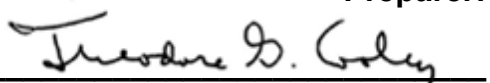
Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Cielo and Wu Properties Additions, San Diego County, California

County Contract 541791 Task Order No. 39

Lead Agency:

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
Contact: Jennifer Price
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410
San Diego, California 92123
(858) 966-1379

Preparer:



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

and

Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA
Project Archaeologist

with contributions by

Tim Wolfe, B.A.
Project Archaeologist

Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

AECOM
401 West A Street, Suite 1200
San Diego, California 92101
(619) 610-7600

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National Archaeological Data Base (NADB) Information

Author(s):	Theodore G. Cooley, M.A., RPA, and Shannon E. Foglia, M.A., RPA with contributions by Tim Wolfe B.A. and Stacie Wilson, M.S., RPA
Consulting Firm:	AECOM, 401 West A Street, Suite 1200 San Diego, California 92101 (619) 610-7600
Report Date:	September 2016
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Cielo and Wu Additions, San Diego County, California
Type of Study:	Phase I Inventory and Field Survey
New Sites:	P-37-35983, CA-SDI-21918, CA-SDI-21919, CA-SDI-21920, P-37-35987, P-37-35988, CA-SDI-21921, CA-SDI-21922, CA-SDI-21923, P-37-35992, P-37-35993, P-37-35977, P-37-35978, P-37-35979, P-37-35980, P-37-35981, P-37-35982
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-12821, CA-SDI-12838, CA-SDI-12839, CA-SDI-12850, CA-SDI-12852, CA-SDI-28924
USGS Quadrangle:	San Vicente Reservoir 7.5’
Acreage:	139.25 Acres (68.5 acres surveyed as a result of slope and dense vegetation constraints)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources inventory for the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)-managed Wu and Cielo Properties (Properties), to be incorporated into the existing Sycamore/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Preserve). The Properties, totaling 139.25 acres, are located in the unincorporated area adjacent to the south side of Poway Creek, east of the City of Poway, San Diego County, California. The County of San Diego acquired the Properties in 2015 and 2016, respectively. The Properties contain areas of very high value habitats, as well as areas that have been marginally impacted by human activities. The current cultural resource survey was completed within the Properties to identify and map existing resources and to provide DPR with management information. Because this was a baseline inventory and no sites will be impacted by the incorporation of the Properties into the Preserve, significance testing was not performed. However, this report includes management guidelines for impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. These measures include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

This Phase I pedestrian survey and inventory were conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and County of San Diego Report Format and Content Requirements for cultural resources to assist in the revision of the Preserve's Resource Management Plan, including area-specific management directives for the Properties. This baseline study involved a California Historical Resources Information System records search, literature review, Native American consultation, historic map checks, field survey, and resource documentation. Per the scope of work, survey of areas exceeding 20 percent slope was undertaken on a subjective basis. The field survey was conducted from March 22 through March 25, 2016, and encompassed approximately 68.5 acres of the 139.25-acre Properties. Water features are not currently present on the Properties, though several topographic features on the Properties may carry water runoff during storm events; these features are herein referred to as "unnamed drainages." Slopes and dense growths of chaparral and coastal sage scrub vegetation along portions of the unnamed drainages, knolls, and saddle areas on the Properties constrained access and visibility during the field survey. Field notes and digital photographs detailing conditions and survey results are on file at the downtown San Diego office of AECOM.

Results of the background research and pedestrian survey indicate that the Properties contain 23 cultural resources. Six of these resources are isolates that are not considered significant (P-37-35977, P-37-35978, P-37-35979, P-37-35980, P-37-35981, and P-37-35982). The remaining 17 resources consist of six previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-12821, CA-SDI-12838, CA-SDI-12839, CA-SDI-12850, CA-SDI-12852, and CA-SDI-28924) and 11 newly identified sites (P-37-35983, CA-SDI-21918, CA-SDI-21919, CA-SDI-21920, P-37-35987, P-37-35988, CA-SDI-21921, CA-SDI-21922, CA-SDI-21923, P-37-35992, and P-37-35993). Prehistoric resources include five isolates,

eight new sites, and four updated sites. The historic resources include one isolate, three new sites, and two updated sites. None of the sites have been evaluated for significance under CEQA, the California Register of Historic Resources criteria, or County of San Diego criteria.

If future facilities such as trails, staging areas, or other construction are proposed, significant adverse effects to these resources could occur. Avoidance is recommended for these sites. However, should avoidance not be possible and should any unevaluated sites face potential impacts, these sites would require significance evaluation under CEQA and County of San Diego criteria.

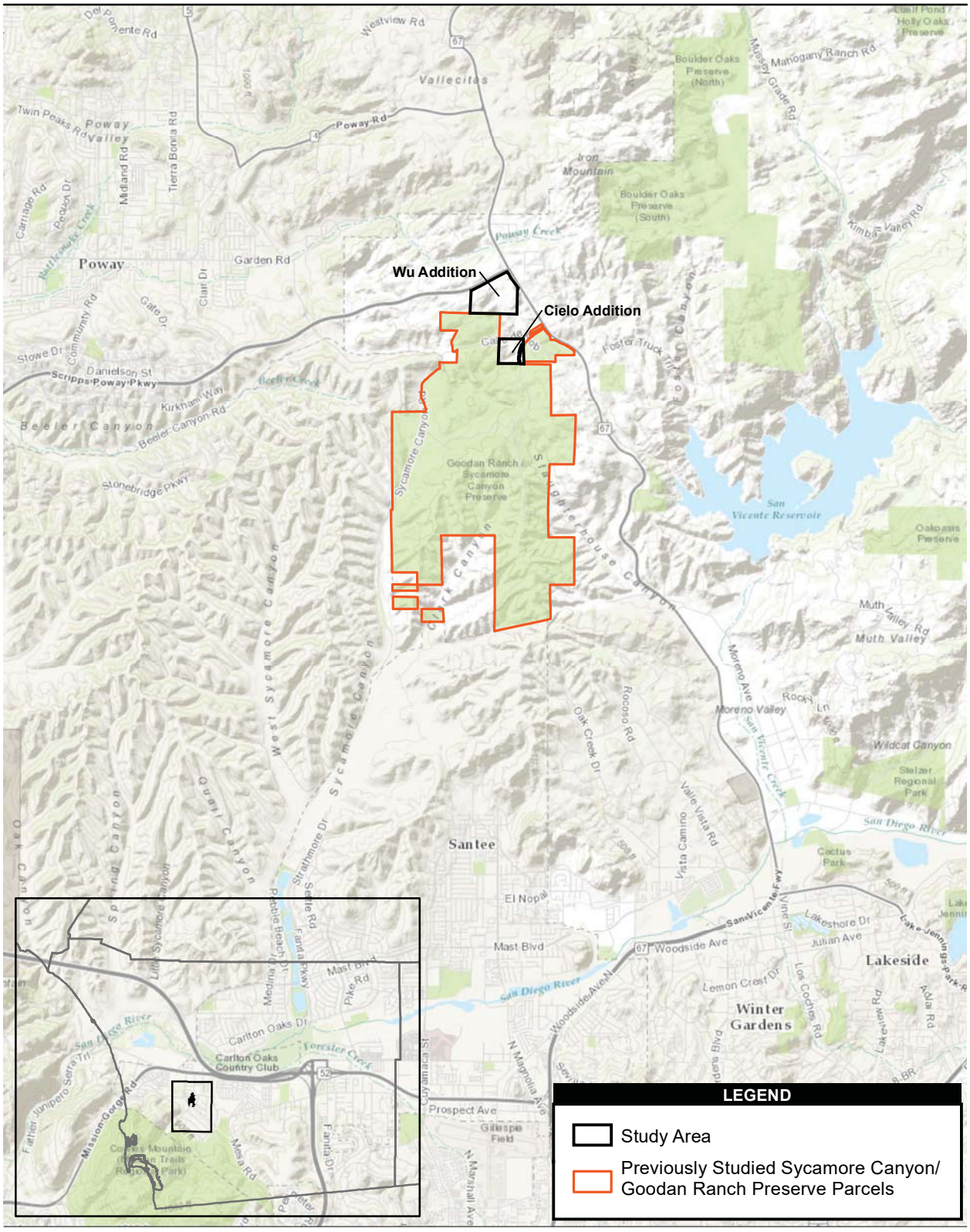
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

A Phase I cultural resources pedestrian survey and inventory was completed for the County of San Diego (County) Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) of the Wu (100.00 acres) and Cielo (39.25 acres) properties (Properties) proposed additions to the Sycamore/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Preserve). This survey and inventory was conducted to identify and map existing cultural resources and to provide DPR with management information. The County proposes to manage this combined total, 139.25-acre addition to the Preserve in accordance with a revised Sycamore/Goodan Ranch Preserve Resource Management Plan (RMP), including Area-Specific Management Directives (ASMDs). Significance testing was not performed because no projects are currently proposed on the Properties and no sites face potential impacts; however, this report includes management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources. These guidelines include preservation recommendations, protective measures, plans for tribal involvement, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

The Properties are located in the foothills adjacent to the northern boundary of the Preserve, approximately 6.11 kilometers (3.8 miles) east of the City of Poway and 4.82 kilometers (3.0 miles) northwest of San Vicente Reservoir in west-central San Diego County, California (Plate 1; Figure 1). The Properties lie within Section 15 and Section 22, Township 14 South, Range 1 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2).

