information and management directives.

ASM conducted a survey of the Preserve Additions on April 12 and 13, 2012. This Phase I cultural resources survey was completed to identify and map existing resources in accordance with County of San Diego and CEQA procedures. This report includes management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources. These guidelines, which include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities, are intended to assist the County in its management goal.

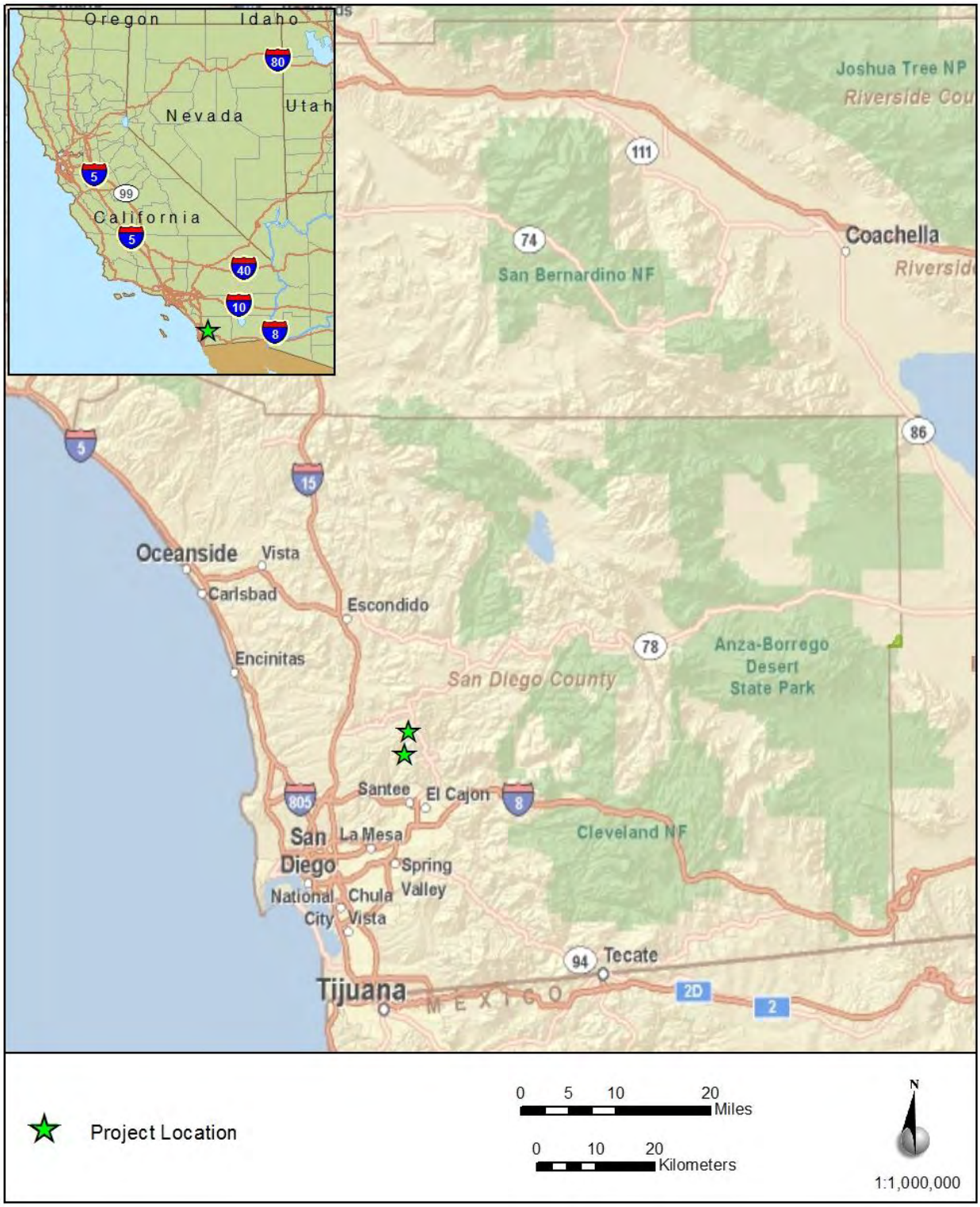

Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

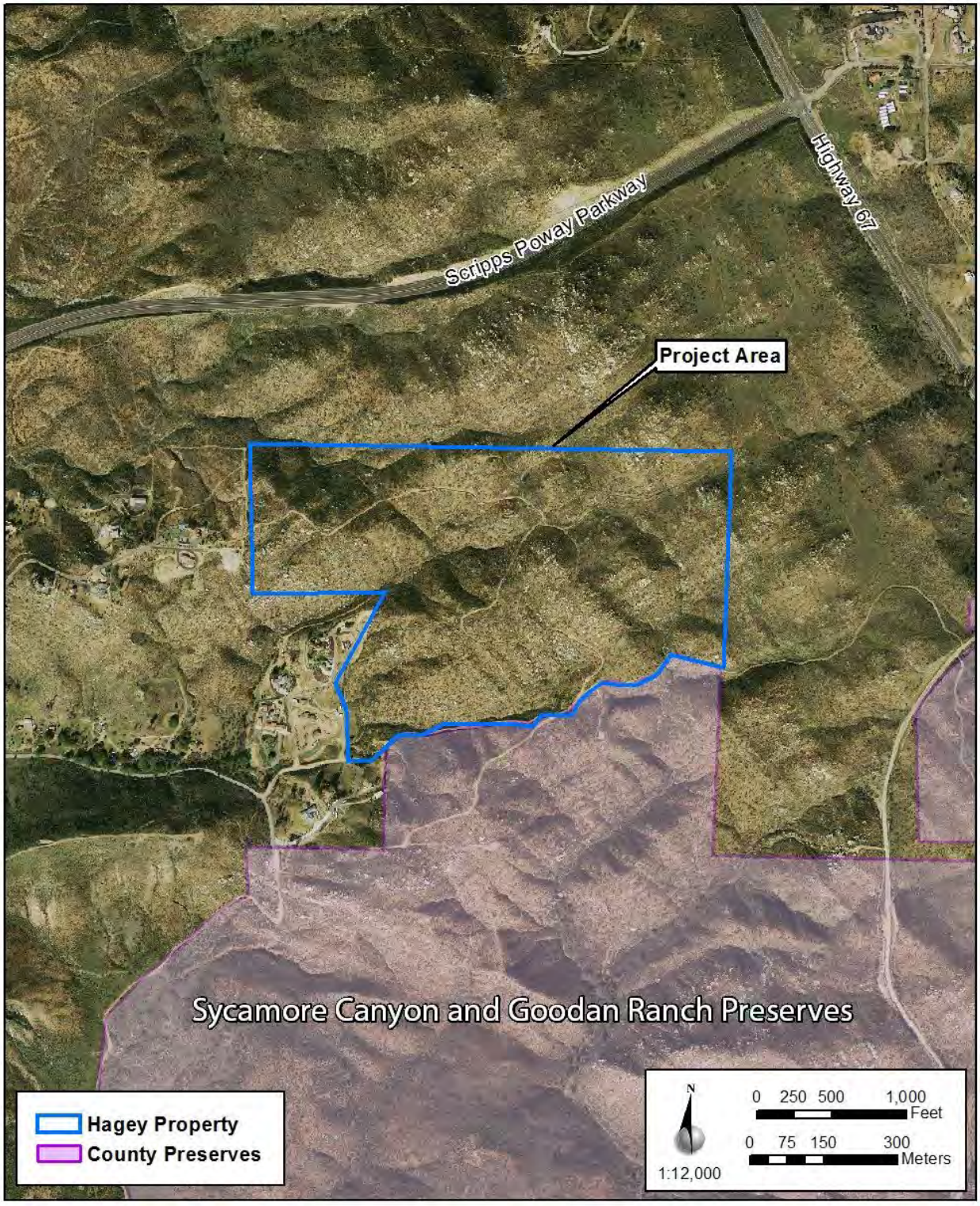

Figure 2a. Project location map, aerial photograph.

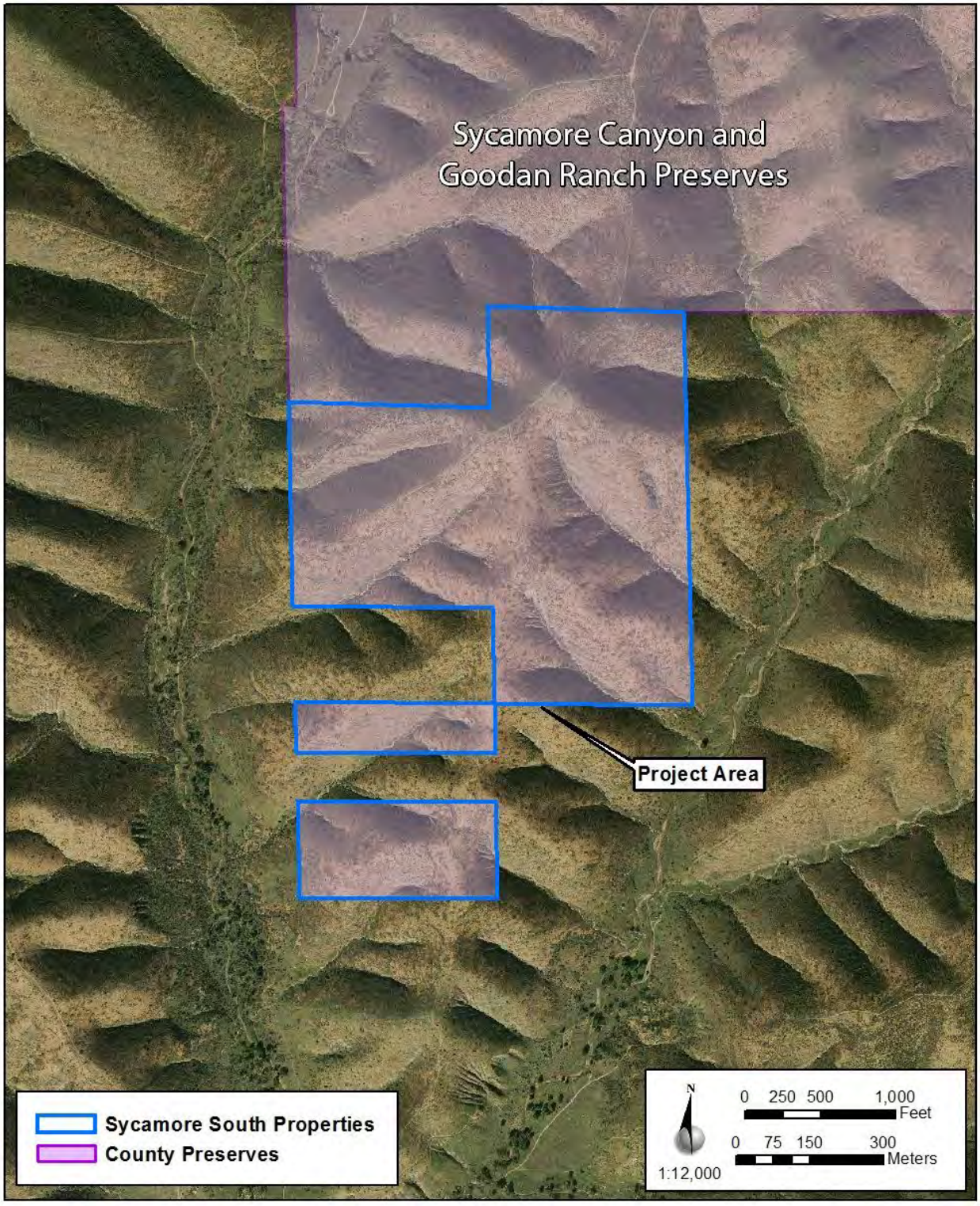

Figure 2b. Project location map, aerial photograph.

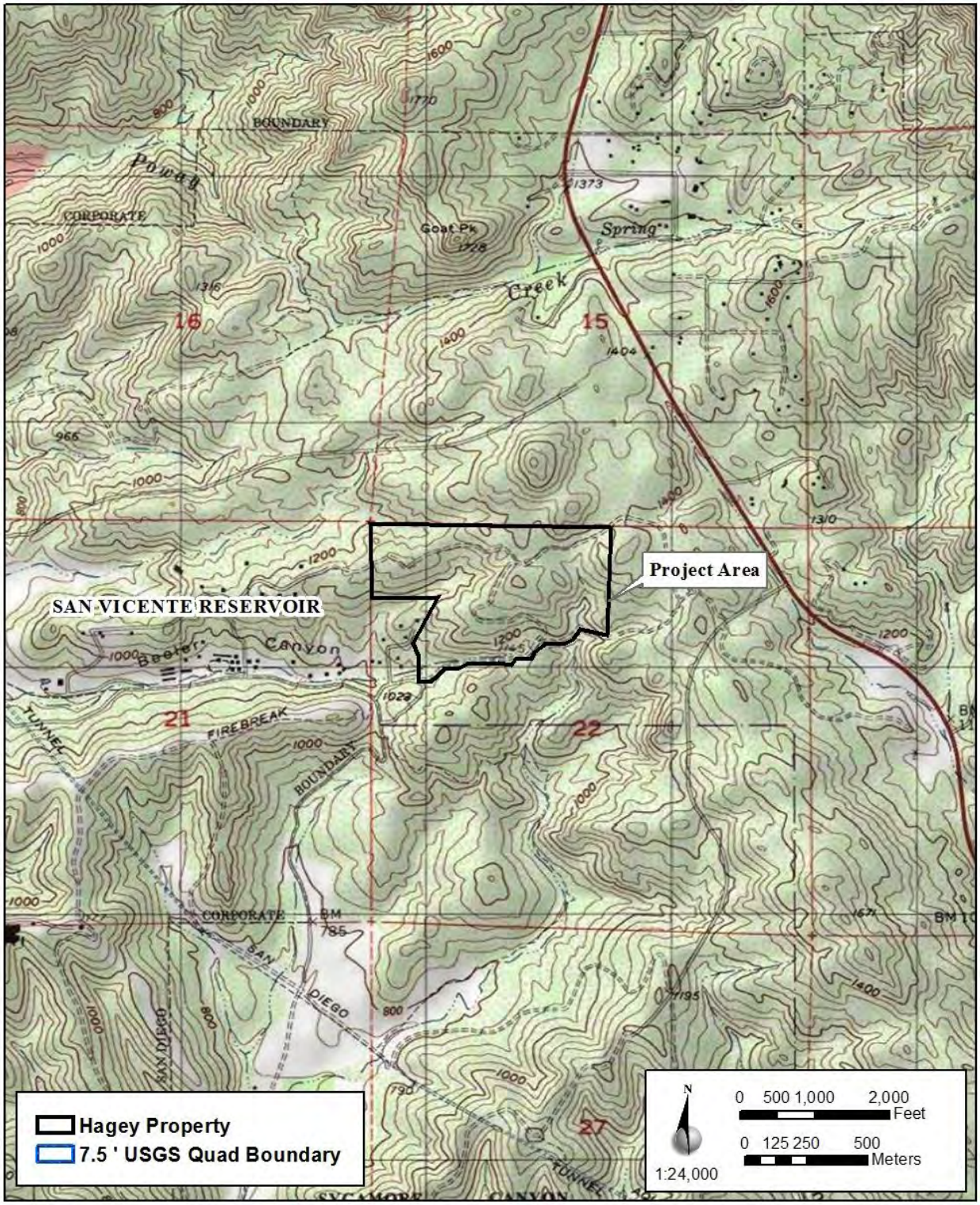

Figure 3a. Project location, 7.5′ USGS topographical map.