Plate 1. Overview of the Wu Property with Goodan Ranch in the distance, facing west



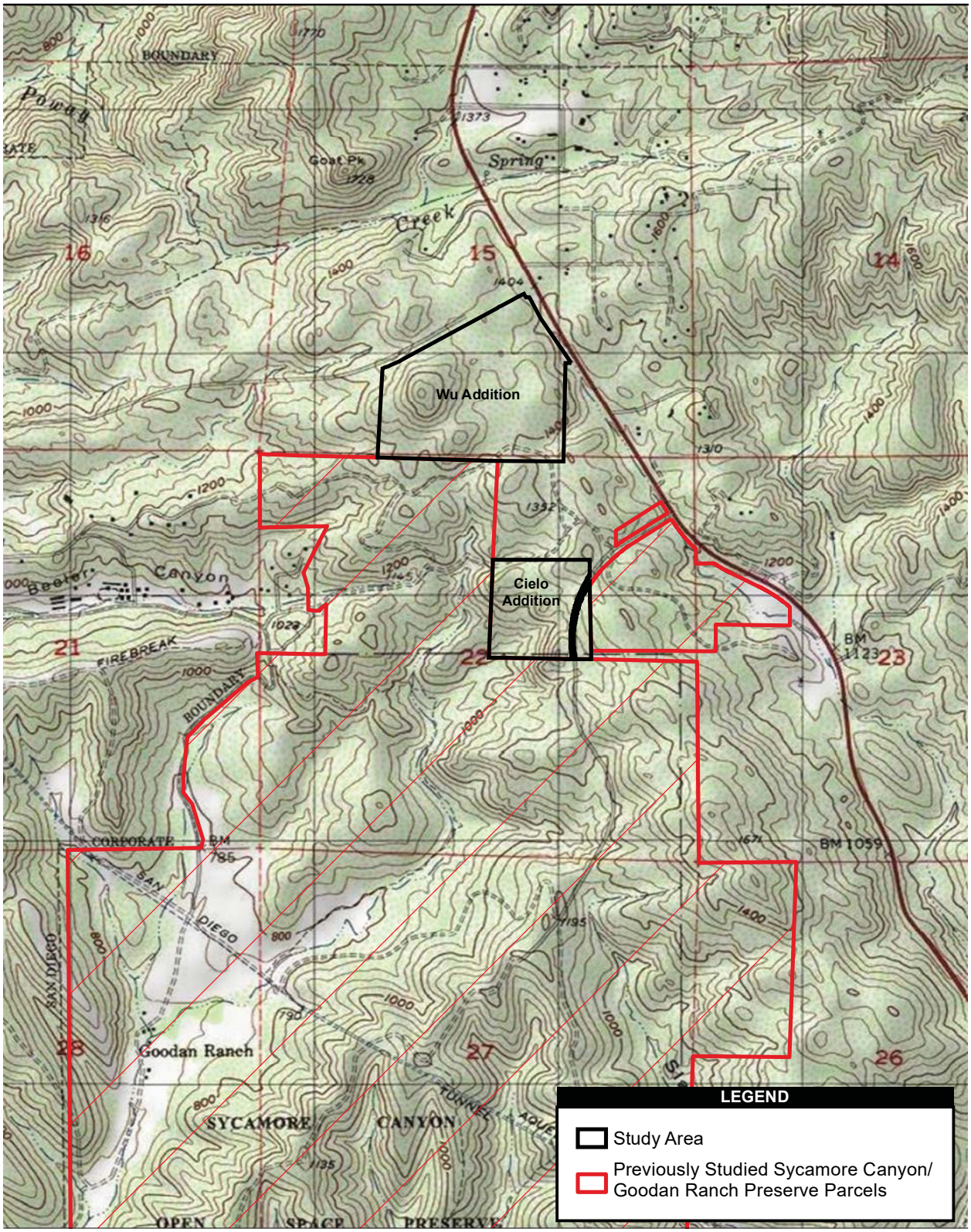
Source: ESRI, AECOM, SanGIS

0 1.5 3 Miles

Scale: 1 = 95,000; 1 inch = 1.5 miles

Figure 1
Study Area Vicinity

Document Path: P:\2013\60278233_DPR_2012\06GIS\6.3_Layout\TO_39\Cultural\Report_Figures\Figure_01_Project_Vicinity.mxd



Source: AECOM, ESRI (Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed), SanGIS, USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle San Vicente Reservoir CA 1975

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Scale: 1 = 24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 feet

Figure 2
Study Area Location

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Existing Conditions

2.1.1 Geography

The Properties are situated in the coastal foothills of west-central San Diego County on the upland that constitutes the southern crest of the Poway Creek watershed to the north. Elevations in the Properties range between approximately 1,680 feet (512 meters [m]) above mean sea level (amsl) on a knoll in the Wu property, to approximately 1,000 feet (305 m) amsl in the southwestern corner of the Cielo property (Figure 3). This upland is also the source area for the Sycamore Canyon and Beeler Canyon drainages. The Beeler Canyon drainage eventually converges 8.85 kilometers (5.5 miles) to the west with the westward-flowing Poway Creek to form Peñasquitos Creek, while the Sycamore Canyon drainage flows southwest from the Properties area and eventually empties into San Vicente Creek. Within the area of the Properties, this foothill upland is also dissected by several minor ephemeral drainages that contribute runoff mostly to the Sycamore Canyon drainage or the Beeler Canyon drainage to the south and west, respectively. One minor unnamed, east-west-aligned drainage located adjacent to the northern edge of the Wu property originates east of the Properties and enters the Beeler Canyon drainage just southwest of the Properties. Another unnamed, roughly north/south-aligned minor drainage that originates in the upland area of the Properties is located just outside of the western margin of the Cielo property. This drainage enters the Sycamore Canyon drainage approximately 2.01 kilometers (1.25 miles) to the southwest of the Cielo property at the location of the Goodan Ranch complex in the Preserve. While the Sycamore Canyon and Beeler Canyon drainages both originate in the Properties' immediate locale, Poway Creek (0.8 kilometers [0.5 miles] to the north) was likely the closest stable source of fresh water, prehistorically, with local springs also likely sources. The Properties are approximately 27 kilometers (17 miles) from the Pacific Ocean.

2.1.2 Geology and Soils

The bedrock underlying most of the Properties' area consists of undifferentiated pre-Cretaceous metamorphic and Cretaceous granitic rocks, while the Mesozoic-age metavolcanic Santiago Peak Volcanics Formation is also present along the eastern margin of the Wu property (Strand 1962). Other geologic formations in the vicinity of the Properties are the Woodson Mountain Granodiorite Formation and the San Marcos Gabbro, both associated with the Cretaceous-age Southern California Batholith, and sedimentary rocks of the Eocene-age Poway Conglomerate Formation (Weber 1963; Rogers 1965; Strand 1962). Soils most frequent within both of the Properties are the Friant-Escondido association, which is eroded, and consists of rocky "well drained fine sandy loams and very fine sandy loams over metasedimentary rock with 30 to 70 percent slopes" (USDA Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service 1973). Within this association, soils of the Friant Series are the most common, occurring in rolling to hilly

Source: AECOM, ESRI, SanGIS

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1 = 12,000; 1 inch = 1,000 feet

Figure 3
Study Area

terrain and generally 3 to 12 inches (7.6 to 30.5 centimeters [cm]) deep over hard rock. Slopes in some Friant Series areas are 30 to 70 percent and in others are 9 to 30 percent. Bedrock outcrops in these soil areas generally constitute 2 to 10 percent of the surface. More minor occurrences of soils of the Escondido Series and of Metamorphic Rockland are also present in the Wu property. The former consists of very fine sandy loams, occurring in gently rolling hill areas, but with 5 to 9 percent slopes and depths of 30 to 60 inches (76.2 to 152.4 cm) over rock, and the latter consists mostly of metasedimentary and/or metavolcanic rock outcrops and angular stones and cobblestones covering 50 to 90 percent of the ground surface. The limited soils present in the rocky areas consist of very fine sandy to silt loams generally less than 10 inches (25.4 cm) deep, but with a few deeper pockets between outcrops (USDA 1973).

2.1.3 Biology

The combination of soils, steep slopes, and small drainages described above currently supports two primary natural vegetation habitats: coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral, with areas of nonnative grassland and areas of disturbed habitat impacted by historic and modern development (Beauchamp 1986). Prehistorically, coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral vegetation covered most of the hillsides, ridges, ravines, and canyons. Today, in the undisturbed upland areas of the Properties, vegetation still consists mainly of southern mixed chaparral and/or coastal sage scrub. The vegetation is quite dense on the majority of both properties. Although considerable disturbance is evident in some areas of the Properties from San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) Sunrise Powerlink tower pad and access road grading, the paving of Sycamore Park Road, and from various other road grading activities, it appears that the prehistoric distribution of the coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities may have been similar to what is present on the Properties today (Plate 2). However, over the last 200 years, these natural communities have been disturbed by some development, and other historic and modern period activities. Today, introduced grasses and other plants (i.e., nonnative grassland) are now present in some areas where chaparral and/or sage scrub vegetation was formerly present (Plate 3; Munz 1974; Beauchamp 1986).

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

Plate 2. Overview of the Cielo property, facing southwest

Plate 3. Typical vegetation on the Wu property, facing northeast

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

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

2.2.2 Early Prehistoric Period Traditions/Complexes

The Early Prehistoric Period represents the time period of the first known inhabitants in California. In some areas of California it is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period and is associated with the Big-Game-Hunting activities of the peoples of the last Ice Age occurring during the Terminal Pleistocene (pre-10,000 years ago) and the Early Holocene, beginning circa 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1994, 1997; Erlandson et al. 2007). In the western United States, most evidence for the Paleo-Indian or Big-Game-Hunting peoples during this time period derives from finds of large fluted spear and projectile points (Fluted-Point Tradition) in places such as Clovis and Folsom in the Great Basin and the Desert southwest (Moratto 1984:79–88). In California, most evidence for the Fluted-Point Tradition derives principally from areas along the margins of the Great Basin and the Desert southwest such as the Sierras, the southern Central Valley, and the deserts of southeastern California (Moratto 1984:79–88) with mostly only isolated occurrences of fluted spear points encountered on or near the coast of California (Dillon 2002; Rondeau et al. 2007).

While an isolated fluted point fragment has recently been found in the mountainous eastern area of San Diego County (Kline and Kline 2007), the earliest well-documented sites in the San Diego area belong to the San Dieguito Tradition, now documented to be over 9,000 years old (Warren et al 1998). The San Dieguito Tradition, with an artifact assemblage distinct from that of the Fluted Point Tradition, has been documented mostly in the coastal area in San Diego County as well as in the southeastern California deserts (Warren and True 1961; Rogers 1966; Warren 1966, 1967; Carrico et al. 1993), with only sparse evidence for it discovered in the coastal area north of San Diego County (e.g., Sutton and Grenda 2012). The content of the earliest component of the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located along the San Dieguito River and approximately 20.95 kilometers (13 miles) to the northwest of the Properties, formed the basis upon which Warren and others (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1966, 1967; Vaughan 1982) identified the “San Dieguito complex,” and which Warren later reclassified as the San Dieguito Tradition (1968). This tradition is characterized by an artifact inventory consisting almost entirely of flaked stone biface and scraping tools, but lacking the fluted points associated with the Fluted-Point Tradition. Diagnostic artifact types and categories associated with the San Dieguito Tradition include elongated bifacial

knives; scraping tools; crescentics; and Silver Lake, Lake Mojave, and leaf-shaped projectile points (Rogers 1939; Warren 1967).

The subsistence system or emphasis of the San Dieguito Tradition, while not as yet entirely agreed upon, is suggested by Warren, as having an orientation toward a hunting rather than gathering economy, based on an artifact assemblage of primarily hunting associated tools, in contrast to the more gathering-oriented complexes that were to follow in the Archaic Period (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 1998). Other researchers have interpreted the San Dieguito subsistence system to be possibly ancestral to, or a developmental stage for, the predominantly gathering-oriented "La Jolla/Pauma complex" of the subsequent Archaic Period (e.g., Bull 1983; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Ezell 1987; Koerper et al. 1991). Based on uncalibrated radiocarbon dates, Warren originally indicated this tradition to have begun sometime prior to 9,000 years before present (B.P.) and to have ended sometime between 8,500 and 7,500 B.P. (1967; 1968:4). Recent calibrations of these dates, however, have indicated them to be significantly earlier (Warren et al. 1998). No resources dating to, or associated with, the Early Prehistoric Period have been documented as present within the Properties or the adjacent Sycamore/Goodan Preserve, based on current information.

2.2.3 Archaic Period Complexes

In the southern coastal region, the Archaic Period dates from circa 8,600 B.P. to circa 1,300 years ago B.P. (Warren et al. 1998). A large number of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period have been identified at a range of coastal and inland sites. This appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of what is now San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. These assemblages, designated as the La Jolla/Pauma complexes, are considered part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Milling Stone Horizon." In general, the content of these site assemblages includes manos and metates; shell middens; terrestrial and marine mammal remains; burials; rock features; bone tools; doughnut stones; discoidals; stone balls; plummets; biface points/knives; beads made of stone, bone, or shell; and cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. As defined by True (1958), the "Pauma complex" aspect of this culture is associated with sites located in inland areas that lack shellfish remains, but are otherwise similar in content to the La Jolla complex. The Pauma complex may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982). During the latter half of the Archaic Period, artifacts such as dart points and mortars and pestles, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period, become increasingly present in site assemblages dating after circa 5500 B.P. This evidence in the archaeological record is indicative of an increase in hunting activity and the gathering and processing of acorns for subsistence. The new, and subsequently increasing, use of these resources represents a major shift in the Encinitas/La Jolla/Pauma complex subsistence system in the southern coastal region at this time (Warren et al. 1998).

Sites dating to the Archaic Period are more numerous along the coast, west of the Properties. Inland archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Properties, attributable to the Early Milling Stone Horizon and/or the La Jolla/Pauma complex (e.g., True 1980; Warren et al. 1961:10), are not unknown (e.g., Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Cooley and Barrie 2004). However, similar to the San Dieguito complex, most of the substantiating archaeological evidence for the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complex (Milling Stone Horizon) in present-day San Diego County is derived from sites in near-coastal valleys, estuaries, and/or embayments that are present along the San Diego coast south of the San Luis Rey River (e.g., Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985; Gallegos 1995:200; Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Cooley et al. 2000). In the upper-elevation foothill and inland mountain areas of San Diego County, evidence for sites associated with the Archaic Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complex is less common relative to the Late Prehistoric complexes that succeed them (e.g., True 1970; May 1971; Laylander and Christenson 1988; Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999; Cooley and Barrie 2004). McDonald (1995:14) observed that “most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic Period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare.” The location of the Properties 27 kilometers (17 miles) from the coast places them within the inland foothill area where sites that can be definitely dated to the Archaic Period and that contain La Jolla or Pauma complex assemblages are less common (Warren et al. 1998).

While not plentiful, some Archaic Period sites in foothill circumstances have been documented. In the Poway area, the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608), situated approximately 24.62 kilometers (15.3 miles) from the ocean, is close to the Properties along the Beeler Canyon drainage, approximately 3 kilometers (2 miles) to the west of the Properties. The site has been radiocarbon dated to as early as 5800 B.P. and is described as associated with the “transitional periods between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes and the later Archaic/Late Prehistoric transition” (Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999:3.0-5). The radiocarbon results from a data recovery program conducted at the site appear to indicate that it was repeatedly occupied over a period of nearly 6,000 years, with the last occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric Period. La Jolla complex artifacts recovered from the site include doughnut stones; discoidals; and Pinto, Elko and large side-notched points. Elsewhere, at sites along Santa Maria Creek near Ramona, approximately 10.5 kilometers (6.5 miles) to the east of the Properties, an Elko-eared style projectile point and a radiocarbon date of circa 2000 B.P. have also documented occupation during the Late Archaic Period (Cooley and Barrie 2004). Other inland sites in the vicinity of the Properties attributed to the Archaic Period include CA-SDI-5545 and CA-SDI-5545 (Chace and Sutton 1990).

Based on current information, no site within the Properties can be definitively attributed to the Archaic period, and only two resources within the Preserve may possibly date to, or may represent complexes associated with, the Archaic Period (Jordan et al. 2008). Future investigations at sites on the Properties, or elsewhere in the Sycamore/Goodan Preserve, however, could potentially reveal the presence of resources from this time period.

2.2.4 Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by evidence of a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record. Compared to those shifts noted for the middle and late Archaic Period, those occurring at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period were rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place seem to indicate a significant alteration in subsistence practices in what is now San Diego County circa 1500 to 1300 B.P. The changes observed include a technological shift from the use of atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow; subsistence shifts that include a reduction in shellfish gathering in some areas (possibly due to silting of the coastal lagoons); and the storage of crops, such as acorns, by Yuman- and Shoshonean-speaking peoples. New traits such as the production of pottery and cremation of the dead were also introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period.

Movements of people during the last 2,000 years can account for at least some of these changes. Yuman-speaking people had occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of what is now western Arizona by 2,000 years ago (Moriarty 1968) and then continued to migrate westward. An analysis by Moriarty (1966, 1967) of materials recovered from the Spindrift site in La Jolla indicated a preceramic Yuman phase. Based on this analysis and a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that Yumans, lacking ceramic technology, penetrated into and occupied what is now the San Diego coastline circa 2,000 B.P. Subsequently, approximately 1,200 to 1,300 B.P., ceramic technology diffused into the coastal area from the eastern deserts. Although these Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying what is now eastern San Diego County before 2000 B.P., their influence is better documented throughout present-day San Diego County after 1300 B.P. with the introduction of small points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

Based on early research by Meighan (1954) and True (1970), two distinct archaeological complexes have been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Period in what is now San Diego County. The Cuyamaca complex is based on analysis by True of archaeological excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and of San Diego Museum of Man collections. Based on the results of this analysis, True (1970) was able to define a Late Prehistoric Period complex for southern San Diego County that was distinct from Meighan's (1954) San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. The presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence, of certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages provide the principal distinctions between these archaeological complexes. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain both Cottonwood Triangular-style points and Desert Side-notched arrow points, while Desert Side-notched points are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pigniolo 2001). Other examples include Obsidian Butte obsidian, which is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites, and ceramics. While ceramics are present during the Late Prehistoric Period throughout what is now San Diego County, they are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County where they occur earlier in time and appear to be

somewhat more specialized in form. Both complexes have produced a variety of vessel types, along with rattles, straight and bow-shaped pipes, and effigies. Interment of the dead at Cuyamaca complex sites is almost exclusively by cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, while archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation. Based on ethnographic data, including the areas defined for the Hokan-based Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and the Takic Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño) at the time of contact, it is now generally accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Yuman Diegueño/ Kumeyaay and the San Luis Rey complex with the Shoshonean Luiseño/Juaneño. The Properties lie within the area currently defined for the Cuyamaca complex.

Compared to Archaic Period sites, Late Prehistoric Period sites attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes are less common in the near-coastal areas of the county. Gallegos (1995:200) states that "for San Diego County, there is temporal patterning, as the earliest sites are situated in coastal valleys and around coastal lagoons. Late Prehistoric Period sites are also found in coastal settings, but are more common along river valleys and interior locations." In contrast, numerous Late Prehistoric Period sites, attributable to the San Luis Rey or Cuyamaca complexes have been identified for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the county through diagnostic artifacts and/or radiocarbon dating, including in the vicinity of the Preserves in the Poway/Ramona area (e.g., McCown 1945; Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999, Cooley and Barrie 2004; Willey and Dolan 2004; Carrico and Cooley 2005).

One of the best documented, and nearest of these sites to the Properties, is the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608) already described above for its Archaic component. This site also contains evidence of a significant Late Prehistoric Period Cuyamaca complex occupation, documented by both a temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage that includes Desert Side-Notched points as well as Cottonwood Triangular points, and eight radiocarbon dates spanning the period from 1500 to 50 B.P. The radiocarbon dating and variety and quantity of cultural materials at the site indicate a pattern of settlement connected with the repeated occupation of the site and the surrounding vicinity, extending from the Archaic Period through the Late Prehistoric Period.

While, based on existing data, none of the sites within the Properties can be definitely assigned to a particular time period, in the Sycamore/Goodan Preserve to the south and in the archaeological record for the surrounding vicinity, most of the prehistoric sites that can be associated with a particular time period represent Cuyamaca complex-related occupation of the area during the Late Prehistoric Period (Jordan et al. 2008).

2.2.5 Historic Period

The historic period of what is now coastal Southern California began in September 1542 when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo reached San Diego Bay as part of his expedition up the coast north of New Spain. The impact of that single event did not usher in instant

changes in the region, but it marks the opening of the area to new contact, colonialism, and cultural shifts. A brief discussion of the history of the Properties and their surroundings is presented below to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the study area.

2.2.6 Spanish Period

It was 200 years from the time of Cabrillo's initial explorations before the native peoples of what is now San Diego County felt the major impact of Spanish colonial contact. In 1769, Gaspar de Portola's expedition was the driving force of Spanish Imperial expansion into Alta California, seeking suitable locations to establish military presidios and religious missions up the coast. Built between 1769 and 1821, the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano missions stood, literally and figuratively, as symbols of Spanish colonialism, importing new systems of labor, demographics, settlement, and economies to Southern California. In 1774, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was relocated from Presidio Hill to a location up the San Diego River valley, where its inhabitants and their imported livestock could better access water and land for agriculture and grazing. The European population, however, remained concentrated in the Presidio, with a population of 200 by 1790 (Engstrand and Brandes 1976). Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives, and other agricultural goods and implements became the basis of the area's subsistence economy, and new methods of land use and building construction changed the landscape. The Spanish established an *assistencia*, or outpost of San Diego de Alcalá, within the San Diego backcountry in 1818; it was located approximately 33.8 kilometers (21 miles) to the northeast of the Properties in Santa Ysabel. The *assistencia* had some documented success and by 1821, 600 Native Americans had been baptized and lived in the vicinity of the *assistencia* (Hennessey and Foglia 2014).

Mexico, including Alta California, gained its independence from Spain in 1821, but Spanish patterns of culture and influence remained. The missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. No sites or isolates that have been identified on the Properties appear associated with the Spanish Period.