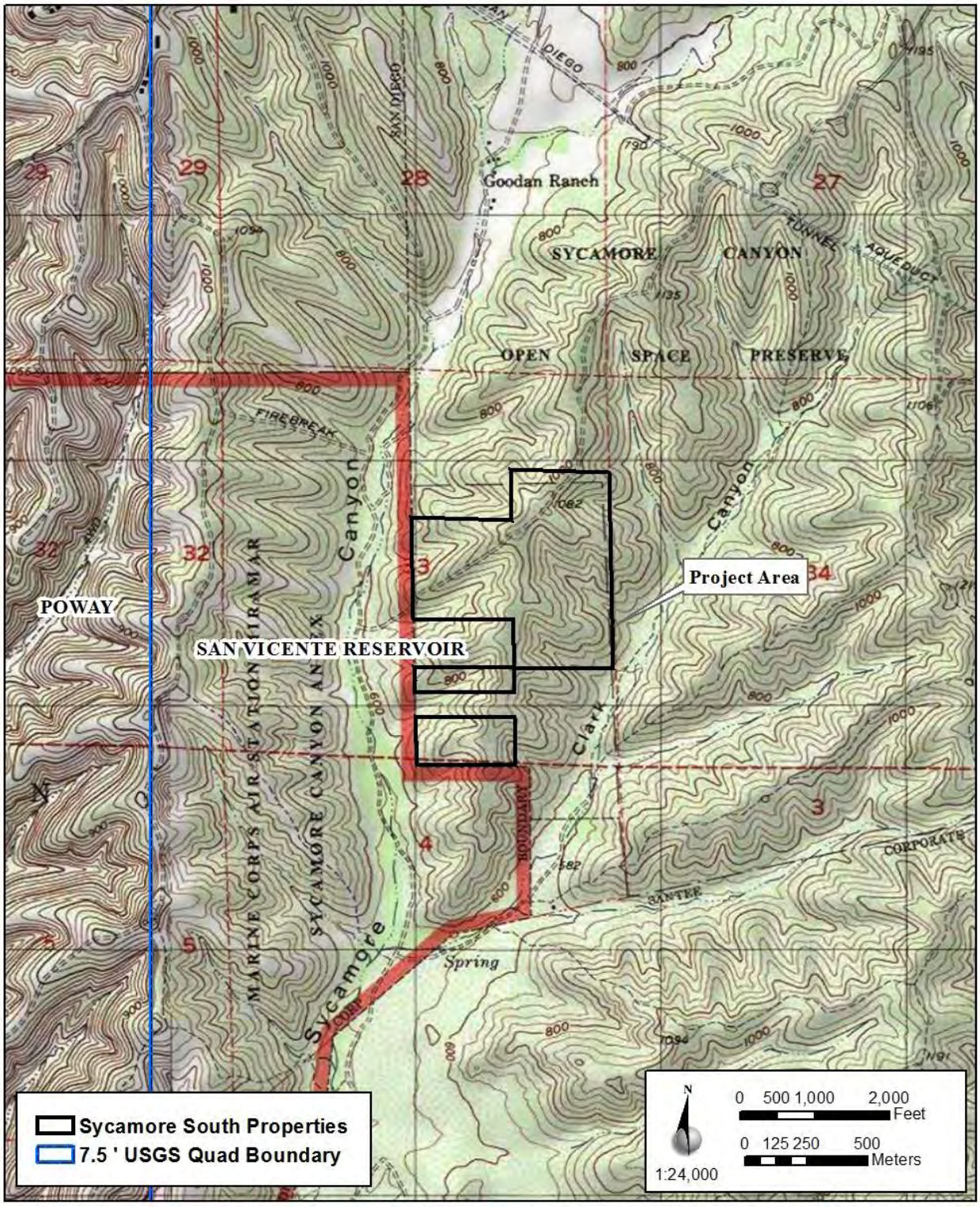

Figure 3b. Project location, 7.5′ USGS topographical map.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Existing Conditions

The Preserve Additions contain a rich natural and cultural environment. The existing environmental and cultural settings are described below.

Both the Hagey Property and the Sycamore South Properties border the current extent of the Preserves. Both of the Preserve Additions contain minimal modern disturbance (Figure 4), mostly in the form of dirt trails, trail markers, fence lines, graffiti, and a small quantity of modern trash. Two modern rock cairns marking the intersections of dirt trails are present within the Sycamore South Properties. Graffiti on granitic bedrock outcrops and modern trash are present along the western edge of the Hagey Property.

Figure 4. Modern disturbance within the Hagey Property.

2.1.1 Geography

The 263-acre Preserve Additions are located in the lower chaparral and coastal sage scrub biotic zone in the Peninsular Ranges of southern California. Elevations in the Preserve Additions range from approximately 1,044 to 1,406 ft. above sea level in the Hagey Property and from 643 to 1,082 ft. above sea level in the Sycamore South Properties. The Hagey Property is located on a gradual south-facing slope, northwest of Sycamore Canyon and east of Beeler Canyon. Thirty-five acres within the Hagey Property have a slope of 20 percent or less, while 78 acres have a slope of greater than 20 percent (Figure 5a). The Sycamore South Properties are located on the steep and hilly eastern edge of Sycamore Canyon. Only 24 acres within the Sycamore South Properties have a slope of 20 percent or less, while 126 acres have a slope of greater than 20 percent (Figure 5b).

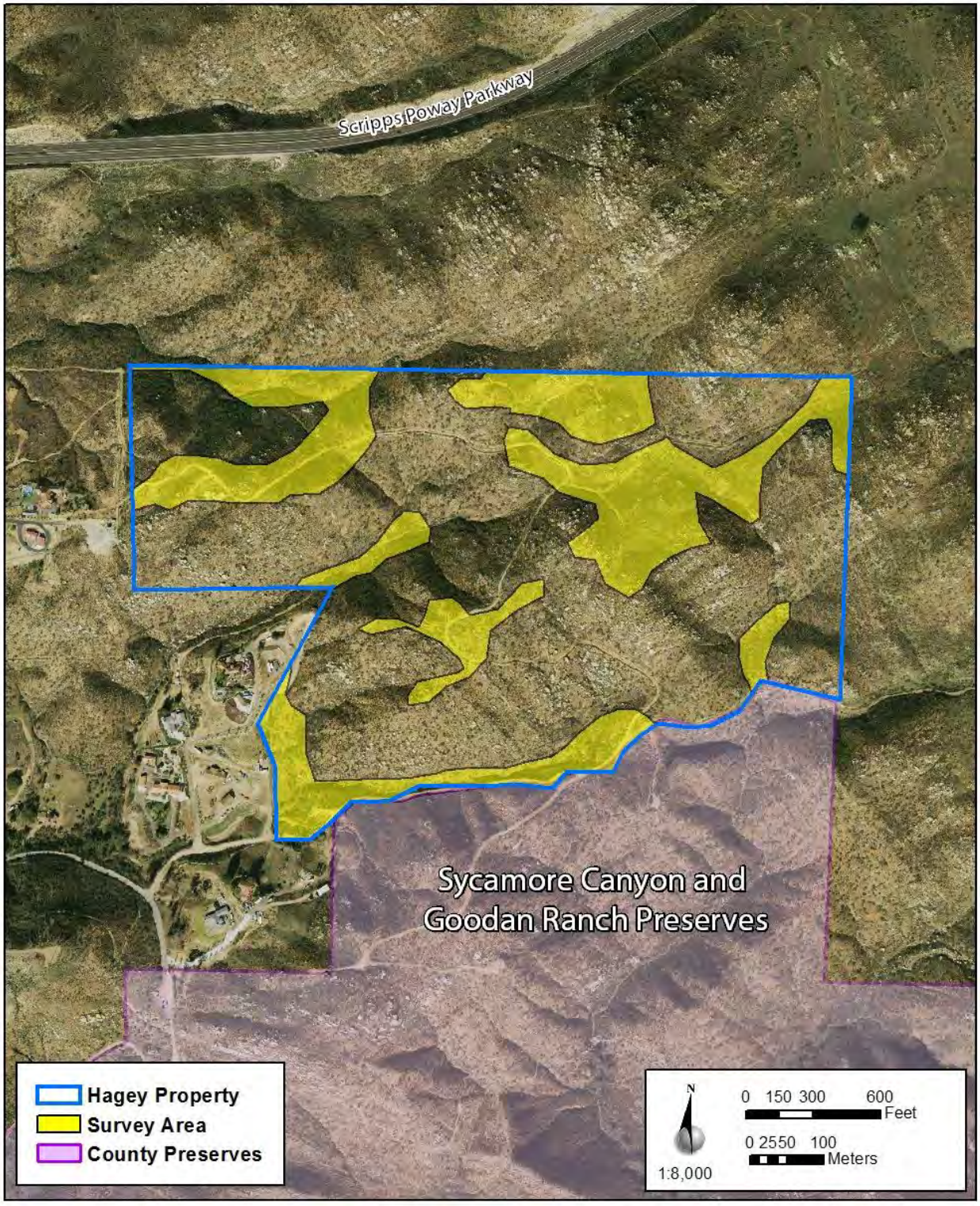

Figure 5a. Project parcels showing the areas surveyed with a 20 percent or less than slope.

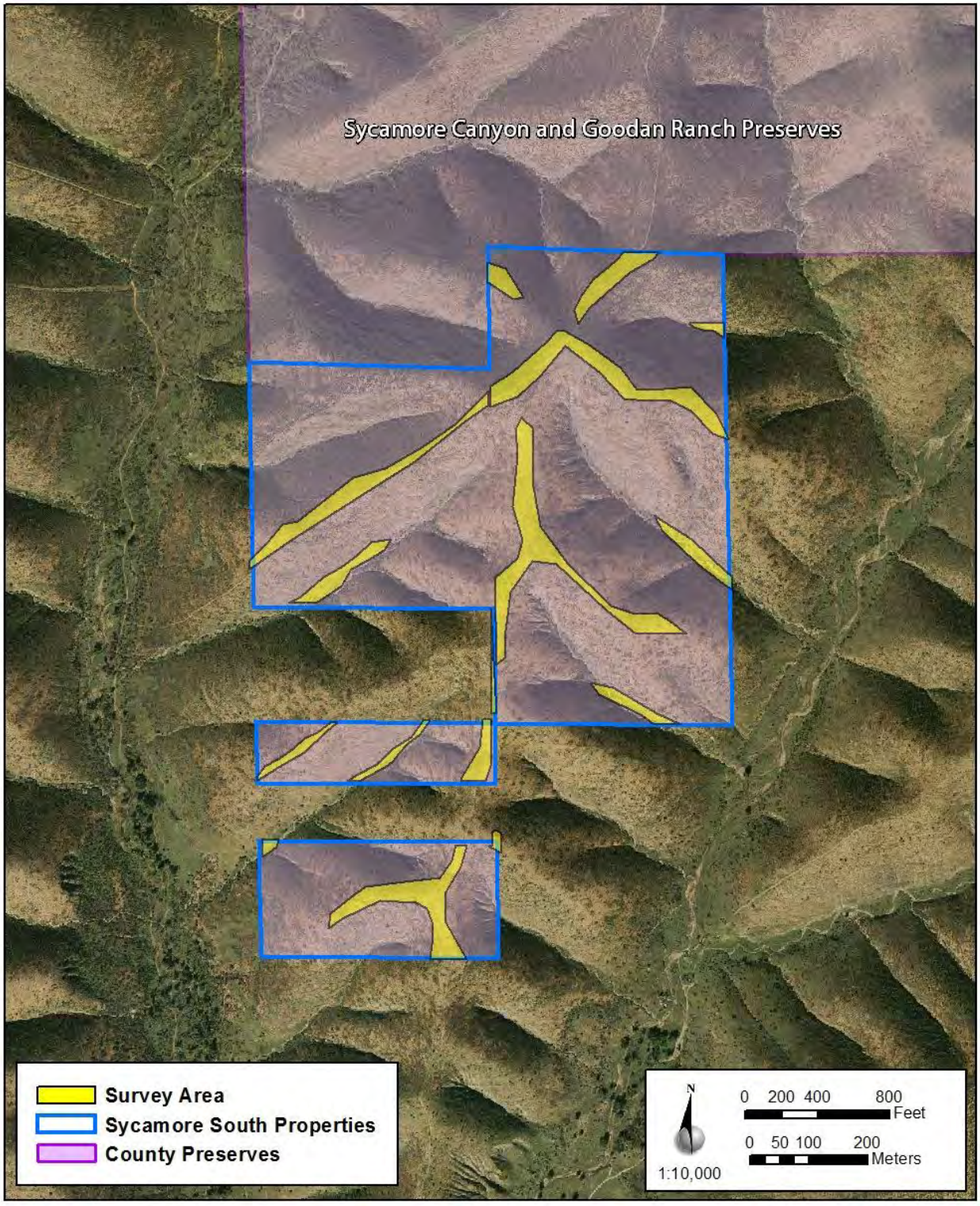

Figure 5b. Project parcels showing the areas surveyed with a 20 percent or less than slope.