2.2.7 Mexican Period

Mexico's governance of Alta California did not last long, but it did help cement the changes brought by the Spanish missionization and colonization of the area. One major alteration occurred in 1835 when the missions were secularized and their large land holdings were made available to private citizens. Although some large grants of land were made prior to 1834, secularization of the mission's large grazing holdings ushered in the Rancho Era. One impact was the dissolution of the mission as a residential and labor center for territorially disenfranchised Native Americans. Many mission neophytes had little option but to work on the new Mexican ranchos. Communities living farther from the ranchos were able to maintain their traditional lifeways for a bit longer. New

ranches put new pressures on California's native populations, as grants were made in inland areas still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or relocate farther into the backcountry. In rare instances, former mission neophytes were able to organize pueblos and attempt to live within the new confines of Mexican governance and culture. The most successful of these pueblos was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, located inland along the San Dieguito River Valley, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Farris 1994; Carrico 2008).

At the same time, former Presidio soldiers became civilians, moving down from Presidio Hill to settle along the San Diego River in what would become the Pueblo of San Diego. Cattle ranching continued to predominate over other agricultural activities, and transportation routes through the region were developed to accommodate the tallow and hide trades, which increased during the early part of this period. No sites or isolates identified on the Properties appear associated with the Mexican Period.

2.2.8 American Period

American governance began in 1848, when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California to the United States at the conclusion of the Mexican–American War. Land ownership was thrown into turmoil as Mexican land owners faced validation of their grants by the State Lands Commission. The cost of defending their claim and the evidence required by the State Lands Commission to prove title claims meant that many Mexican-era ranchos were claimed as public land open to American settlement. At the same time, events both east and west made American settlers eager to move westward. The California gold rush, the end of the Civil War, and the passage of the Homestead Act implementing the United States' manifest destiny to occupy and exploit the North American continent carried people searching for more to California after 1848.

Railway systems began to connect the people and products of Southern California to the rest of the United States. Increased American settlement and claims on the land for residential, mining, agricultural, and ranching purposes in the second half of the 19th century meant that many remaining lands sustaining Native American populations were marked, surveyed, or even fenced as private, again changing the landscape of what is now San Diego County. Native American reservations were established, ostensibly to provide land for Native American populations, but these holdings made available only the poorest of subsistence lands and forced many indigenous peoples to adopt a more sedentary lifestyle, reliant on the Anglo economic system as an alternative to moving to reservations (Carrico 2008).

The 1880s saw "boom and bust" cycles that brought thousands of people to San Diego County, aided in no small part by the arrival of the railroad (Pourade 1964:169–172). By the end of the decade, many had left, though some remained to form the foundations of small communities based on dry farming, orchards, dairies, and livestock ranching (see, for example, Jacques and Quillen 1983 and May and Carrico 2001). Anchored by schools and post offices, these often sparse settlements—exemplified by early

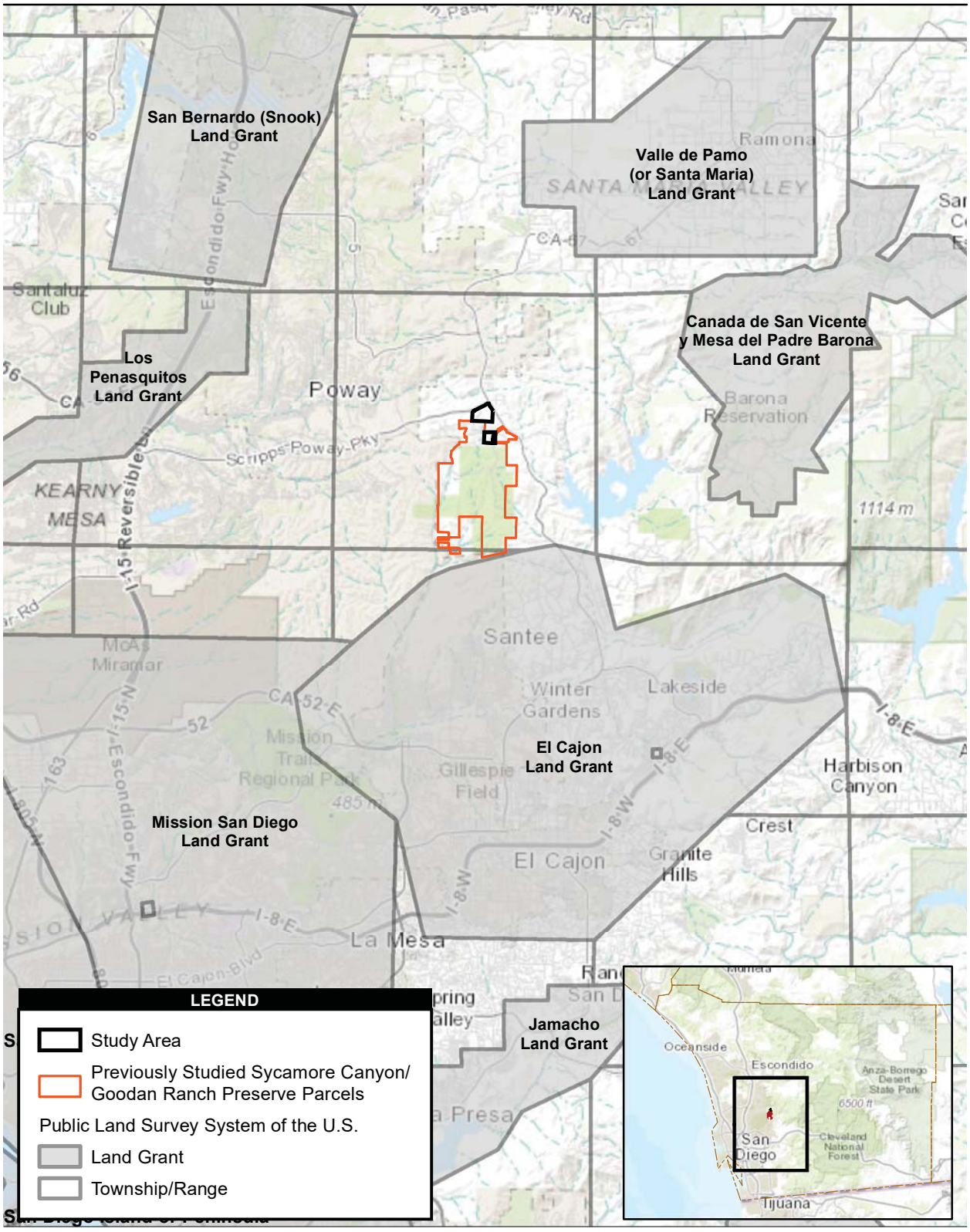
communities like Lakeside, Lusardi, and Stowe—were the basis of San Diego County's farming and ranching lifestyle of the late 19th century and early 20th century (Cooley and Jordan 2008:16–18; Jordan and Cooley 2008:21–23; Jordan et al. 2008:17–22). The influence of modern military development, beginning in 1916 during World War I, moved much of the population away from this lifestyle, and the need to fight a two-ocean war during World War II resulted in substantial development in infrastructure and industry to support the military and to accommodate soldiers, sailors, and defense industry workers (see Hennessey 1993 and Killory 1993 in City of San Diego et al. 1993). Since World War II, coastal residential densities have spiked, supported by the north/south Interstate 5 corridor connecting this once remote region to the urban centers of the California coastline.

2.2.9 Historic Overview of the Properties

Ranchos

Throughout the 1800s, the area surrounding the Properties remained largely unpopulated and undeveloped. Although the areas surrounding this land were key pieces in the local development of the rancho system, the presence of dense chaparral and coastal sage scrub plant communities and the topography of the area kept it from being claimed by livestock-grazing ranchos. Private land grant holdings were in areas of more level land, valleys, and locales that encompassed major drainages to support livestock ranching and other agricultural pursuits. The closest land grant to the Properties is El Cajon, located immediately south of the Preserve (Figure 4). The Rancho El Cajon (also spelled Caxon) was one of the largest Southern California grants and encompassed portions of present-day El Cajon, La Mesa, Lakeside, and Santee. The name translates from Spanish to box, and most likely refers to its geographical location within a valley surrounded by hills. During Spanish rule, the area was referred to as Santa Mónica and supposedly supported cattle grazing, vineyards, and agricultural crops (Rice n.d.).

Originally part of the old Mission lands primarily used for grazing, the 48,799-acre rancho was granted to Maria Antonia Estudillo de Pedrorena, daughter of Don Jose Antonia Estudillo of Old Town, by Governor Pio Pico in 1845. Maria and her husband, Miguel de Pedrorena, who was a merchant, trader, and local politician, constructed an adobe home at the eastern end of their holding in present-day Lakeside (Engstrand 2005). The rancho continued to graze cattle and cultivate crops, such as grapes, corn, wheat, and barley. It was reported that 50 to 100 Native Americans worked at the Rancho (Rice n.d.). In response to the Land Act of 1851, Maria submitted proof of her Mexican land grant to the government and finally received the patent in 1876, along with Thomas W. Sutherland and various family members (BLM GLO record PLC 534/CACAAA 080718). In 1867, the rancho was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Van Ives, and Suzanna and J.A. Laukershire (ICF International 2008).



Source: ESRI, AECOM, SanGIS

0 3.5 7 Miles

Scale: 1 = 221,500; 1 inch = 3.5 miles

Figure 4
Land Grants in Region

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Other land grants surrounding the Study Area included Cañada de San Vicente y Mesa del Padre Barona, 13,316 acres granted in 1850 to Juan Bautista López and then deeded to Domingo Yorba located 8.0 kilometers (5 miles) to the east; Valle de Pamo (or Santa Maria), 17,708 acres granted in 1843 to Edward Stokes, a British sea captain, and located 6.44 kilometers (4 miles) to the northeast; Los Peñasquitos granted to Francisco Maria Ruiz in 1823 and located 8.0 kilometers (5 miles) to the northwest; San Bernardo (or Snook), granted to Joseph Snook in 1842 and located 9.65 kilometers (6 miles) to the northwest; and 9.65 kilometers (6 miles) to the southwest, the 58,875 acres belonging to Mission San Diego de Alcalá, which was granted to Santiago Argüello in 1846 after he agreed to cover the cost of the Mission's debts, house the priests, and continue promoting religious services (Engstrand 2005). While land was being distributed to Californios and new American immigrants by the U.S. government, the Kumeyaay who had moved to Capitan Grande east of the Study Area in 1853 were formally given the El Capitan Indian Reservation by presidential order in 1875.

Early Development

Transportation

The discovery of gold in 1869 near Julian brought settlers to San Diego's backcountry looking to make their fortune. This backcountry boom created a need for effective transportation links between the area and the San Diego metropolis. These roads and trails brought goods, mail, and people to and from San Diego County. During this early development period, the main transportation route was called the Government Highway or the Poway route. This went from Mission Valley to Poway before continuing on to the Santa Maria Valley, Warner's Ranch, Julian, and Temecula (Jordan et al. 2008; Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012). For miners heading to Julian, the Government Highway was a 60-mile journey down to San Diego (LeMenager 1989). A stage couch route was constructed by William Tweed along the Poway Route in 1871 and by Adolph Stokes sometime after (Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012). The two stage coach routes competed for passengers, eventually offering free rides and drinks to entice customers to their route. Also in 1871, Chester Gunn established the first pony express and mail route running from San Diego to Julian, though it ran to the east of the Study Area through San Vicente Valley (Jordan et al. 2008; LeMenager 1989:77). These routes served a majority of travelers at the time.

Two brothers saw the lack of efficient roads for mining hauls down to San Diego as an opportunity for financial gain. Lemuel and Henry Atkinson, who were employed at the Golden Chariot Mine, developed a shorter, maintained toll route, known as Atkinson Toll Road, that went through their homestead in Foster Canyon during 1873 (Gallegos and Associates 2003). This route ran from the brothers' two-story tollhouse and stage stop at the top of the grade, later known as Shady Dell, south through Boulder Oaks and finally ending at Foster's Station, which is now submerged under San Vicente Reservoir (Gallegos and Associates 2003; LeMenager 1989:67). San Diego-Julian Toll Road Inc., owned by Henry and Lemuel Atkinson, Charles Jones, Charles Whipple, and David Isham, was formed to take charge of the road and its tolls. The County bought the road

the following year for $1,700 and appointed Henry Atkinson as Road Master for the roads in the district (Moore n.d.). In 1875, the route's northern section was altered to the west, running through Wildwood Ranch to reconnect with Shady Dell (LeMenager 1989:65; Jordan et al. 2008).

Over the years, the Atkinson Toll Road became hardly passable. The road was continually affected by flooding with entire sections washing out, large ruts, and fallen boulders. In an effort to upkeep the road, the County appointed Joseph Foster as overseer of roads in 1883 (Jordan et al. 2008). However, it appears that he started work on the road much earlier, as Foster's diary mentions his activities on the road beginning in 1881; Foster wrote "Road Overseer of the Atkinson Grade" on the back cover of the diary (Foster 1873–1882). He worked hard on the road and used straw in an effort to fix the road's problems (Gallegos and Associates 2003; LeMenager 1989:68–69). Originally from San Francisco, Foster settled on a ranch in 1880 that was homesteaded by Robert Rea. At this ranch, Foster continued raising sheep and cattle, and ran the apiary. Foster's ranch later served as the stage stop at the foot of the Atkinson Grade at the north end of Moreno Valley. His home spot came to be known as the town of Foster (Foster 1873–1882).

Although the toll road was owned by the County, Foster's involvement in the upkeep of the road led the old Atkinson Toll Road to be known as the Foster Truck Trail. Foster recorded his activities on the road in a ledger kept in his diary. For example, on August 10, 1881, he received $40 from the County to be spent on repairing the road. Foster logged the days he worked on the road, any men who helped him, and the tools used. Men received $1.50 for a day's work. Tools used included shovels, picks, sledgehammers, drills, axes, and a cart and horse (Foster 1873–1882). Due to the difficulties presented by the Atkinson Toll Road, the County sought out an alternative route. One was found down Mussey Grade to the east of the Atkinson Toll Road. Mussey Grade offered a lower elevation and about an 11 to 12 percent less grade (LeMenager 1989:69). After Mussey Grade was complete, the Atkinson Toll Road fell out of use in many areas, especially in the inhabited parts of the road, as Mussey Grade Road was the preferred route down to San Diego. Both the Foster Truck Trail and Mussey Grade Road were eventually blocked at their southern terminus due the opening of San Vicente Reservoir in 1943 (LeMenager 1989).

Another important road within the Study Area and the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve is the Stowe Road. This road consists of a dirt road that has been in use since at least 1876 based on its presence on the survey plat map. The Stowe Road operated as a wagon route that followed Sycamore Canyon from Santee at San Diego River north through the pioneer community of Stowe and into Poway. The road, or parts of it, may have been present earlier than 1876 considering the possibility of an even older log or wood transport road potentially associated with Francisco's home (Jacques and Quillen 1983). The route is also present in much the same place on the 1955 San Vicente Reservoir (1:24,000) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle. The associated community of Stowe is still evident in nearby archaeological sites along this route. Today, the southern portion of the early road is incorporated into the Stowe Trail

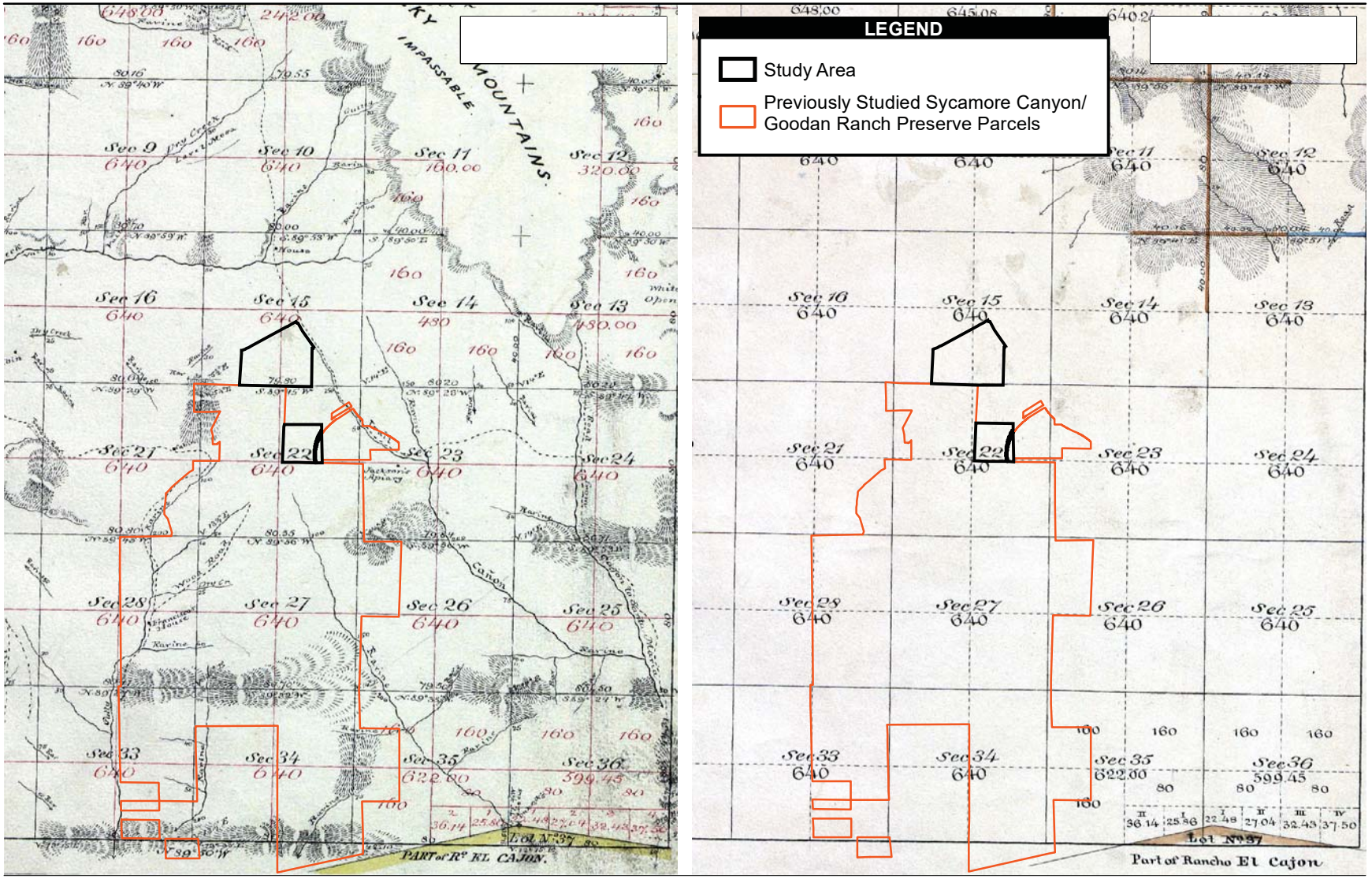
that was designated a Community Millennium Trail in 2000 by the White House Millennium Council (Jordan et al. 2008).

Within the current Study Area, a trail is marked just northeast of the Wu property and within Section 22 northeast of the Cielo property on the 1876 General Land Office (GLO) survey plat map. This trail leads down from the Main Road towards Ramona and terminates at the Atkinson Toll Road. It is unclear who constructed this road, but it could possibly have been an extension of an older road to make use of the recently constructed Atkinson Toll Road. This road may be a mismapping of the same road that runs through the Wu property today, or may be a different alignment. Over the years, the network of roads within the Properties was improved and expanded. Another road appears on the 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000 USGS Topographic map between the Stowe Road through Sycamore Canyon and the Atkinson Toll Road, and may have been constructed to provide the residents of Stowe with a more direct route south. Previous studies have recorded this portion of the road as the original route of Foster Truck Trail; however, the original Foster Truck Trail traveled an exclusively north-to-south route. This segment is later labeled as Foster Truck Trail on the 1955 San Vicente (1:24,000) USGS Topographic map.

Land Surveys

With the passing of the Land Ordinance of 1785, vast amounts of land needed to be surveyed, as the immediate goal of the ordinance was for Congress to raise money through the sale of land in the largely unmapped territory of the western United States. In 1812, Congress created the GLO and placed it under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. Along with the new organization, a new method of surveying was also employed. Previously, land had been surveyed using metes and bounds, but the Land Ordinance of 1785 mandated that surveyors use a new rectangular system, where the land was partitioned into townships and ranges, with 36 sections per township, each being 1 square mile or 640 acres. The Properties are located within township (T) 14 South and range (R) 1 west (T14S/R1W), which was surveyed in 1876 and 1883 (Figure 5).