The Preserve Additions are located west of Highway 67 and south of Scripps Poway Parkway, between the cities of Poway and Santee, and approximately 2.6 mi. west of San Vicente Reservoir. The Hagey Property is located directly north of the Preserves and is accessed via Calle De Rob. The Sycamore South Properties are located directly south and west of the Preserves along the ridgelines east of Sycamore Canyon and west of Clark Canyon and east of the decommissioned Camp Elliott Naval Reservation. The Hagey Property encompasses all of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 324-040-25, 324-040-26, 324-040-27, 324-040-28, 324-040-31, and 324-040-32. The Sycamore South Properties encompass all of APNs 325-060-04, 325-060-05, 325-060-06, 325-060-07, 325-060-10, 325-060-11, 325-060-12, 325-060-17, 325-060-18, 325-060-19, 325-060-20, 325-060-21, 325-060-22, 325-060-23, and 325-060-24. Several trails and unnamed drainages run through the Preserve Additions. The majority of the Preserve Additions burned during the 2003 Cedar Fire (SanGis 2008).

2.1.2 Geology and Soils

Geologically, the Preserve Additions are located within the Southern California Batholith and the western zone of the Peninsular Ranges. Mesozoic (245-65 million years ago [MYA]) granitic and gabbroic rock and Tertiary (65 MYA to 1.8 MYA) sedimentary deposits are also present within the Preserve Additions. More specifically, the Hagey Property consists of Cretaceous tonalite, including some medium-grained, generally dark-colored and severely weathered, granodiorite and quartz diorite. The Sycamore South Properties consists of the middle Eocene deposits of Pomerado Conglomerate, present along the ridge tops, and Stadium Conglomerate, present along the slopes and drainages (Tan et al., 2002).

Soils within the Hagey Property consist of 20 percent Friant rocky fine sand loam (9 to 30 percent slopes) and 80 percent Friant rocky fine sand loam (30 to 70 percent slopes). Soils within the Sycamore South Properties consist solely of Redding cobbly loam, dissected (15 to 50 percent slopes) (U.S. Department of Agriculture n.d).

2.1.3 Biology

Within the Hagey Property, the coastal sage scrub, Diegan coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral, and chamise chaparral vegetation communities are present. Within the Sycamore South Properties, the primary vegetation communities consist of Diegan coastal sage scrub, chamise chaparral, and southern mixed chaparral. Native plants that were observed during the Phase I survey include laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), warty ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), sage (*Salvia munzii*), candlestick yucca (*Yucca whipplei*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilulari*), hollyleaf cherry (*Prunus illicifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and non-native grasses. Oak and sycamore trees were observed in the vicinity, especially within Sycamore Canyon. The vegetation throughout the majority of the Preserve Additions was very thick and limited the ground surface visibility to 25 percent or less on the ridge tops (Figure 6) and 10 percent or less on the slopes and within the drainages (Figure 7).

Animals that were observed during the survey included coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*), rabbit, deer, hawks, and common ravens (*Corvus corax*).

Figure 6. A view of the vegetation along the slopes within the Preserve Additions.

Figure 7. A view of the vegetation along the ridgetops within the Preserve Additions.

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Archaeological investigations in San Diego County and elsewhere in southern California have documented a diverse range of prehistoric human occupations, extending from the terminal Pleistocene down to the time of European contact (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Erlandson and Glassow 1997; Erlandson and Jones 2002; Jones 1992; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Different regional chronologies, often with overlapping and inconsistent terminologies, have been used in coastal southern California. Three general periods can conveniently be distinguished: Pleistocene/Early Holocene, Middle Holocene, and Late Holocene. These periods are characterized by changing patterns in material culture that are thought to represent distinct regional trends in the economic and social organization of prehistoric groups.

2.2.2 Early Prehistoric Period Complexes

The antiquity of human occupation in the New World has been the subject of considerable debate over the last few decades. The most widely accepted model at present is that humans first entered the western hemisphere between 13,000 and 10,000 B.C. Much earlier dates have also been proposed (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980). However, the amino acid racemization technique that was used to date some of the early sites has been discredited by more recent AMS radiocarbon dating of early human remains along the California coast (Taylor et al. 1985). Despite intense interest and a long history of research, no widely accepted evidence of very early human occupation in the San Diego region has emerged.

The generally accepted archaeological record begins with the Clovis pattern, a widespread phenomena in North America. Noted for its distinctive tool kit characterized by fluted projectile points, Clovis occupation dates to the end of the Pleistocene, around 11,500 B.C. (Meltzer 1993). Although no substantial Clovis sites are documented in the region, occasional isolated fluted points have been recovered (e.g., Kline and Kline 2007; Rondeau et al. 2007).

2.2.3 Archaic Period Complexes

Early Holocene Period

The Early Holocene period in San Diego County extends from approximately 10,000 to 6,000 B.C. (Byrd and Raab 2007; Moratto 1984; Warren et al. 2008). A variety of terms have been proposed for Early Holocene assemblages in the southern California region. Malcolm J. Rogers, the first to temporally order the archaeological assemblages of the region, introduced but later discarded the terms Scraper-Makers, Malpais, and Playa to label early lithic industries of the region (Warren 1967). Rogers (1939, 1945, 1966) subsequently coined the term San Dieguito to refer to the earliest artifact assemblages in San Diego County. San Dieguito assemblages are composed almost entirely of flaked stone tools, including scrapers, choppers, and large projectile points (Warren 1987; Warren et al. 2008). The absence or near-absence of milling tools in San Dieguito assemblages was often viewed as a major difference between the Early Holocene economy and the lifeways which characterized the subsequent Middle Holocene period.

The San Dieguito adaptation occurred during a period of somewhat cooler and moister climate than exists at present. The range of economic adaptations attributed to San Dieguito and the interpretation of the San Dieguito complex as a big game hunting tradition were based primarily on materials from the C. W. Harris Site (Ezell 1983, 1987; Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961). Some coastal assemblages now appear to have been contemporaneous or nearly contemporaneous with San Dieguito assemblages but closely resemble typical Middle Holocene assemblages. Some critics have hypothesized that the differences between San Dieguito and other Early Holocene assemblages may reflect functional differences between particular sites rather than either changes through time or contrasts between contemporaneous cultures (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987; cf. Warren et al. 2008).

Middle Holocene Period

The Middle Holocene spanned the period between about 6000 and 2000 B.C. (Gallegos 1992; Moratto 1984; Rogers 1966; Warren et al. 2008). A distinction is often made between coastal shell midden sites (La Jolla complex) and inland non-shell midden sites (Pauma complex), particularly in northern San Diego County. The shell middens are generally characterized by flaked cobble tools, basin metates, manos, occasional discoidals, and flexed burials. Several temporal phases have sometimes been distinguished within the Archaic period (Warren et al. 2008).

Initial exploitation of the San Diego area littoral zone is generally considered to have entailed sizable semisedentary populations focused around resource-rich bays and estuaries (Crabtree et al. 1963; Gallegos 1992; Shumway et al. 1961; Warren 1964, 1968; Warren and Pavesic 1963; Warren et al. 1961). Shellfish were apparently a dietary staple. Plant resources (including nuts and grasses) were an important dietary component, while hunting and fishing were less important. This adaptive strategy remained largely unchanged for several thousand years. According to Warren and his associates (1961:25), "the La Jolla Complex reached its population and cultural climax between 7,000 and 4,000 years ago when there was a plentiful supply of shellfish in the lagoons along the coast." Major changes in human adaptations occurred after 2000 B.C., when estuary silting is thought to have become so extensive as to cause a decline in associated shellfish populations. A major depopulation of the coastal zone has been postulated, with settlements shifting inland to river valleys, intensifying the exploitation of terrestrial small game and plant resources, including a strong focus on acorns (Christenson 1992; Crabtree et al. 1963; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1992; Masters and Gallegos 1997; Rogers 1929:467; Warren 1964, 1968; Warren and Pavesic 1963; Warren et al. 1961). The coast was abandoned or only seasonally occupied, but with a possible revival in coastal occupation after A.D. 400-800. An exception to this scenario was the San Diego Bay and Mission Bay area (e.g., Warren 1964, 1968), more recently extended to include the Peñasquitos Lagoon/Sorrento Valley area (Gallegos 1992).

Although refinements have been made on the basis of new excavations (Gallegos 1987, 1992; Gallegos and Kyle 1988; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2008), the broad perception of the region's coastal adaptations has remained largely unchanged (see the discussion in Byrd 1998). Most interpretations of the timing of estuary silting, decreased productivity at specific localities, and related effects on human settlement were based on inferences derived from excavated shell midden sites (Masters and Gallegos 1997; Miller 1966; Warren et al. 1961) and not from

independent paleoenvironmental data (see the critiques in Bull 1987; Carrico 1976). Alternative interpretations regarding the nature of coastal Middle Holocene adaptations have been presented, generally suggesting that particular estuaries were open for considerable periods of time after 2000 B.C., that some coastal human populations migrated southward rather than eastward as coastal lagoons silted in, and that populations continued to flourish along the northern San Diego County coast during the late Holocene (Bull 1981; Byrd 1998; Hubbs et al. 1962; Shumway et al. 1961:116-117, 124; Smith and Moriarty 1985).

Inland Middle Holocene sites have been less extensively studied, although D. L. True and his associates established an important foundation for such studies (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982; True and Pankey 1985; Warren et al. 1961). The Pauma complex had its geographical focus on the upper San Luis Rey River, with extensions to the Valley Center area, middle San Luis Rey River, upper Santa Margarita River, and Escondido-San Marcos area. Pauma complex characteristics suggested by True included (1) a high frequency of shaped manos, (2) the presence of finely worked small domed scrapers, (3) the presence of knives and points, (4) the presence of discoidals and cogged stones, (5) a predominance of grinding tools over flaked tools, (6) a predominance of deep basin metates over slab metates, (7) a predominance of cobble hammers over core hammers, (8) a low frequency of cobble tools, (9) a scarcity of cobble choppers and cobble scrapers, (10) a predominance of volcanic rock over quartzite as a source material for flaked lithics, and (11) an extreme scarcity of obsidian. The coastal La Jolla and inland Pauma complexes have been variously interpreted as separate, contemporaneous sociocultural units and as seasonal/functional manifestations of a single society and culture.

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric Complexes

Late Holocene Period

The Late Holocene period is considered to have begun sometime around 2000 B.C., but many of its most distinctive traits only arose after about A.D. 500 (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1945; Warren et al. 2008). Local regional cultural complexes have been distinguished between the northern (San Luis Rey) and southern (Yuman or Cuyamaca) complexes. This period was characterized by the appearance of small, pressure-flaked arrow points (Cottonwood triangular, Desert side-notched, and Dos Cabezas serrated forms) indicative of a bow-and-arrow technology, the appearance of ceramics, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremations, extensive use of the mortar and pestle, and an emphasis on collecting and processing inland plant foods, especially acorns (Christenson 1990; McDonald and Eighmey 2008; Meighan 1954; Rogers 1945; True 1966; Warren 1964, 1968). The precise timing of the introduction of the various new technologies and cultural practices is still uncertain (Griset 1996; McDonald and Eighmey 2008).

Explanations for the origin of innovations associated with the Late Prehistoric period have varied. A. L. Kroeber (1925:578) speculated that Shoshonean (i.e., Takic) speakers migrated from the deserts to the southern coast of California at least 1,000-1,500 years ago (but on varied interpretations of the region's linguistic prehistory, see Golla 2007; Laylander 2010; Sutton 2009). Some archaeologists have embraced this hypothesis and correlated it with the origins of the Late Holocene archaeological complexes (Meighan 1954; Warren 1968). Rogers (1929) initially discussed the Luiseño and Kumeyaay under the rubric of the Mission Indians, and

distinguished them from earlier shell-midden and scraper-maker cultures. He proposed that the Kumeyaay had appeared as the result of earlier migration of Yumans from the coast to the Colorado River (perhaps as the result of an influx of Takic speakers into northern San Diego County), that Yumans had adapted to their new riverine setting and adopted traits from adjacent populations in the Southwest, and that they had subsequently moved back to the coast during the Late Prehistoric period. Subsequently, scholars have proposed several cultural processes to explain Late Holocene cultural developments, including an occupational hiatus (Wallace 1955), cultural continuity with the addition of new traits (True 1966, 1970; Warren 1964, 1968), and population replacement (Bull 1987).

The fully developed Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County (A.D. 1000-1700) is characterized by sites with small pressure-flaked projectile points, cremation burials, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection, processing, and storage, especially of acorns. Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major waterways, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and pinyon nuts, resulting in milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins. Several coastal or near-coastal village sites were occupied, and maritime resources continued to contribute to the native diet and lifeways.

Although the Yuman populations exploited the same ecological zones as the La Jolla, each relied on slightly different subsistence-settlement modes. However, in both economies, gathered seed foods were important. Finally, food storage technology enhanced by baskets and/or ceramic vessels could have provided a means to acquire a food surplus.

2.2.5 Historic Period

Although the earliest historical exploration of the San Diego area can be traced to 1542 with the arrival of the first Europeans, particularly the exploration of San Miguel Bay (i.e., San Diego Bay) by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, the widely accepted start of the historical period is 1769 with the founding of the joint Mission San Diego de Alcalá and a royal presidio. The Hispanic period in California's history includes the Spanish Colonial (1769-1821) and Mexican Republic (1821-1846) periods. This era witnessed the transition from a society dominated by religious and military institutions consisting of missions and presidios to a civilian population residing on large ranchos or in pueblos (Chapman 1925). The subsequent American period (1846 to present) witnessed the development of San Diego County in various ways. This time period includes the rather rapid dominance over Californio culture by Anglo-Victorian (Yankee) culture and the rise of urban centers and rural communities.

2.2.6 Spanish Period

Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo first discovered California in 1542, claiming it for the King of Spain. More than two centuries later, Christian missionaries and soldiers arrived both by sea and overland from Baja California and founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769, the first of 21 Spanish and Mexican missions (1769-1823). Charged with converting pagan Indians to Christianity, the mission system and its soldiers would protect Spain's interest in California. Soldiers protected the mission from Presidio Hill, and the Franciscans first served the new mission by overseeing its operations and assumed control over the land as trustees for the Native

Americans. The mission system operated under the expectation that once the Native Americans had been Christianized and "civilized," the land would become a pueblo. In 1774, the presidio became a royal presidio, and the mission was relocated 10 km up the San Diego River. Some Native Americans had already been baptized, but others revolted in 1775 by burning the mission and killing a friar. The attack did not prompt any long-term changes to the mission system, but it heightened insecurities.

Life on mission lands focused on the pursuits of cultivation and livestock raising. El Camino Real linked the otherwise isolated missions in Alta and Baja California, and the route between Yuma and San Diego through Mountain Springs grade and Warner Springs made San Diego more accessible, even if it crossed over difficult terrain. The San Diego Presidio grew slowly, and the earliest efforts at the mission and the presidio translated into successful cultivation even with water shortages and soil problems. At the mission, work days consisted of seven hours of work with two-hour prayer sessions. Along with friars and Native Americans, Mexican carpenters and blacksmiths also worked at the mission. Despite the difficulties and distance, Spanish colonists still voyaged to the new land. The first group of colonists arrived in San Diego in 1774. San Diego remained a small frontier colony. During this period, trade ships from the Canton, China route docked in San Diego, introducing American-made goods from the New England region to the relatively isolated frontier. Before the end of the Spanish era, a dam and aqueduct had been constructed, providing a regular supply of water for the orchards and fields of Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Engstrand 2005:50-54; Pourade 1960; Warren and Roske 1981).

2.2.7 Mexican Period

After a long struggle in Mexico, the Mexican War of Independence ended in 1821, severing the Spanish hold on the Californias. The San Diego area began transitioning from a religious and military outpost to a town. The mission movement was dwindling as 17 of the oldest missions no longer had resident priests and the native population had drastically declined from the impact of Spanish occupation (Engstand 2005:56-57; MacPhail 1971; Mills 1968; Padilla-Corona 1997; Pourade 1960; Robinson 1948:23-72).

Land grants or ranchos largely characterized the Mexican period (1821-1846). Although some land had been granted to Native Americans, most of the land went to military men or merchants. A majority of ranchos were demarcated after secularization of mission land beginning in 1833, which prompted a rush for land grants. Land granted to Mexicans in California between 1833 and 1846 amounted to 500 ranchos, primarily granted near the coast from San Francisco to San Diego. Hand-drawn maps or *diseños* indicated the often-vague boundaries of the grants where dons and doñas constructed adobe houses on their vast lands, cultivating the land and grazing cattle, often with the aid of vaqueros. Mexican Governor Pío Pico granted a great number of those ranchos, quickly carving up Alta California to ensure Mexican land titles survived a U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) (Christenson and Sweet 2008:7; Engstrand 2005:64-66; Robinson 1948:23-72). The Preserve Additions lie outside of the Hispanic-era land grants.

2.2.8 American Period

After the Mexican-American War, land ownership in California became hotly contentious despite protection under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo of February 1848. Proof of rancho land ownership with the new government often meant years of effort to obtain a federal patent, and many rancheros had difficulty maneuvering through the process. Capitalizing on the uncertainty of those transitional years, Anglo settlers increasingly squatted on land that belonged to Californios and began challenging the validity of Spanish-Mexican claims through the Board of Land Commissioners (1851) (Garcia 1975:15-16, 22-24). Meanwhile, William Heath Davis' 1850 experiment to restart San Diego as a coastal New Town failed after a short period of time. Alonzo E. Horton's second attempt at New Town in 1867 became the successful foundation for present-day downtown San Diego (MacPhail 1971; Mills 1968; Padilla-Corona 1997). An influx of Anglo squatters outside of New Town and new government taxes severely hindered Californio rancho owners, and by 1860, most did not retain their original land holdings. Unimproved farmland and substantial, but often unconfirmed, ranchos characterized the largely uninhabited San Diego County (Garcia 1975:15-16, 22-24).

The confirmation of rancho's boundaries in the late 1860s and early 1870s drew additional settlers as land became officially conveyable. Under the Homestead Act of 1862 settlers could claim up to 160 acres of public land for the cost of a filing fee of $10, on condition that the land was occupied for at least five years and that certain improvements were made (Robinson 1979:168). A preemption claim could also be issued to settlers on unappropriated public land as a result of the Pre-emption Act of 1841, whereby a settler could occupy land and make improvements before filing a Declaration of Intent with the General Land Office (GLO) (Robinson 1979:167). This allowed the settler to later buy the land at a minimal price without competition. However, this act was repealed in 1891 as a result of abuses and fraudulent entries. The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed for those with preemption claims on land to also make homestead claims for up to 160 acres.

Small farming communities were quickly established throughout San Diego County, and a completed transcontinental railroad in November 1885 helped to initiate an unprecedented real estate boom for New Town that spilled over the county. Settlers poured into San Diego, lured by real estate promotions offering a salubrious climate, cheap land, and the potential to realize great profits in agriculture and real estate. Speculators formed land companies and subdivided town sites throughout the county, and settlers took up homestead claims on government land for both speculation and permanent settlement (Pourade 1964:167-191).

The first two decades of the twentieth century brought continuity and change to San Diego, with a continued U.S. Navy and Army presence, and the trend of populating the burgeoning New Town continued (Heilbron 1936:370, 431; U.S. Census Bureau 1920:82). Automobiles became increasingly popular as they became affordable, prompting San Diego County to grade roads to open up the backcountry (Etulain and Malone 1989:40; Kyvig 2004:27). Glenn H. Curtiss flew the first seaplane from North Island in 1911, initiating a growing interest in aviation technologies in San Diego that would later be heightened by Charles Lindbergh's historic flight on the Spirit of St. Louis from Rockwell Field in San Diego to St. Louis, Missouri in 1927. Balboa Park and the San Diego Zoo remained after the Panama-California Exposition in 1915, leaving San

Diegans with city-defining legacies. In 1917, the U.S. Army established Camp Kearney as part of the nationwide defense campaign for World War I (Engstrand 2005).

While ranching and farming had long been important livelihoods in San Diego County, agriculture increasingly became an important economy. Beekeeping, an agricultural specialty, had long been a part of San Diego's economy, first introduced to southern California in 1869. Sage honey became an important export industry, with shipments sent to eastern and foreign destinations from small or large apiaries located across the county, especially in the backcountry areas of Campo, Poway, Morena, Julian, Potrero, Ramona, Jamul, Flinn Valley, Rainbow Valley, Alpine, Wynola, Sycamore Canyon, and Lakeside (Heilbron 1936:232-234). San Diego agricultural crops centered on avocado and other subtropical fruits primarily grown in more coastal areas and in Escondido. Winter vegetables were primarily grown in the southern part of the county, from La Mesa to Flinn Springs and Chula Vista. San Diegans began producing their own chicken eggs between 1908 and 1912, until demand could no longer be met by local supply. Large producers during the heyday of chicken production (1908-1935) were in Lemon Grove, La Mesa Heights, Spring Valley, Sunnyside, Chula Vista, El Cajon, Lakeside, Escondido, and Ramona (Heilbron 1936; LeMenager 1989:207).

Flourishing agricultural communities existed across the county with federal and state water development projects, harbor improvements, and high levels of construction curbing some of the effects of the Great Depression. Construction projects for the Navy and Army helped sustain the area. Social changes such as the construction of San Diego State College (1931), transition from coal-derived gas to natural gas, and the planning and hosting of the World's Fair (1935) also aided in sustaining the San Diego area (Engstrand 2005:147-155). A significant economic impact during the 1929 financial crisis was Reuben H. Fleet's decision to move Consolidated Aircraft from Buffalo, New York to San Diego, a more suitable climate for testing planes. The company brought 800 employees and $9 million in orders (Consolidated Aircraft 2004; Engstrand 2005:151).

A bond measure approving the construction of San Vicente Dam and distribution system was passed by voters in 1940. Construction of San Vicente Dam was completed in 1943. The San Vicente Dam and Reservoir, just 2.5 mi. east of the Preserve Additions, provided much needed water storage for the rapidly growing San Diego population (California Department of Water Resources 2010; Love 1938).

San Diego County's greatest numerical growth period in the first half of the twentieth century was between 1940 and 1950 when the county grew to 556,808 inhabitants (U.S. Census Bureau 1940, 1950). It is also a period characterized by more people moving to rural areas instead of the city, as the rural population increase by 170.8 percent (U.S. Census Bureau 1950:5-12, 5-16, 5-21). At more than half a million people, San Diego had become a metropolis with attractive rural areas transitioning into new suburban communities.

Infrastructure improvements to both roadways and railroads in San Diego County became necessary to accommodate new residents, again primarily near defense centers (Oceanside Daily Blade-Tribune, 25 February 1941:1, 20 August 1941:1). In 1956, President Eisenhower authorized an interstate highway system with the Federal-Aid Highway Act, an act that further

interconnected multiple state routes for increased interstate traffic flow. According to Iris Engstrand (2005:165), "the automobile affected almost every major decision regarding the direction taken by San Diego planners during the post-World War II decades." A new trend of constructing retail stores outside the city center provided suburban enclaves as more houses filled in the outskirts of the city (Engstrand 2005:165-166). By 1960, 1,033,011 people lived in the county, and between 1950 and 1970, bedroom communities such as El Cajon, Escondido, Chula Vista, and Oceanside experienced a tremendous growth rate (between 214 and 833 percent) (Engstrand 2005:166; U.S. Census Bureau 1960).

2.2.9 Historic Overview of the Preserve Additions

The Preserve Additions were part of an early community known as Stowe that developed in the 1880s and was on the decline by the early 1900s. Although land in the Hagey Preserve Addition was homesteaded during that period, land in the Sycamore South Preserve Additions was not. A regional trail, the Stowe Trail, provided access to Poway from Santee, and the Foster Truck Trail connected the Stowe community with Ramona and Foster as early as the 1870s. Neighboring Sycamore Canyon Annex of the Marine Corps Air Station Miramar had become part of Camp Elliott during World War II. The Goodan Ranch and Sycamore Canyon Preserves were established by the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation to preserve natural landscapes and the Goodan Ranch that developed in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The main structures of the Goodan Ranch complex burned in the 2003 Cedar Fire (Jordan et al. 2008).

Early Settlement and Transportation

Backcountry valleys such as Poway and ex-rancho lands such as El Cajon developed as a result of San Diego's population boom of the 1880s. Poway alone boasted a population of nearly 800 people, many of whom were crop, grain, or dairy farmers, ranchers, or apiarists (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B2). Transportation in the backcountry in those early days was essential for connecting relatively isolated areas with mail, goods, and services in San Diego. Early stages and wagons from San Diego took the Government Highway (Poway route) through Mission Valley and Poway into San Pasqual Valley before crossing into the Santa Maria Valley. Travelers could head north to Warner's Ranch and then Temecula and San Bernardino, or east onto the mines in Julian. The first backcountry stage coach was established by William Tweed, and it traveled the Poway route in 1871. Another important transportation route was St. Vincent's trail (a horse trail) that extended from the El Cajon pass, crossed the San Diego River at Lakeside, then extended northward to the Barona Valley into the San Vicente Valley, where it joined the main road to Ballena. Chester Gunn used this trail for his express pony mail service in 1871. By 1873, the slow and difficult Poway route prompted Lemuel and Henry Atkinson to create a new and faster route, the Atkinson Toll Road. The County acquired it a year later, but the steep route remained a challenge to maintain for Joseph Foster. After a series of false starts and delays, the final contract for a new road, Mussey-Matthew Cañon Road (Mussey Grade), had been authorized in 1886. When it was completed in 1888, Mussey Grade Road provided the essential link between San Diego and Ramona.[1] Another transportation artery for the backcountry was the San Diego, Cuyamaca, and Eastern Railroad (S.D.C.&E.R.R.), completed in 1889 and extended

[1] After 1926, motor vehicles traveled the route on the two-lane concrete road. By 1943, the San Vicente Reservoir assumed a portion of Mussey Grade Road and the road had been replaced by State Highway 67 (LeMenager 1989:71).

from San Diego to the Foster Depot at Joseph Foster's ranch near Lakeside. After maintaining the Atkinson's Toll Road for the county, Foster provided a stage coach service from Ramona (Nuevo) down Mussey Grade to the Foster Depot at his ranch, which allowed backcountry settlers to travel to San Diego in one day (LeMenager 1989:59-71, 91-94, 103).

Land Use of the Project Area

Many trails served the larger project area by 1875, including the Stowe Trail[2] from Santee that paralleled the Sycamore South Preserve Additions along Sycamore Canyon Road and extended through Stowe then trended northwesterly toward Poway from the Hagey Preserve Addition (Figure 8). Another trail existed east of the Hagey Preserve Addition. Present-day Calle de Rob is part of the western spur of the Foster's Truck Trail known as the Boulder Oaks Spur, and it was estimated that the spur was constructed in 1878 (Gross et al. 2002:1). It is most likely that the road now known as the Calle de Rob was a trail that existed by 1875 but was not mapped as a result of the survey methodology of the General Land Office (General Land Office 1876). Certainly by 1891, the present-day Calle de Rob Road (Boulder Oaks Spur of the Foster's Truck Trail) extended through Beeler Canyon. To the west of the Hagey Preserve Addition, the trail through Beeler Canyon connected with the Stowe Trail and provided the Stowe community access to Poway, and to the east it linked Stowe with Ramona and Foster via the early stage coach route of Atkinson's Toll Road (1873-1888) along present-day Foster Canyon. In 1888, Mussey Grade Road superseded the Atkinson's Toll Road as the main route between Ramona and San Diego via Foster. Today, the Atkinson's Toll Road east of Highway 67 is known as Foster's Truck Trail after Joseph Foster who maintained the road for several years (General Land Office 1876; Jordan et al. 2008:16; LeMenager 1989:64-71; United States Geological Survey 1903).