The earliest survey plat map of the area, dated 1876, does not depict any built resources or natural features within the Properties. However, Rancho El Cajon is shown at the south edge of the map and in the northern portion of Section 15, there is a house present north of the Wu property, as well as a “Dry Creek,” now called Poway Creek, and two ravines. There is also a trail that traverses the section and crosses the northeastern edge of the Wu property (see Figure 5). This trail follows the current path of State Route 67 (SR-67) within this area. This same trail passes through Section 22, northeast of the Cielo property. On the edges of Section 22, the surveyors identified multiple ravines, a “Road in Ravine” and a “Wood Road.” The road present in the ravine follows the present-day path of Sycamore Canyon Road and leads into Poway. Wood Road is near “Francisco’s House” but may have become overgrown from disuse, as it is not visible on any modern maps. The 1883 GLO survey plat map shows both the Wu



Source: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), General Land Office (GLO) Records

0 1 2 Miles

Scale: 1 = 63,360; 1 inch = 1 mile

Figure 5
General Land Office Survey Plats (1876 and 1883)

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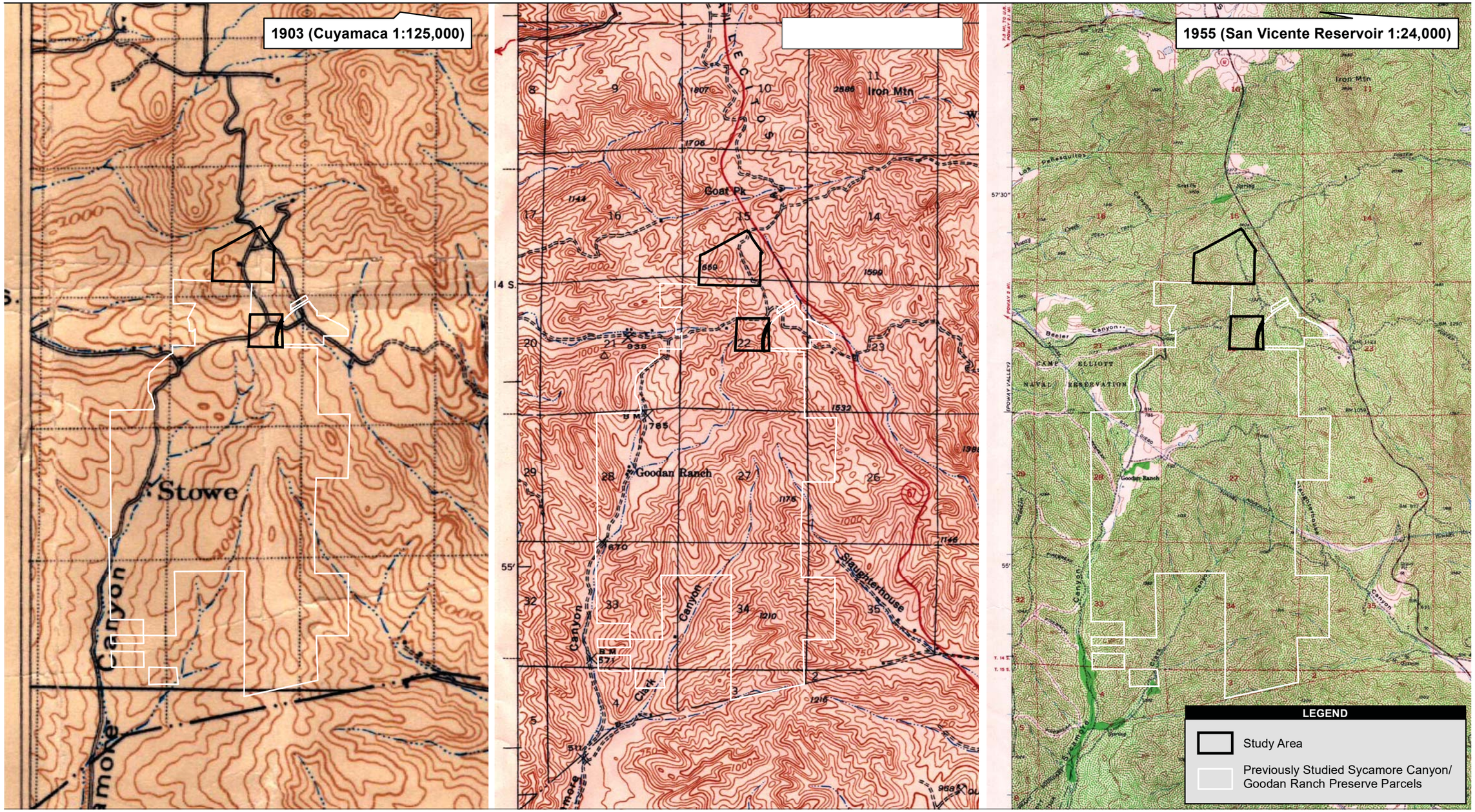
and Cielo properties as vacant. No land forms are noted in Section 15 or 22 and hardly any detail is given to the maps (see Figure 5). The only land form the map shows is a mountain to the northeast of the Properties and Rancho El Cajon to the southeast.

By 1879, the USGS had been established, and it began the topographic mapping of the United States in 1882. One topographic map from 1903 covers the Properties: Cuyamaca (1:125,000) (Figure 6). Two additional historic topographic maps from 1939 and 1952 are available for the Properties: 1939 El Cajon (1:62,500) and 1955 San Vicente Reservoir (1:24,000) (see Figure 6).

Settlement and Ranching

To facilitate settlement of the west, the Homestead Act of 1862 was passed by Congress. This act enabled Americans to obtain 160 acres of public land for $1.25 per acre in return for living on the land, building a dwelling, and farming a portion of the land for five years. The Homestead Act drew settlers and new residents began arriving in the lands between the original ranchos, although some settlement had already occurred prior to 1862. Philip Crossthwaite was the first documented settler of Poway in 1859 and services began appearing in Poway as early as 1870 (Crafts 2002). The closest settlement to the Properties was the small short-lived community of Stowe, located approximately 1.45 kilometers (0.9 mile) to the southeast of the Wu property and 1.29 kilometers (0.8 mile) from the Cielo property. Established 9.65 kilometers (6 miles) from Poway in 1889, Stowe prospered as a small farming and ranching community. Many of the residents were also declared apiarists, or beekeepers. Some of the products they produced included wine, grains, fruit from orchards, and honey (Crafts 2002; Crafts and Young 2002). Many German immigrants settled in this area during the late 1800s. The 1897 San Diego City and County Directory listed 14 heads of families as living in Stowe. The list included 11 farmers, two teachers, and one postmistress. Notable names of the registry include Julius Buehler, the namesake of Beeler Canyon, James Kirkham, B.F. Kirkham, and Joseph Fisher (Plate 4; San Diego City and County Directory 1897).

Stowe had a few of its own services, but supplies had to be purchased in weekly shopping expeditions into San Diego; residents took down goods produced by their farms and returned with supplies (Kirkham 1962). A post office was opened in 1889 and an all-grades wooden schoolhouse followed in 1890 where Beeler and Sycamore Canyons meet (Jacques and Quillen 1983: B-3). The post office was originally located on Joseph Fischer's homestead, northeast of the present location of Goodan Ranch. However, on the 1903 Cuyamaca 30' quadrangle, Stowe is shown within the Goodan Ranch complex; this indicates that perhaps the location of the post office moved over the years. In these times, early rural communities existed as a loosely bound group of homesteaders spread across the landscape with its center usually defined by the place of the post office (see Figure 6). During the 1890s, many families joined the community and homesteaded the surrounding land. They often socialized with one another by having picnics on Iron Mountain, attending Literary Society meetings, taking day trips to the ocean, and holding dinners (Craft 2002).



Source: USGS Historical Topographic Map Collection

0 4,000 8,000 Feet

Scale: 1 = 48,000; 1 inch = 4,000 feet

Figure 6
Historic Topographic Maps of Project Area (1903, 1939, and 1955)

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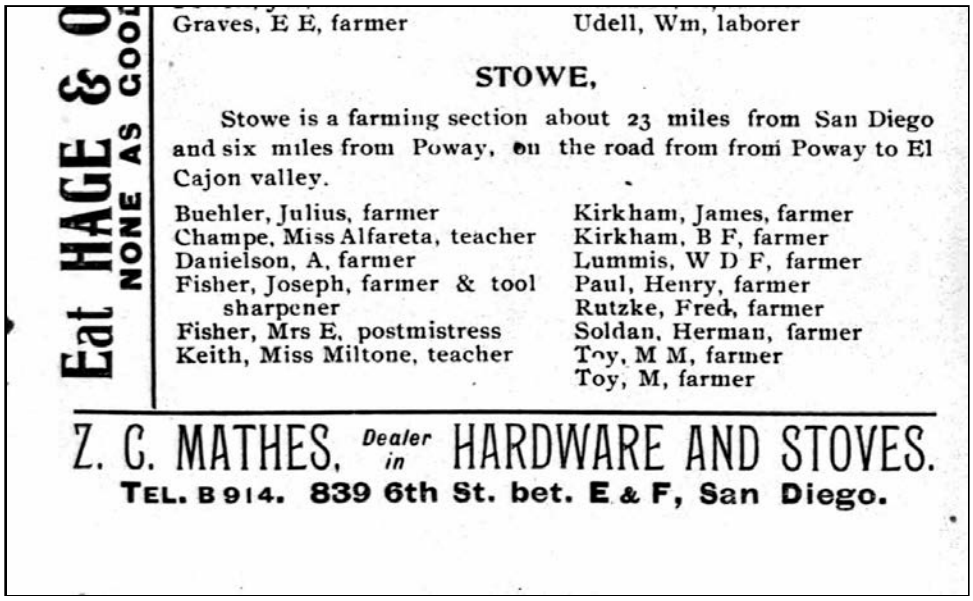


Graves, E E, farmer — Udell, Wm, laborer

STOWE,

Stowe is a farming section about 23 miles from San Diego and six miles from Poway, on the road from from Poway to El Cajon valley.