Earliest Euro-Americans settled into the Hagey Preserve Addition during the 1880s at a time when recently platted towns developed around San Diego County and attracted homesteaders interested in ranching, farming, and real estate investments. Promises of independent railroad lines often enticed settlers into backcountry or remote areas, such as Poway Valley and the Sycamore/Beeler Canyon area, now remembered as Stowe. Real estate promoters assured settlers of a railroad connection from El Cajon to Poway via Sycamore Canyon, but, as was common at the time, the expected railroad did not materialize. Only the S.D.C.&E.R.R. provided a railroad connection with San Diego from nearby Foster. Stowe developed during the 1880s boom as a small ranching community outside a growing Poway. Most of the settlers were Prussian and other German families who largely settled in Beeler Canyon, though a few settled in Sycamore Canyon. One of those early German cattle ranchers was Julius F. Buehler, the namesake of Beeler Canyon, who patented land west of the Hagey Preserve Addition (Fetzer 2005; General Land Office 1898; Jacques and Quillen 1983:B2). Other families included the Adams, Bottorof, Danielson, Kirkham, Lummis, McClellan, Morris, Rettzeke, Soldan, Toy, and Woodburn (Fisher et al. 1899).

[2] The Stowe Trail was designated as a Community Millennium Trail in 2000 because of its significance as a potential early wood transportation road originally associated with "Francisco's house," an adobe located in the SE¼ of Section 28 of Township 14 South, Range 1 West whose walls may have been reused for the Goodan Ranch house (General Land Office 1876; Jordan et al. 2008:20-22, 25).

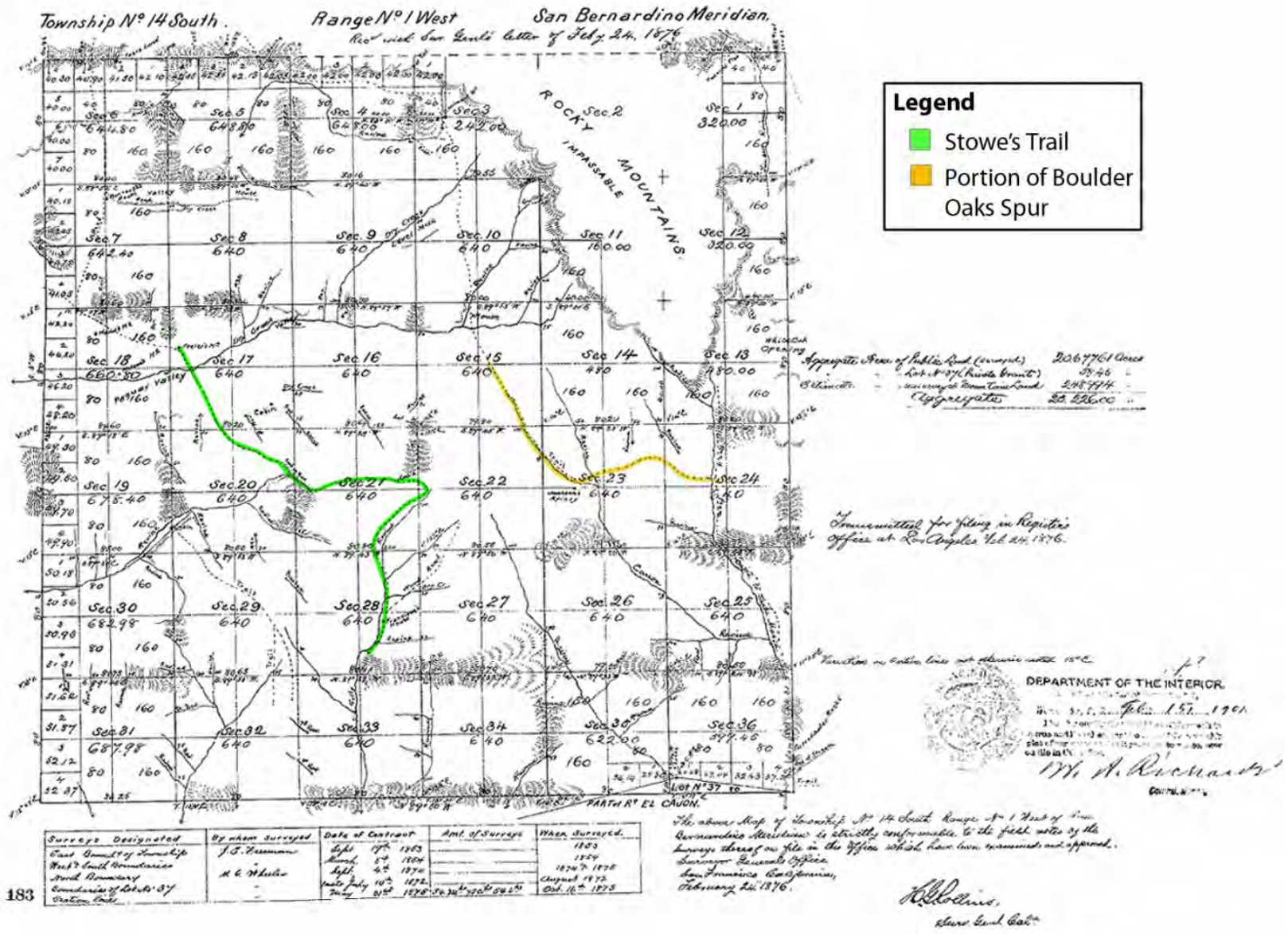

Figure 8. 1876 GLO map.

The small but growing community of Stowe needed a post office, one that local homesteader Joseph Fischer established on his property in Fischer Canyon in 1889, northeast of Goodan Ranch. Homesteaders settled and patented land around the Hagey Preserve Addition, largely in the late 1890s, though properties to the east and southeast were patented decades later. The local schoolhouse (1890) initially served settlers in the Fischer, Beeler, and Sycamore canyons at the junction of Sycamore and Beeler canyons, outside the project area. By 1897, the school district had been expanded to include the eastern area of Camp Elliott; Clark, Slaughterhouse, and Foster canyons; and upper Poway Creek. Drought and the national financial crisis of the 1890s affected many farming and ranching communities around the county, including Stowe. Homesteaders started vacating the area, prompting the closure of the Post Office in 1905 and the school in 1906. Although some people stayed in the Beeler and Sycamore canyons, a drought in 1913 may have pushed most settlers out of the area (Alexander 1910; Crafts and Young 2002:16; General Land Office 1911; Jordan et al. 2008:20; Jacques and Quillen 1983:B3-B4; San Diego Union 1940; USGS Cuyamaca 1903). The Kirkhams were one of the German families that lived in the area for several decades.

The Hagey Preserve Addition was patented in 1911 by Fredaricka Stabenou Kirkham, but she and her husband, Benjamin Franklin Kirkham, had lived in the area since February 1891. The German family stayed in the Poway area until at least 1915. By 1917, Fredaricka had been widowed, and she lived in the city of San Diego with two of her sons, Benjamin Franklin and Isaac Newton. Her son Andrew Stabenou still worked their ranch in Poway. In 1920, Fredaricka and her son Benjamin returned to Poway and lived with Andrew on their family ranch. While the Hagey Preserve Addition was patented by Fredaricka in 1911, she was not listed on a 1910 plat map. Instead, a "F. Kerkham" or Frank Kirkham (Fredaricka's husband Benjamin Franklin) settled on the E½ of Section 19, Township 14 South, Range 1 West. James Kirkham, the brother of Fredaricka's husband Benjamin, may have owned property to the south of their ranch. Andrew Kirkham remembered that a portion of the family ranch was taken over by the government during World War I for bombing practice as part of Camp Elliott, though it is outside the current military boundaries. Today, the road Kirkham Way in Poway, near the Kirkham ranch, remains as the family's namesake (Alexander 1910; California 1892, 1896; Kirkham 1962; San Diego Directory Co. 1915, 1917; United States Census Bureau 1900, 1920). The 1928 aerials do not indicate structures in the Hagey Preserve Addition, though there was a homestead near the southwestern edge of the Hagey Preserve Addition (Figure 9) (Tax Factor 1928).

The Sycamore South Preserve Additions were patented in 1962. Land located within Section 33 of Township 14 South, Range 1 West was made available to the United States Army Air Corps by Executive Order of President Roosevelt before the U.S. entered World War II, but it was patented by the military in 1962 (Bureau of Land Management 1962). The 1928 aerials do not indicate structures in the steep terrain of the Sycamore South Preserve (Figure 10) (Tax Factor 1928).

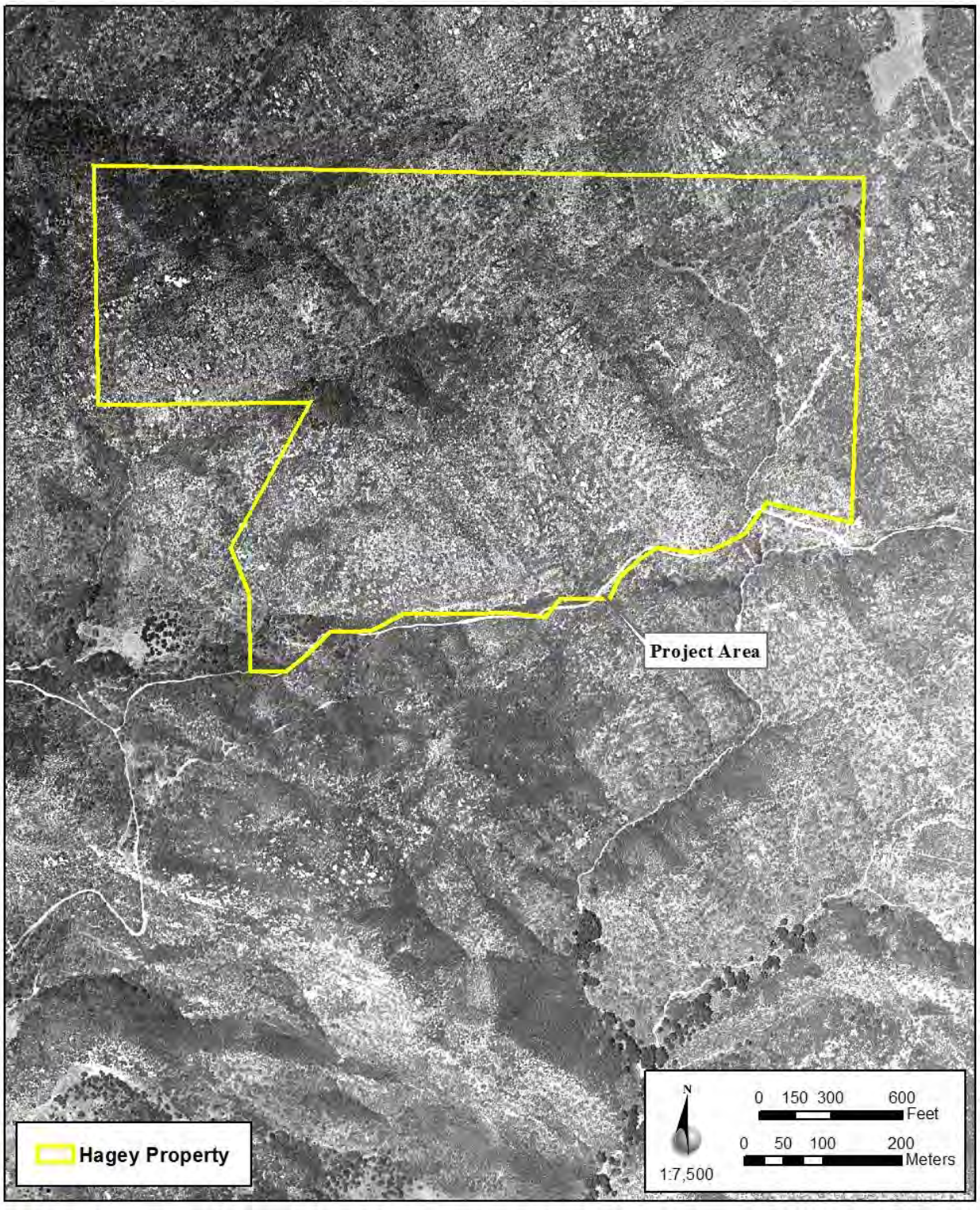

Figure 9. 1928 aerial photograph showing the Hagey property (Tax Factor 1928).

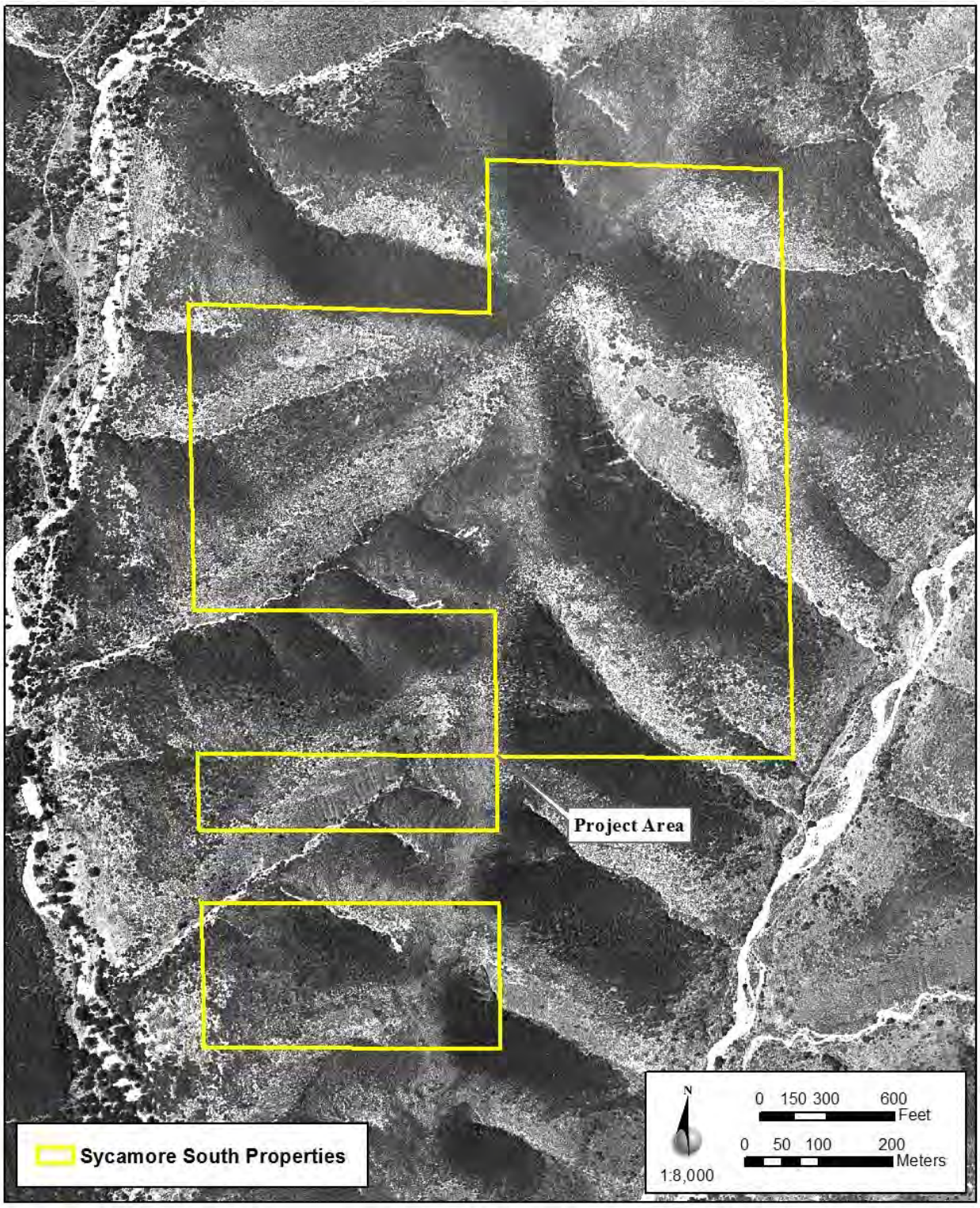

Figure 10. 1928 aerial photograph showing the Sycamore properties (Tax Factor 1928).

Over the years, the Hagey and Sycamore South Preserve Additions were virtually unchanged as relatively isolated properties in Beeler Canyon and east of Sycamore Canyon that were linked with Poway via present-day Sycamore Canyon Road and Calle de Rob (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 1953, 1964, 1968, 1971; United States Geological Survey 1939, 1955, 1971). By 1943, the S.D.C.& E.R.R. had not been operating in the area for several decades, and the San Vicente Reservoir inundated a portion of present-day Foster's Truck Trail (historically known as Atkinson's Toll Road) and severed the road. Highway 67 bisected Calle de Rob/Foster's Truck Trail, and it provided an improved thoroughfare between Poway/Ramona and El Cajon (LeMenager 1989:71). Since at least 1953, Sycamore Canyon Road has been a wider, graded road to Goodan Ranch, in contrast to Calle de Rob. Road grading between 1971 and 1981 made way for some residential construction west of the Hagey Preserve Addition (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 1953, 1964, 1968, 1971, 1981; United State Geological Survey 1903, 1939, 1955, 1971).

Camp Elliott

Neighboring the project area is the Camp Elliott Naval Reservation. It had been used as an artillery range of former Camp Kearny[3] before the Marines began renting it from the U.S. Army as a Combat Range for training soldiers to use machine guns, artillery, and anti-aircraft weaponry. It became known as Camp Holcomb,[4] after Major General Thomas Holcomb (Stewart 2004:31). Camp Elliott's 1929-1940 boundaries were roughly east of Highway 395 from Mission Valley to south of the Poway Grade and east to Spring Canyon. By 1955, Camp Elliott's boundaries had expanded eastward to Sycamore Canyon Road and north to Los Peñasquitos Road (now Beeler Canyon Road) (Automobile Club of Southern California 1929, 1940, 1955). An expansion of the training grounds was a result of World War II.

Germany's invasion of Poland in September 1939 prompted new and expanded military facilities. In December 1939, the Department of the Navy approved a lease to the Marine Corps for approximately 19,000 acres of mesa land, including the Combat Range Camp Holcomb, for preparatory training (Engstrand 2005; Stewart 2004:32-33). On June 14, 1940, Commandant Holcomb ordered the renaming of Camp Holcomb as Camp Elliott, after Major-General George F. Elliott, the tenth Commandant of the Marine Corps. In June 1940, the 6th Marines Regiment arrived at Camp Elliott and began construction of the first buildings. The initial Camp buildings were ready in late December for the arrival of the 8th Marines Regiment in January 1941. On May 7, 1941, the U.S. government acquired the land by a declaration of taking, and in December the U.S. entered World War II. During the war, Camp Elliott was enlarged to nearly 32,000 acres (Stewart 2004:32-33).

After World War II, Camp Elliott served as a temporary multiuse property that included the National Guard 251st Group and illegal immigrant detention camp operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The property became reactivated with the onset of the Korean conflict, was renamed Naval Training Center Elliott Annex, and served as an auxiliary training center (1951-1953) for additional recruits from Naval Training Center (NTC) San Diego. Seven

[3] Camp Kearny (1917-1920) (Stewart 2004:30).
[4] Camp Holcomb/Elliott (1934-1944), Naval Auxiliary Air Station Camp Kearny (1943-1946), Marine Corps Air Depot (1943-1947), Naval Auxiliary Air Station Miramar/Naval Air Station Miramar (1947-1997).

years after the Korean War, the camp was decommissioned and was divided between NAS Miramar and the Air Force for the creation of the Atlas Missile test facility (testing Atlas and Centaur missiles). For less than a decade, the area operated as a high security testing area, developed by General Dynamics under direction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). In 1966, the facility was transferred to NASA, and by 1969, the site was classified as surplus property and title was transferred to the General Services Administration (GSA). In December 1972, the parcel was transferred to the Navy, to be included in the NAS Miramar property (Stewart 2004:40).

Goodan Ranch and Sycamore Canyon Preserves

The Goodan Ranch was first patented in 1885 and 1894. After a series of land transactions, the Goodans bought the land in the Sycamore Canyon area and acquired more acreage in 1943. They populated their ranch with cattle and horses, and used the land as a ranch retreat for family and friends (Crafts and Young 2002:16; Jordan et al. 2008:20). Today, Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves consists of a total of 2,272 acres, with more than 10 mi. of trails (San Diego County Parks and Recreation 2009). The Preserves include the Goodan Ranch Center, which was built next to the original ranch house that was burned in the 2003 Cedar Fire. The Ranch Center houses a multipurpose demonstration room, exhibit room, staff office, and support spaces. The Goodan Ranch portion of the Preserves (318 acres) is jointly owned by San Diego County, the Cities of Poway and Santee, and the California Department of Fish and Game (San Diego County Parks and Recreation 2009).

Historic remains located within the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves include the ruins of the Joseph Fischer homestead and Stowe Post Office, the historic farm site, a shooting range, a stacked-rock dam, water cisterns, a dam/levee constructed ca. 1950, and the Stowe wagon trail, which is incorporated into the Stowe Trail (Jordan et al. 2008).

2.3 Ethnography

The San Diego region became increasingly multiethnic in its cultural traditions after the arrival of a permanent Spanish settlement in A.D. 1769. Written records from the historic period also shed considerable light on prehistoric lifeways in the region. Relevant documents from the Spanish and Mexican periods are very limited (Boscana 2005; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Laylander 2000). However, the ethnographic record became much richer in the early decades of the twentieth century, with the rise of academic anthropology (Drucker 1937, 1941; Gifford 1918, 1931; Hicks 1963; Hohenthal 2001; Kroeber 1925; Laylander 2004; Luomala 1978; Sparkman 1908; Spier 1923; Waterman 1910; White 1963). Ethnographic information concerning the Kumeyaay and more specifically the Ipai is generalized, rather than referring specifically to the Preserve parcels or project vicinity.

2.3.1 Ipai

The people living in the southern part of San Diego County at the time of Spanish contact were called the Diegueño, after the mission at San Diego. Many people living in the region were not affiliated specifically with the mission. The term Kumeyaay has come into common usage to

identify the Yuman-speaking people who lived and live in the central and southern part of the county. Luomala (1978) used the terms Tipai and Ipai to refer to the southern and northern Kumeyaay respectively. The dividing line between the Tipai and the Ipai runs approximately from Point Loma to Cuyamaca Peak and Julian.

The Preserve Additions were associated with the Ipai during the early historic period. The Ipai spoke a language (or possibly a dialect) belonging to the Diegueño group, together with the closely related Kumeyaay and Tipai languages or dialects to the south, within the larger Yuman linguistic family. According to the debatable technique of glottochronology, the separation of the Diegueño languages from their closest relative, Cocopa in the Colorado River's delta, may date back about 1,000-1,200 years, and the separation from other Yuman groups represented in western Arizona and northern Baja California may have occurred around 1,500-2,000 years ago (Laylander 1985, 2010).

Aboriginal Ipai subsistence was largely or entirely based on harvesting natural plants and animals, rather than on growing agricultural crops. Acorns were a staple for the western groups, as were agave and mesquite for eastern groups. Numerous other plants were valued for the dietary contributions from their seeds, fruit, roots, stalks, or greens, and a still larger number of species had known medicinal uses. Additional plants exploited for food included annual grass seeds, yucca, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and various wild greens and fruits. None of these plants are available throughout the year; instead, they were only seasonally available. Game animals included deer first and foremost, but mountain sheep and pronghorn antelope were also present, as well as bears, mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes, and other medium-sized mammals. Small mammals were probably as important in aboriginal diets as larger animals, with jackrabbits and cottontails being preeminent, but woodrats and other rodents were commonly exploited. Various birds, reptiles, and amphibians were caught and eaten; food taboos were few in number and inconsistent, to judge from the surviving ethnographic record. The only pre-contact domesticated animal was the dog. It is not clear whether marine fish and shellfish were a mainstay for some coastal groups or merely provided supplemental or emergency food sources for groups that were oriented primarily toward terrestrial resources. Interregional exchange systems are known to have linked the coast with areas to the east in particular, but exchange may have been more concerned with facilitating social and ceremonial matters than with meeting material needs (Heizer 1978).

The Ipai people established a rich cultural heritage and were organized into large groups that had base camps and an extensive territory that was exploited for specific resources. Based on ethnohistoric and ethnographic information, a large number of village sites have been identified throughout San Diego County. Some of these villages were located along the coast near river mouths; the varied resources offered by the ocean and riparian areas attracted large numbers of people to these areas. However, a study by Christenson (1992) indicates that marine resources were not as large a part of the diet as the conventional wisdom hypothesized. The people who occupied the area around the Preserve Additions may have remained in the region because of its rich resources and may not have traveled to the coast regularly. Many villages were located around the main waterways in the project vicinity, as Sycamore Canyon leads to the San Diego River just 5 mi. to the south of the Preserve Additions.

The Ipai were subdivided into essentially sovereign local communities or tribelets. Community membership was generally inherited in the male line. However, in practice some degree of intermixing of these patriclans was certainly present during the historic period, and this may have reflected a considerable degree of flexibility in community membership during prehistoric times as well. Later descriptions of the settlement systems have been inconsistent, and there may have been considerable variability in practice (cf. Laylander 1991, 1997; Owen 1965; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923). In some areas, substantially permanent, year-round villages seem to have existed, with more remote resources beyond the daily foraging range being acquired by special task groups. In other areas, communities appear to have followed an annual circuit among seasonal settlements, or to have oscillated between summer and winter villages, often with the group splitting up into its constituent families during certain seasons. Some differences in settlement strategies may have reflected local differences in resource availability or cyclical effects of variability between times of plenty and times of stress. Rights of ownership over the land and its various resources were vested both in individual families and in the clans or communities as a whole. Leadership within communities had at least a tendency to be hereditary, but it was relatively weak; authority was more ceremonial and advisory than administrative or judicial. Headmen had assistants, and shamans exerted an important influence in community affairs, beyond their role in curing individual illness.

The Ipai had developed a varied material culture. An array of tools were made from stone, wood, bone, and shell, and these served to procure and process the region's resources. Many different types of stone material were used for manufacturing tools, and exotic types were procured from other parts of the region Considerable attention was devoted to personal decoration in ornaments, painting, and tattooing. The local pottery was well made, although infrequently decorated. Ipai basketry was a craft that was particularly refined (Elsasser 1978). Examples of baskets and pottery from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries indicate a high level of artistic achievement and craftsmanship.

During the historic period, the Ipai were heavily recruited as laborers, and sometimes experienced extremely harsh treatment. Some Native people remained in the mountains of San Diego for decades after the coastal population had been removed to missions or ranches. Conflicts between Native Americans and encroaching Anglo-Americans finally led to the establishment of reservations for some villages. Other Mission groups were displaced from their homes, moving to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system interrupted the social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of the original culture still persist today, including certain rituals and religious practices, along with traditional games, songs, and dances.

2.4 Previous Research in the Area

2.4.1 Research Context

For a systematic, intensive, non-sampling, non-collecting survey, such as this one in the Preserve Additions, the primary objectives with respect to prehistoric and historic archaeological resources are straightforward: to identify and document all of the resources that are detectable through surface observations. For the research design, the field requirements are (1) that survey coverage include all portions of the study area that can safely be covered and that offer some

realistic prospects for containing identifiable resources (excluding, for instance, areas with very steep slopes, flooded areas, areas with no ground surface visibility, or areas where modern construction has destroyed or buried the natural ground surface), and (2) that the spatial extent and general character of any identified resources be documented according to the prevailing professional standards.

3.0 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

ASM conducted a records search at the SCIC of the CHRIS at San Diego State University on March 26, 2012. The records search area included a 0.25-mi. buffer zone around the Preserve Additions project areas. The records search included a search of all relevant site records on file with the SCIC, as well as a search of the NRHP, CRHR, and local registers, to determine if significant archaeological or historical sites had previously been recorded within or near the project survey area (Appendix A).