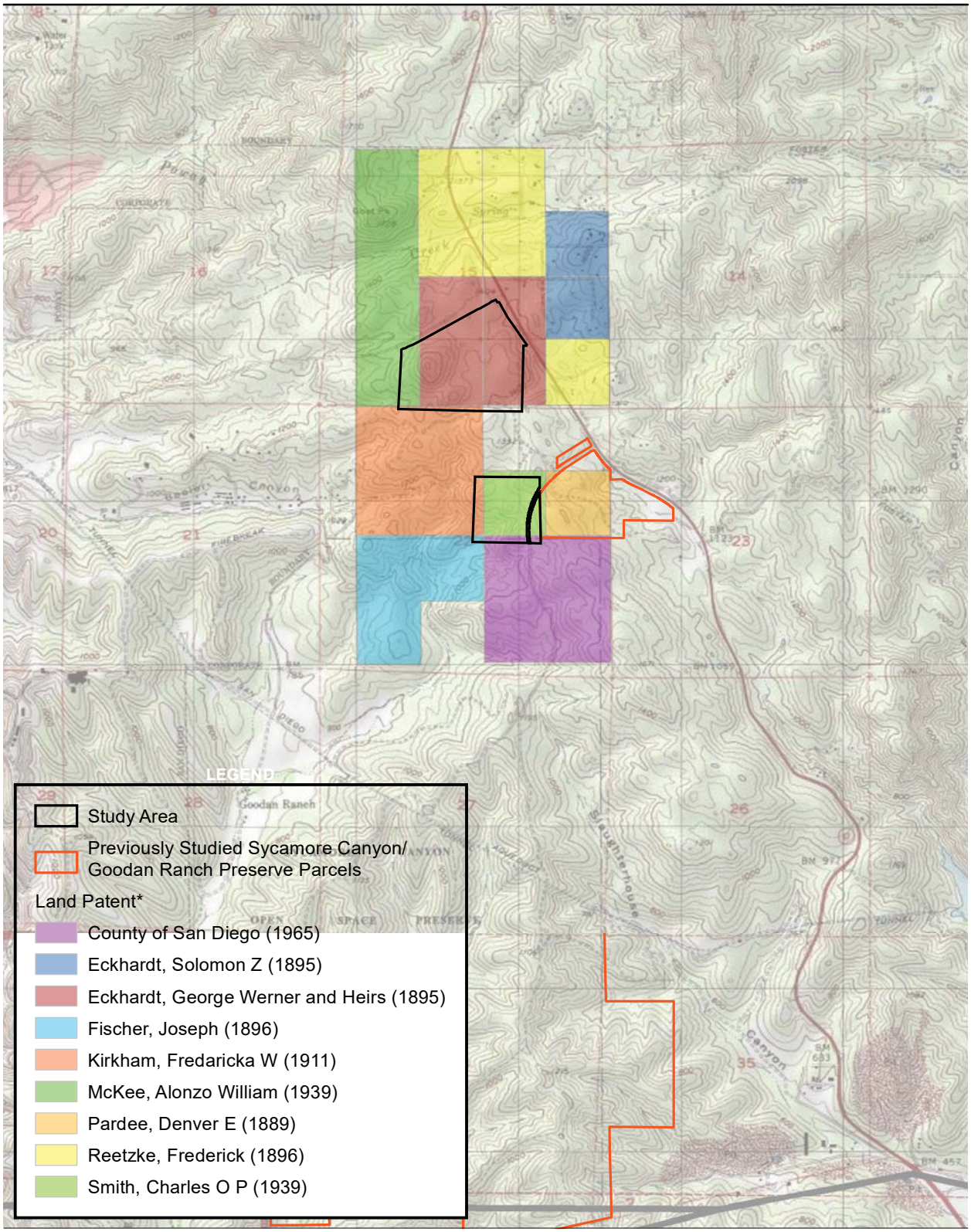
Buehler, Julius, farmer
Champe, Miss Alfareta, teacher
Danielson, A, farmer
Fisher, Joseph, farmer & tool sharpener
Fisher, Mrs E, postmistress
Keith, Miss Miltone, teacher
Kirkham, James, farmer
Kirkham, B F, farmer
Lummis, W D F, farmer
Paul, Henry, farmer
Rutzke, Fred, farmer
Soldan, Herman, farmer
Toy, M M, farmer
Toy, M, farmer

Eat HAGE & O... NONE AS COOL

Z. C. MATHES, *Dealer in* HARDWARE AND STOVES.
TEL. B 914. 839 6th St. bet. E & F, San Diego.

Plate 4. Stowe's residents in the 1897 Directory of San Diego City and County

Within or adjacent to the Properties, 12 land patents were granted between 1889 and 1939 under the authority of the Homestead Act (Table 1; Figure 7). The Wu property was first homesteaded by George Werner Eckhardt and his son Solomon Z. Eckhardt. George was a German immigrant born in 1808 that lived in Wheeling, West Virginia as of his immigration from Germany in 1833 (U.S. Customs 1833; U.S. Census 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880a). He married a Swiss immigrant, Barbara, and together they had 10 children, not all of whom survived childhood. Based on public records such as U.S. City Directories and the U.S. Census, George mainly worked as a tavern and hotel owner as early as 1850. He also manufactured copper during the 1870s. His children, all born in West Virginia, included George, Charles, Philip, Solomon (also called Zachariah), Victoria, Mary, Barbara, Cornelia, Katherine, and Elizabeth. George's wife Barbara helped run his hotel and also worked as a grocer during the 1880s (U.S. Census 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880a). In the 1886 registry, George is listed as retired (Wheeling Directory and City Guide 1886).



Source: BLM GLO Records. *The original land patent boundaries shown depict pre-1939 topographic section lines (see Figures 5 and 8)

0 3,000 6,000 Feet

Scale: 1 = 36,000; 1 inch = 3,000 feet

Figure 7
Land Patents

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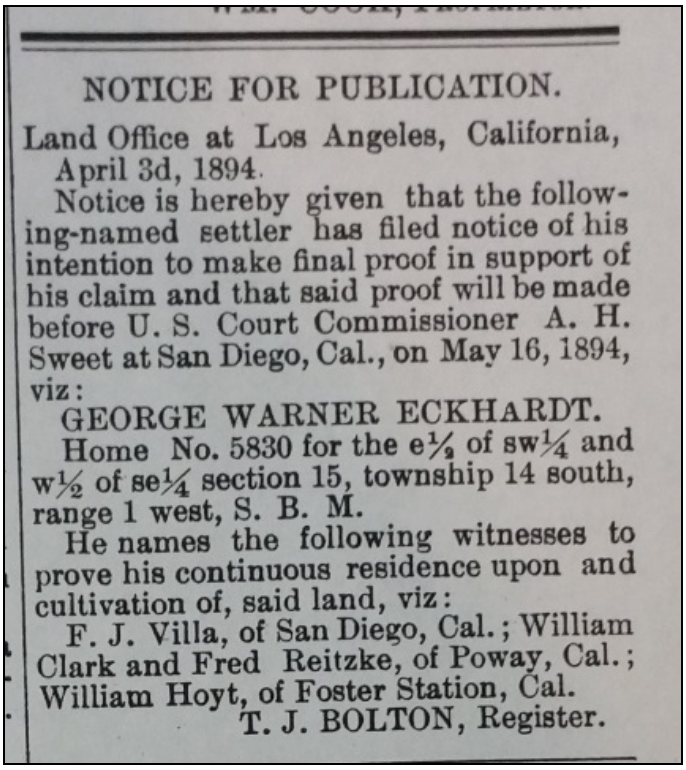
Table 1. Land Patents Issued within or Adjacent to the Properties

Issue Date	Name	Section (T14S/R1W)	Aliquots	Authority	Current Property
03/30/1965	County of San Diego	22	SE¼	June 14, 1926: Sale-Rec and Public Purposes (44 Stat. 741)	Outside Cielo
6/12/1939	Smith, Charles O P	22	SW¼ NE¼	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	Within Cielo
1/20/1939	McKee, Alonzo William	15	W½ W½	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash entry (3 Stat. 566)	Within Wu
7/24/1911	Kirkham, Fredaricka W	22	NW¼	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	Within Wu
11/4/1896	Reetzke, Frederick	15	SE¼ SE¼, E½ NW¼, and W½ NE¼	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	Within/ Outside Wu
11/4/1896	Fischer, Joseph	22	SW¼ SW¼ and NW½ SW¼	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	Outside Cielo
06/28/1895	Eckhardt, George Werner Heirs	15	E½ SW¼ and W½ SE¼	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	Within Wu
01/17/1895	Eckhardt, Solomon Z	15	SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	Within Wu
02/15/1889	Pardee, Denver E	22	SE¼ NE¼	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	Within Cielo

It appears that George and Barbara Eckhardt traveled from West Virginia with at least one son, Solomon, around 1885 (Poway Historical and Memorial Museum 1885). Other children may have accompanied them, such as Barbara and Cornelia, but they do not appear in any San Diego records; both Barbara and Cornelia had moved to San Francisco by 1891 and were working as nurses (San Francisco City Directory 1891, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1901). By 1888, the family was settled on their land near Stowe as George's name appears in the register of voters that year as a rancher (California Voter Registers 1888). After living on the land for the required period of time, George and Solomon filed claims on their properties near Stowe on April 3, 1894, with their notice appearing in *Poway Progress* (Plates 5 and 6; Poway Progress 1984; Crafts and Young



NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Los Angeles, California, April 3d, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Court Commissioner A. H. Sweet at San Diego, Cal., on May 16, 1894, viz:

GEORGE WARNER ECKHARDT.

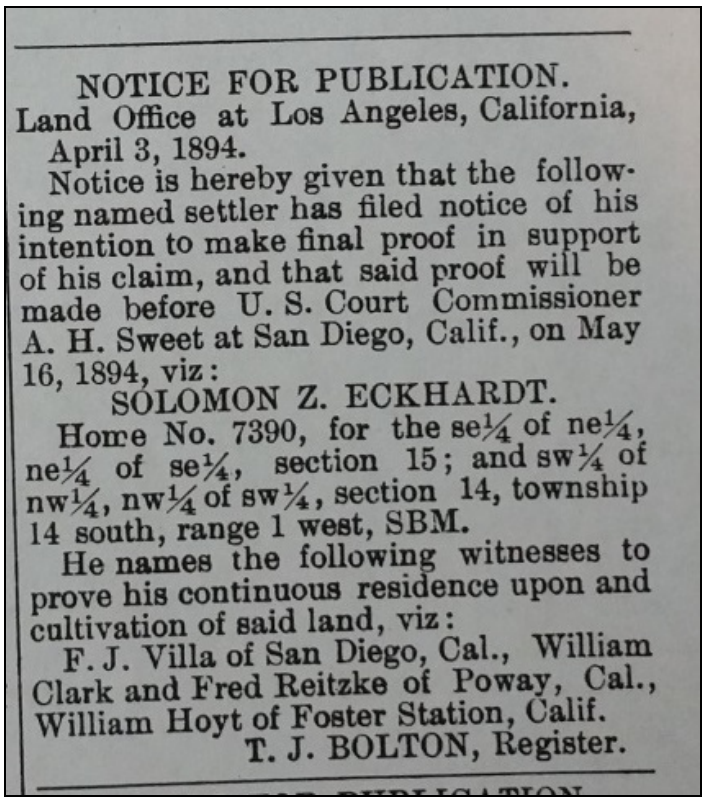
Home No. 5830 for the e½ of sw¼ and w½ of se¼ section 15, township 14 south, range 1 west, S. B. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

F. J. Villa, of San Diego, Cal.; William Clark and Fred Reitzke, of Poway, Cal.; William Hoyt, of Foster Station, Cal.

T. J. BOLTON, Register.

Plate 5. George W. Eckhardt's claim posted in *Poway Progress*



NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Los Angeles, California, April 3, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Court Commissioner A. H. Sweet at San Diego, Calif., on May 16, 1894, viz:

SOLOMON Z. ECKHARDT.

Home No. 7390, for the se¼ of ne¼, ne¼ of se¼, section 15; and sw¼ of nw¼, nw¼ of sw¼, section 14, township 14 south, range 1 west, SBM.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

F. J. Villa of San Diego, Cal., William Clark and Fred Reitzke of Poway, Cal., William Hoyt of Foster Station, Calif.

T. J. BOLTON, Register.

Plate 6. Solomon Z. Eckhardt's claim posted in *Poway Progress*

2002). Both men are registered in the Voter Registry for San Diego County of 1894. George, age 85, and Solomon, age 35, list their occupations as rancher and their residence as Poway (California Voter Registers 1894). Unfortunately, George died in November of 1894 before his patent was issued. He is buried at Mount Hope Cemetery (Find a Grave 2013). The GLO still issued George's patent in 1895, but to his heirs. Presumably, Solomon, his mother, and possibly other siblings managed both claims until his mother's death in 1898. She is buried beside George in Mount Hope Cemetery (Find a Grave 2014).