3.1 Previous Studies

Twenty previous cultural reports have addressed areas within the Preserve Additions or within the 0.25-mi. records search buffer (Table 1). These reports are on file at the SCIC. Nine of the previous reports have addressed portions of Preserve Additions; specifically, seven reports have addressed the Hagey Property, and two reports have addressed the Sycamore South Properties. All of the Hagey Property has been previously inventoried for cultural resources, while only approximately 25 percent of the Sycamore South Properties has been previously inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the Preserve Additions and 0.25-mile Buffer

NADB No.	Authors	Date	Title	Relation to the Preserve Additions
1120079	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	1979	Hillside Development Policy Report, Complete Biology Survey and Archaeological Investigation on Kleinam Property	Outside
1120622	Fink, Gary R., and Janet Hightower	1977	Preliminary Archaeology Survey, Santee ORV Park	Outside
1120731	Jacques, Terri E., and Dennis K. Quillen	1983	Archaeological and Historical Impact Report for Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area	Portion of report area intersects the Hagey project area
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	Portion of report area intersects the Hagey project area
1121855	Hector, Susan	1986	Fanita Ranch Property	Outside
1122119	TMI Environmental Services	1986	Environmental Impact Report on the Wyroc Project-Quarry Site, Highway 67	Outside
1122750	Pigniolo, Andrew	1992	Cultural Resource Survey of the South Poway Expressway Alternatives Poway, California	Portion of report area intersects the Hagey project area
1124182	Westec	1983	Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area Draft EIR	Portion of report area intersects the Hagey project area
1124334	Pigniolo, Andrew, Kathleen Crawford, and Marla Mealey	1994	Cultural Resources Survey of the Scripps Poway Parkway/County Sa 780 Alternatives	Portion of report area intersects the Hagey project area
1124368	Pacific Southwest	1985	Wyroc Project P85-049, Rp85-05, Log #85-14-51	Outside

NADB No.	Authors	Date	Title	Relation to the Preserve Additions
1127276	TMI Environmental Services	1986	EIR On The Wyroc Project - Quarry Site Highway 67	Outside
1128417	Hector, Susan M.	1990	Update on Cultural Resources Located within the Sycamore Valley Ranch Project Area County of San Diego, California	Portion of report area intersects the Hagey project area
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.	Outside
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	Outside
1130477	Franklin, Randy, and Richard L. Carrico	1980	Fanita Ranch Phase II, an Archaeological Reconnaissance Santee, California	Outside
1130704	Flower, Douglas, and Linda Roth	1981	NAS Miramar, Initial Cultural Resources Study Archaeology/History/Architecture	Portion of report area intersects the Sycamore South project area
1131488	Recon	1989	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Sycamore Valley Project, Tm 4758; Ad-88-073, EAD Log Number 88-14-61	Outside
1131976	Bischoff, Matt, William Manley, and Martin Rosen	1995	Draft Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Naval Air Station Miramar, California	Portion of report area intersects the Sycamore South project area
1132711	Garcia-Herbst, Arleen, David Iversen, Don Laylander, and Brian Williams	2010	Final Inventory Report of the Cultural Resources within the Approved San Diego Gas & Electric Sunrise Powerlink Final Environmentally Superior Southern Route, San Diego, and Imperial Counties, California	Portion of report area intersects the Hagey project area
1132044	Noah, Anna C., and Dennis R. Gallegos	2008	Final Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California	Outside
N/A	Jordan, Cooley, and Craft (ICF)	2008	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California	Outside, borders the Hagey and Sycamore South project area

In 2008 ICF conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory across the Preserves. In addition, a detailed history of the area was prepared. The results of this survey and inventory were used to create the County's RMP for the Preserves. The survey and inventory identified 36 prehistoric sites, one multicomponent site, 11 historic sites, and 12 prehistoric isolates within the Preserves. Only the cultural resources within the Preserve Additions and the 0.25-mi. record search area are discussed below.

The Hagey Property was completely surveyed for cultural resources by Pigniolo et al. in 1994, for the Scripps Poway Parkway/County SA 780 Alternatives. In addition, 90 percent of the Hagey Property has been surveyed three times, twice in 1983 by Westec and Jacques et al. for the Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area and again in 1990 by Hector for the Sycamore Valley Ranch Project.

Three additional reports have evaluated portions of the Hagey Property: Quillen et al. in 1979 examined the western boundary of the property; Pigniolo et al. surveyed the southern half of the

property in 1992 for the South Poway Expressway Alternatives; and Garcia-Herbst et al. surveyed the southern boundary of the project area in 2010 for the Sunrise Powerlink project.

In 1995, the western 25 percent of the Sycamore South Properties were surveyed for cultural resources by Bischoff et al. as part of the Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Naval Air Station Miramar project. The far western boundary of the Sycamore South Properties was also surveyed for cultural resources in 1981 by Flower and Roth as part of the NAS Miramar, Initial Cultural Resources Study. The majority of the land within the Sycamore South Properties had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources prior to the current study.

3.2 Previously Recorded Sites

Twenty-five cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Preserve Additions and the 0.25-mi. study buffer (Table 2). Only two of these resources are located within the Preserve Additions: SDI-12,821, the Boulder Oaks Spur of the historic Foster Truck Trail, and SDI-12,839, a prehistoric rock feature. Both resources were recorded within the Hagey Property. There are no previously recorded cultural resources within the Sycamore South Properties. In addition, SDI-9711, the location of the now-destroyed Stowe School House, and SDI-12,861, a historic trash scatter and wall, have been previously recorded approximately 100 m outside of the Preserve Additions. SDI-133 is also near the Preserve Additions. This large site was mapped in 1979, but no information characterizing the site was provided.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Preserve Additions and 0.25-mi. Buffer*

Designation		Contents	Recorder, Date	Cultural Resource Location in Relation to Hagey and Sycamore South Project Areas
Primary Number P-37-	Trinomial CA-SDI-			
000133	133	Unknown	Treganza / UCLA, 1979	Outside
007251	7251	AP2. Lithic scatter	Van Wormer and Gelinas, 1979	Outside
008340	8340	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Franklin, 1980	Outside
009711	9711	HP15. Stowe School House – destroyed	Williams, 2009; Pigniolo, 1992; Jacques, 1983	Outside
012821	**12,821**	**AH7. Boulder Oaks Spur of the historic Foster Truck Trail**	**Morgan, 2010; Williams, 2009; Patterson and Glenny, 2008; Craft, 2007; Guerero, 2003; Gross, 1992**	**Portion of the resource is within the Hagey Project Area**
012835	12,835	AP2. Lithic scatter; AP4. Bedrock milling feature; AH4. Trash scatter	Williams, 2010; James et al., 1992	Outside
012837	12,837	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	James et al., 1992	Outside
012838	12,838	AP2. Lithic scatter; AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Comeau, 2009; James et al., 1992	Outside
012839	**12,839**	**AP8. Rock feature**	**James et al., 1992**	**Portion of the resource is within the Hagey Project Area**

Designation		Contents	Recorder, Date	Cultural Resource Location in Relation to Hagey and Sycamore South Project Areas
Primary Number P-37-	Trinomial CA-SDI-			
012840	12,840	AP2. Lithic scatter; AP4. Bedrock milling feature	James et al., 1992	Outside
012853	12,853	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	James et al., 1992	Outside
012855	12,855	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	James et al., 1992	Outside
012861	12,861	AH4. Trash scatter; AH11. Walls/fences	Patterson and Glenny, 2008; Pigniolo et al., 1992	Outside
013108	13,108	AP2. Lithic scatter	Perle et al., 1993	Outside
016523	14,942	AP15. Habitation debris	Clifford, 1998	Outside
025565	16980	AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Giacomini and Murray, 2004	Outside
025794	17,152	AP2. Lithic scatter; AP3. Ceramic scatter; AP4. Bedrock milling feature	Craft et al., 2008 (ICF); Friends of the Goodan Ranch, 2004	Outside
025798	17,154	AH2. Foundations; AP2. Lithic scatter	Craft et al., 2008 (ICF); Friends of the Goodan Ranch, 2004	Outside
028356	-	Isolated sun-colored amethyst glass fragments	Tift et al., 2006	Outside
030078	-	Isolated brownware sherds	Craft, 2008 (ICF)	Outside
030094	-	Isolated volcanic chopper and metavolcanic flake	Patterson and Glenny, 2008	Outside
030095	19,181	AP2. Lithic scatter	Patterson and Glenny, 2008	Outside
030096	-	Isolated volcanic flake	Patterson and Glenny, 2008	Outside
030104	-	Isolated flake	Craft, 2008 (ICF)	Outside
030197	-	AH7. Road/Trail – Stowe Trail	Craft, 2008 (ICF)	Outside

* Bolded cultural resources are located within the current Phase I survey area.

3.2.1 SDI-12,821

SDI-12,821 was first recorded by Gross in 1992 as the Boulder Oaks Spur of the Foster Truck Trail, originally constructed in 1878. Subsequently portions of the trail have been recorded by Guerrero in 2003, Craft in 2007, Patterson and Glenny in 2008, Williams in 2009, and Morgan in 2010. The Foster Truck Trail and the Boulder Oaks Spur were parts of the main route north to Ramona prior to the construction of Highway 67, to the east of the Preserve Additions. It was noted that portions of the trail were still passable with a four-wheel drive vehicle, but erosion and vegetation have made most of the Boulder Oaks Spur of the Foster Truck Trail impassable.

3.2.2 SDI-12,839

SDI-12,839 was recorded by James et al. in 1992 as a stacked rock ring of up to two courses high, located on a bedrock outcrop. It was noted that the rock ring is probably a granary base. No additional artifacts were identified.

3.3 Previously Recorded Historic Addresses

Two historic addresses have been previously recorded within the Preserve Additions' 0.25-mi. study buffer (Table 3). None of the historic addresses are within the Preserve Additions. The historic addresses consist of 16176 Sycamore Avenue, constructed in 1958, and 16150 Sycamore Canyon Road, a craftsman bungalow single-family residence constructed between 1930 and 1942, known as the Cordtz Home. Both of the historic addresses are located in the same APN, although they were recorded separately and appear to have different addresses.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Historical Addresses within the Preserve Additions and 0.25-mile Buffer

Address	Historic Name	Common Name	Construction Date	Location in relation to the Project Area	NRHP Status Code
16176 Sycamore Avenue, Poway, CA 92064	-	P-37-031869	1930/1958	Outside	6Z
16150 Sycamore Canyon Road, Poway, CA, 92064	Cordtz Home	P-37-016545	1930-1942	Outside	6Z

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archival Research

Archival research for this study focused on gathering information for trends on homesteading, transportation, mining, and general development in and near the Preserve Additions. GLO survey maps and land patent files from the U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) Bureau of Land Management were examined. Research at the San Diego Historical Society and the San Diego County libraries yielded maps, documents, photographs, aerials, and other pertinent material. Aerial maps produced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and USGS also provided necessary data on the development of the area over time. Both primary and secondary information aided in the development of the historical context.

4.2 Field Survey Methods

The field survey was conducted on April 12 and 13, 2012 by an ASM crew consisting of ASM Associate Archaeologists Shelby Gunderman and Angela Pham, and Native American representative Justin Linton of Redtail Monitoring and Research. Prior to the start of fieldwork, the survey area was plotted on electronic versions of USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps.

The survey was conducted by the crew of two archaeologists and one Native American representative, spaced either at 15-m intervals or along contour intervals, depending on terrain. All areas with slopes of less than 20 percent were completely inventoried, while areas with greater slopes were inventoried in a less intensive manner.

All personnel walked together as a team. Upon discovery of an artifact or feature, the crew halted while the person who made the discovery scouted the area to determine whether the item was isolated, associated with only a few other items, or part of a larger site deposit. Any isolates and sites were recorded during sweeps. Archaeological isolates were distinguished from sites on the basis that isolates consisted of three or fewer artifacts within a 50-m radius. All site and isolate locations were recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using handheld GeoExplorer Trimble global positioning system units with sub-meter accuracy. Sites were plotted on project maps using NAD 83 UTM coordinates (Appendix B). Site information was recorded on State of California DPR 523 series forms (Appendix D). While the process of site documentation varied slightly depending on what kinds of artifacts and features were identified, at all sites the spatial boundaries were delineated, site maps were drawn, artifacts were plotted, artifact inventories were completed, and material types were noted.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Two cultural resources, SDI-12,821 and SDI-12,839, have been previously recorded as within Preserve Additions. Two cultural resources, consisting of one prehistoric isolate and one historical site, were newly recorded during the current survey within the Preserve Additions. In addition, another prehistoric isolate was recorded immediately outside of the Sycamore South Preserve Addition, and is discussed below due to its proximity to the project area. Site locations are depicted on the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle and on an aerial image of Preserve Additions in confidential Appendix B. The resources are discussed individually below and in the site record forms attached in confidential Appendix D.

5.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

5.1.1 SDI-12,839

SDI-12,839 was re-located during the current survey. However, the location of the resource was previously inaccurately mapped as a much larger site. SDI-12,839 contains a single feature, measuring 1.5 x 1.5 m and is located less than 20 m outside of the Hagey Property. SDI-12,839 consists of two to three courses of local bedrock fragments stacked on a bedrock outcrop, jutting out of a steep, south-facing slope. During the original recordation of SDI-12,839 by James et al. in 1992, it was noted that the resource was a rock ring, probably a granary base. Currently the rock alignment consists of a slightly curved stretch of local bedrock fragments, approximately 1.5 m long and two to three courses high. No artifacts were identified, and no evidence confirming that the rock alignment is a granary base was found. Rather, it is possible the rock feature is a hunting blind, due to its location in the middle of a steep slope overlooking a shallow valley.

5.2 Historical Archaeological Sites

5.2.1 SDI-12,821

SDI-12,821 was relocated during the current survey in the same general condition as its previous recordations by Morgan in 2010, Williams in 2009, Patterson and Glenny in 2008, Craft in 2007, Guerrero in 2003 and Gross in 1992. The portion of the Boulder Oaks Spur of the historic Foster Truck Trail within the Preserve Additions has been maintained and remains drivable. The resource is currently in use by SDGE as an access road and for construction of the Sunrise Power Link. Modern gravel and erosion prevention have been added to the resource.

5.2.2 SDI-20,691

The site consists of a scatter of bricks, historic rubble, and cans, located on a small, flat valley floor, along the edge of Calle De Rob. The site contains an approximately 4-x-4-x-1-ft. brick scatter consisting of whole and fragmented bricks with mortar and several concrete chunks. Many of the bricks have spots of white paint on them. Several rectangular-shaped slate

fragments, possibly building material, are also present. A total of six rotary-opened sanitary cans are present across the site. No structures are present at this site on historic aerials from 1953 to the present (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1953, 1964, 1968, 1971, 1980, 1989, 2003, and 2005) and on historic USGS 7.5' San Vicente Reservoir Quad maps from 1956 to the present (U.S. Geological Survey 1956, 1960, 1973, 2001). The brick, rubble, and cans were probably a single dumping event related to nearby ranching activities.

5.3 Prehistoric Isolate

5.3.1 P-37-032647

P-37-032647 is an isolated granitic metate fragment. The concave, polished portion and the edge of the metate fragment were possibly shaped. The metate fragment measured 20 x 18 x 12 cm.

5.3.2 P-37-032648

P-37-0326481 is an isolated interior quartzite flake. This isolated flake is located outside of the Preserve Additions, adjacent to the Sycamore South Properties.

5.4 Prehistoric Synthesis

The chronology of prehistoric activity within the Preserve Additions remains largely undefined, based on the scarcity of recorded sites. Only three cultural resources were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Preserve Additions: SDI-12,839, a rock feature, possibly a hunting blind: P-37-032647, an isolated metate fragment; and P-37-032648, an isolated flake. Due to the very steep and rugged nature of the Preserve Additions and the lack of local water sources, it is likely that prehistoric habitation and activity sites are located outside of the Preserve Additions. Functionally, prehistoric uses of the area encompassed by the Preserve Additions probably played a subordinate role to more substantial settlements located in Sycamore, Beeler, and Clark canyons, in nearby Poway, Barona, and Santa Maria valleys, along Poway and San Vicente creeks, and along the San Diego River. In addition, it is possible that additional prehistoric resources are located within the flatter drainage bottoms, valleys, and ridge tops, within the Preserve Additions, but they were obscured by dense vegetation during current surveys.

During ICF's 2008 Phase I archaeological survey of the Preserves, they suggested that the large prehistoric sites within the Preserves were inhabited during the Late Prehistoric period, due to the presence of pottery, mortars, and a Cottonwood projectile point. ICF also suggested that sites within the region encompassing the Preserves and Preserve Additions were part of a larger fission/fusion settlement pattern (ICF Jones & Stokes 2008). However, the lack of identified prehistoric sites, and the lack of chronological markers present at the resources within the Preserve Additions, support a minimal prehistoric use of the land. Due to the steep and rugged landscape characterizing the Preserve Additions, it is likely that the prehistoric resources within the Preserve Additions derived from the movement of people and resources through the Preserve Additions to more hospitable locations.

5.5 Historical Synthesis

Historic-period uses of the Preserve Additions were limited, much as within the prehistoric period, because the steep and rugged landscape and lack of water prohibited any intensive use of the land or development. Instead, historic land use within the Preserve Additions primarily focused on transportation to more desirable locations and grazing use from nearby ranches. In addition, military use of the land surrounding the Preserve Additions from Camp Elliot and subsequently MCAS Miramar, while it is possible, was not identified during the current survey. SDI-12,821, the Boulder Oaks Spur of the historic Foster Truck Trail, runs along the southern boundary of the Hagey Property. The Boulder Oaks Spur was constructed in 1878 and was developed as a better and shorter way to travel between San Diego and Julian. Transportation in the backcountry in the nineteenth century was essential for connecting the relatively isolated areas with mail, goods, and services in San Diego. SDI-20,691, a historic brick, trash, and can scatter, possibly represents a single dumping event relating to nearby ranching activities.

6.0 NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION/ COORDINATION

ASM Associate Archaeologist Shelby Gunderman contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 26, 2012 to request a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for any recorded traditional cultural properties or Native American heritage sites within the Preserve Additions. On April 2, 2012, Dave Singleton of the NAHC responded that Native American cultural resources were not identified in the project area.

Mr. Singleton also provided a listing of all Native American tribal representatives who may have further knowledge of such sites within the project area. On April 2, 2012, Ms. Gunderman contacted those tribal representatives by letter to solicit further information. The letters were sent to M. Louis Guassac of the Kumeyaay Diegueno Land Conservancy, Frank Brown of the Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Protection Council, Bernice Paipa of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, Mark Romero of the Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians, Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, Rebecca Osuna of the Inaja Band of Mission Indians, Steve Banegas of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, Will Micklin and Michael Garcia of the Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office, Clint Linton of the Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel, Leroy Elliott of the Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, Edwin Romero of the Barona Group of the Capitan Grande, Gwendolyn Parada of the La Posta Band of Mission Indians, Allen Lawson of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Danny Tucker of the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, Anthony Pico of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, Ron Christman of the Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee, Monique LaChappa of the Campo Band of Mission Indians, and Kenneth Meza of the Jamul Indian Village. To date, no responses to these letters have been received. All documentation pertaining to the NAHC and tribal representatives is included in Appendix C.

Justin Linton of Redtail Monitoring and Research participated as a Native American monitor throughout the field survey.

7.0 IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE, AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

There are two previously recorded cultural resources within the Preserve Additions, and the current survey identified an additional two cultural resources within the Preserve Additions and one resource immediately outside of the Preserve Additions. DPR is currently managing the Preserves in accordance with an existing RMP, including ASMDs. The County is proposing to revise the existing Preserves RMP to include the Preserve Additions baseline information and management directives. The present study, including both a detailed historical context for Preserve Additions and the cultural resource inventory, provides the County with a framework for the development of the revised RMP.

7.1 Impacts

A series of dirt roads and trails, now used for utility maintenance activities and hiking trails, cross the Preserve Additions. Residential and military development surrounds the Preserve Additions. Impacts to cultural resources within the Preserve Additions are most likely to result from maintenance activities, especially vegetation clearing and grading for fire breaks, and from continued and increasing use of these roads/trails by the public for hiking, biking, and equestrian activities.

The County prepared a Draft RMP for the Preserves. The County is proposing to revise the existing Preserves RMP to include the Preserve Additions baseline information and management directives. Any ground-disturbing activities associated with the addition of the Preserve Additions have the potential to impact cultural resources. Therefore, a County-approved cultural resources consultant and Native American monitor should be on site to monitor any ground-disturbing activities, to ensure that previously unidentified cultural resources are not impacted. This is particularly important because ground visibility was so poor during the current survey.

7.2 Resource Significance

Cultural resource regulations that apply to the project area are the County of San Diego RPO, San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register), CEQA, and provisions for the CRHR.

7.2.1 County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance

The County uses the CRHR criteria to evaluate the significance of cultural resources. In addition, other regulations must also be considered during the evaluation of cultural resources. The County of San Diego's RPO specifically defines significant prehistoric and historic sites as follows:

1. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:

(a) Formally determined eligible or listed in the NRHP; or
(b) To which the Historic Resource (H designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or

2. One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data or materials; or
3. Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
   (a) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Religious Freedom Act, or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burials, pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or
   (b) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

7.2.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources

The County maintains a Local Register that was modeled after the CRHR. Significance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Any resource that is significant at the national or state level is by definition also significant at the local level. The criteria for eligibility for the Local Register are comparable to the criteria for eligibility for the CRHR and NRHP, but significance is evaluated at the local level. Included are:

(1) Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage.
(2) Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego and our communities.
(3) Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values.
(4) Resources that have yielded or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Districts are significant resources if they are composed of integral parts of the environment not as individual elements, but collectively are exceptional or outstanding examples of prehistory or history.

The County also treats human remains as "highly sensitive." They are considered significant if interred outside a formal cemetery. Avoidance is the preferred treatment.

Under County guidelines for determining significance of cultural and historical resources, any site that yields information or has the potential to yield information is considered a significant site (County of San Diego 2007:16). Unless a resource is determined to be "not significant" based on the criteria for eligibility described above, it will be considered a significant resource. If it is agreed to forego significance testing on cultural sites, the sites will be treated as significant resources and must be preserved through project design (County of San Diego 2007:19).

7.2.3 California Register of Historic Resources and the California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines a historical resource as "any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historic resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) consisting of the following:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

7.2.4 Significance of Cultural Resources within Preserve Additions

Table 4 summarizes the current eligibility status of resources within the Preserve Additions. The five cultural resources identified within Preserve Additions have not been evaluated for eligibility under CEQA or County RPO. As the significance of these sites has not been determined through a program of significance testing, they are considered to be significant resources under County guidelines (County of San Diego 2007:19).

Table 4. Eligibility Status of Resources within the Preserve Additions*

Site Number	Era	Site Contents	Eligibility Status
Newly Recorded Site			
SDI-20,691	Historic	Brick, refuse, and can scatter	Not evaluated for CRHR Significant under County Guidelines
Previously Recorded Sites			
SDI-12,861*	Prehistoric	Rock Feature	Not evaluated for CRHR Significant under County Guidelines
SDI-12,821	Historic	Boulder Oaks Spur of the historic Foster Truck Trail	Not evaluated for CRHR Significant under County Guidelines
Newly Recorded Isolate			
P-37-032647	Prehistoric	Isolated metate fragment	Not eligible (as an isolate)
P-37-032648*	Prehistoric	Isolated interior flake	Not eligible (as an isolate and is located outside of the Preserve Additions)

* Resource is located within the vicinity but outside of the Preserve Additions

7.3 Management Recommendations

7.3.1 Cultural Resource Treatment Planning

DPR is responsible for the protection of natural and cultural resources within its parks and preserves. DPR is preparing a revised RMP that will guide the management of cultural resources within the Preserves including the Preserve Additions. For example, several resources are located along roads and hiking trails. These resources are potentially subject to impacts resulting from public use of the Preserve Additions, including vandalism, looting, and inadvertent impacts to site features and artifacts. Any future development of recreational activities within the Preserve Additions must take into consideration potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from public access and increased public use. Construction of trails and other park facilities may have a significant adverse effect on cultural resources. Park maintenance activities such as erosion control, vegetation management, and vegetation removal may also impact cultural resources.

If any future development or park maintenance activities take place within the vicinity of known resources, it is recommended that an exclusion zone be created around the resources, through the use of temporary fencing. The temporary fencing should be placed around the site boundaries and completely surround the resource, including artifacts and archaeological features. The exclusion zone is intended to prevent any accidental impacts to resources during construction of

park facilities and trails or during park maintenance activities by prohibiting access to the resources. If any brush is to be removed, then a Native American and County-approved archaeological monitor should be on site and a 5-m interval survey should be completed of the area prior to ground disturbing activities due to the poor ground visibility during the field survey (10-25 percent or less). Also, it is recommended that any trails and other park facilities planned for future construction not be located in the vicinity of cultural resources. Avoidance and preservation of all cultural resources is strongly recommended.

In addition, it is recommended that monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor be performed during any ground disturbance, due to the poor surface visibility and the possibility of buried cultural resources within Preserve Additions.

7.3.2 Opportunities for Resource Interpretation and Public Education

The Preserve Additions were recently added at the northern and southern boundaries of the existing Preserves. In both the prehistoric and historical periods, settlement focused primarily in the nearby Poway, Barona, and Santa Maria valleys and along Poway and San Vicente creeks and the San Diego River. The vast majority of land within the Preserve Additions has a slope of 20 percent or greater, as the Preserve Additions are located on the steep ridges and hilltops cut by drainages between Sycamore Canyon and Clark Canyon and at the head of Sycamore Canyon and Beeler Canyon. While only two prehistoric cultural resources have been recorded within the project area, and a third immediately adjacent to the project area boundary, it is nonetheless part of a broader prehistoric settlement pattern within the interior valleys, canyons, and waterways of the San Diego River watershed.

In addition, the historical context and the historical resources within the Preserve Additions show there was little long-term historic-period settlement within the Preserve Additions, but the area is representative of transportation corridors within San Diego County.

Drawing the public's attention to eligible sites containing any or substantial subsurface and surface deposits of artifacts is not recommended, as this may encourage site looting and impacts to site integrity. Offsite interpretation would be the preferred means to provide public education while protecting the sites. It is recommended that any interpretive signage or educational media, such as kiosks, be placed along trails or other Preserve facilities to discuss prehistoric and historical land use within the Preserves, including the new Preserve Additions as a whole rather than an individual resource.

Public education and interpretation of prehistoric and ethnographic resources should focus on the current Preserves as well as the Preserve Additions. The educational signs located in the Goodan Ranch Center only briefly discuss prehistoric habitation within the Preserves and Preserve Additions. Additional ethnographic information discussing the Kumeyaay should be included to give the public a fuller view of the prehistoric populations living within the Preserves.

The existing "Fire and Food" educational sign could be expanded to include other plant based food items identified within the Preserves and Preserve Additions. Additional signage could be added to demonstrate how plant material was used for non-food items prehistorically, such as clothing, housing, and basketry making. Other information relevant to prehistoric settlement

within the surrounding area would include animal food sources, hunting and food gathering techniques, basketry and pottery making, and seasonal land use. Evidence of lithic technology and the production of stone tools used by Native Americans are found within the existing Preserves and the Preserve Additions and should be interpreted for the public. A search should be made of early historic photographs to identify any historic photographs of Native Americans within the Preserves or the surrounding Poway Valley. Replicative items, such as Kumeyaay baskets, ceramics, and lithic tools, could be added to the Goodan Ranch interpretive center.

Public education and interpretation of historical resources would utilize the historic context in order to discuss the history and land use of the region surrounding the Preserves and the Preserve Additions. Extensive information regarding the Goodan Ranch and the community of Stowe is present within the Goodan Ranch Center. Specific signage on the importance of the Boulder Oaks Spur of the Foster Truck Trail to the growth and development of the area could be added specifically regarding the Hagey Property. In addition, military use of the land adjacent to the Preserves and Preserve Additions could be discussed to give a broader pattern of historic land use in the vicinity.

Water usage and drought within the specific Preserve Additions and Preserves and the greater San Diego River watershed could be discussed relating to prehistoric and historical times.

Another area of public education and interpretation is the discussion of fire, fire prevention, and the manipulation of the environment by prehistoric populations. Several “Wildfire” signs are already in place within the Preserves, and these signs should be duplicated in the Preserve Additions.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Record Search Confirmation

Appendix B

Site Location Maps – *Confidential*

Appendix C

Native American Consultation

Appendix D

DPR 523 Form – *Confidential*

Appendix E

Shapefiles – *Confidential*