Solomon either abandoned or sold the homestead, as he is documented as living in San Francisco as early as 1896 with his sisters, Barbara and Cornelia (San Francisco City Directory 1900). During Solomon's time in San Francisco, he worked as bookkeeper and canvasser (San Francisco City Directory 1896, 1889, 1899, 1901). However, by 1906, Solomon had returned to San Diego, as he is documented donating Braille books to library that year (Shannon 1910). He lived in present-day downtown in a boarding house and worked as a coffee and tea salesman or merchant from 1912 to 1927 (San Diego City and County Directory 1907, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1921, 1924, 1927). The 1930 census listed Solomon as indigent but still living as a boarder (U.S. Census 1930). Solomon died on September 29, 1930.

Cornelia Eckhardt married William W. Clark in San Francisco in 1902 (San Francisco Call 1902a); Clark is named as a witness to both George and Solomon's initial land claims. Cornelia and her husband returned to Poway, as William is listed as a rancher in the 1909 county directory and Cornelia's obituary appeared in a 1908 issue of San Diego Union; the paper described her as a resident of San Diego (San Diego City and County Directory 1909; San Diego Union 1908). Interestingly, Stowe is not listed in this directory.

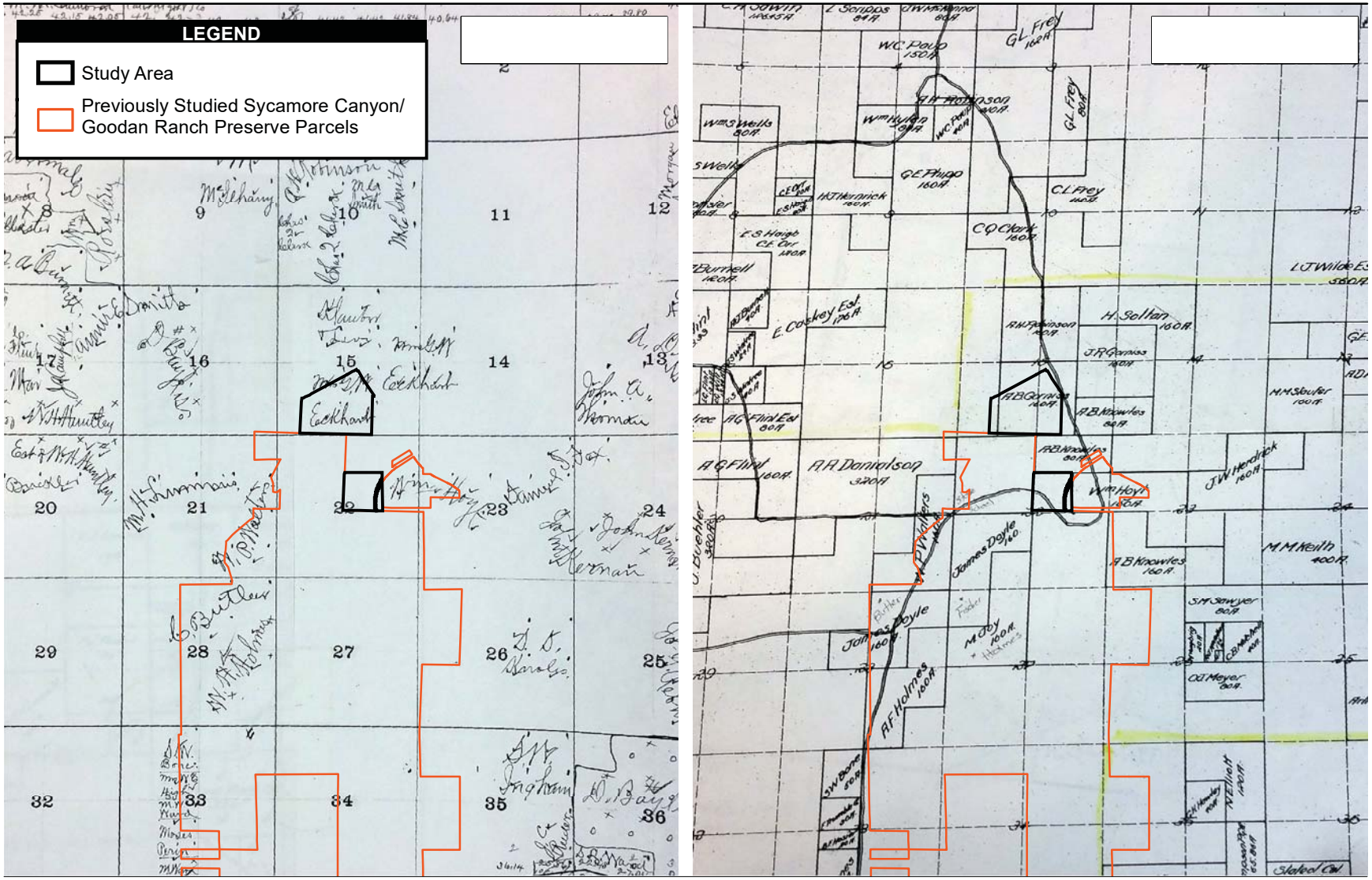
Barbara Eckhardt also married in San Francisco in 1902, wedding a James Rodgers Garniss (San Francisco Call 1902b). She also apparently returned to San Diego County, as a 1912 survey map shows that A.H. Robinson, A.B. Knowles, J.R. Gorniss [sic], and A.B. Gorniss [sic] were living in the area of the Eckhardts' claims within Section 12 (Poway Historical and Memorial Museum 1912). It is mostly likely that the Garnisses purchased the land from Solomon or it was part of their inheritance. A.B Garniss may be a son of Barbara or another relation. Barbara and her family do not appear to have stayed long in the Stowe area, as they are documented living in or near San Francisco in the 1891 City Directory (San Francisco City Directory 1891). In 1907, Barbara was committed to the Mendocino State Hospital for mental health issues and remained there for the remainder of her life. Solomon was listed as her emergency contact (Mendocino Hospital Commitment Registers, 1893–1923).

Little is known of the other residents noted, though the 1897 Directory of San Diego City and County lists an Alex H. Robinson in Poway, so it appears that Robinson may have acquired his land around this time (San Diego City and County Directory 1897).

On a survey map dated 1885 on file at the Poway Historical and Memorial Museum, the name “Klauber & Levi” appears handwritten in Section 15, in the space of Solomon’s later claim (Figure 8). Klauber & Levi operated as a wholesale and retail store, owned by Abraham Klauber, his sons Melville and Edgar, and Simon Levi, from 1883 to 1896, although the business began in 1869 under a different name, Steiner and Klauber, and lasted into the 1920s under the name Klauber & Wahgenheim Co. Klauber & Levi operated a few backcountry stores during this time, such as in Julian, and sold goods to others in places like Campo, Descanso, and El Cajon (Klauber 1970; Muller 1983). The business served to meet the needs of San Diego residents, San Diego County back country ranchers, and miners. They shipped out wheat from Poway, gold dust from Julian, and honey from local apiaries (Klauber 1970). In 1885, a newspaper records Joseph Foster selling his honey to Klauber & Levi (Lakeside Historical Society 2015). It could be possible that the Eckhardts ran a store or outpost on their property that Klauber & Levi had an interest in or the Eckhardt’s may have grown products purchased by Klauber & Levi. While the Eckhardt family had experience in the grocery business prior to moving to the San Diego area (U.S. Census 1880a), Edgar Klauber, a salesman of Klauber & Levi, does not mention stopping at any stores near Sycamore Canyon in his reflections on his backcountry trips to visit stores (Klauber n.d.). A conclusive tie to the Stowe area cannot be found for Klauber & Levi.

Other homesteaders that lived nearby the Eckhardt properties within the present-day Wu property were Frederick Reetzke and Fredaricka Stabenou Kirkham. In fact, Frederick Reetzke was named as a witness to George and Solomon’s claims (Poway Progress 1894). Frederick had been living in the Poway or Stowe area since approximately 1880, as he is shown in the Voters Registry as living in Poway as a rancher (California Voter Register 1880). He was also a German immigrant who became a naturalized citizen on August 21, 1873. Frederick appeared to be a prominent member of Stowe. His ranch covered portions of Sections 14, 15, and 22 of the San Vicente (1:24,000) USGS quadrangle. In 1877, he was called to testify in a court case; he stated his occupation as apiarist (Ellsworth 1883). Frederick homesteaded his property in pieces, as some areas were submitted in 1891, while others were submitted in 1896. He did not submit a claim on his property until May 8, 1896. He served as the Stowe Postmaster from 1900 to 1901 for an annual salary of $6.46 (Crafts 2002:16). Frederick died on July 18, 1901, at the age of 67, leaving his land to an adopted son, John Q. Adams, as he had no children of his own (California Wills and Probate Records 1901; U.S. Census 1900a).

Much is known about the Kirkham family who owned land within the Wu property, as they played an important role in the early years of Stowe and Poway. Andrew Kirkham, the son of Fredaricka, wrote down some of his memories of early Poway life in 1962. The Kirkhams left their dairy farm in Colorado in 1891 and headed for San Diego. They decided to settle in Stowe after searching all over the county for an affordable area to live (Kirkham 1962). Fredaricka’s husband, Benjamin Franklin, had homesteaded an adjoining property in Section 19 in 1891 (Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012). Her children, Benjamin, Isaac, Andrew, and Fred, attended the Stowe School from 1893 to 1901



Source: Poway Historical and Memorial Museum

Figure 8
Survey Plats
(1885 and 1912)

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(Craft 2002). Andrew wrote about his time at school, “I was in the sixth grade for three years. The School Trustees were planning burning the school house out from under me to get me out of the sixth grade but I got out on my own power” (Kirkham 1962). Fredaricka added her claim in 1911. She and her family continued to live in the area throughout World War I, as Andrew recounted that part of their property was used as a bombing area (Kirkham 1962). Today, Kirkham Way in Poway is named after the family (Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012).

On the present-day Cielo property, Denver E. Pardee received a land patent for a portion of the property on February 15, 1889. He most likely did not reside here for very long as the 1880 census reports him living with his father, Richard, in El Cajon, coincidentally next to Lemuel Atkinson (U.S. Census 1880b). The two men were working as apiarists. By 1892, Denver is residing in Escondido and working as a teamster (California Voter Register 1892). The following decades of censuses record him living in Bernardo as a teamster, before he moved north to the Napa area to become a farmer (U.S. Census 1900b, 1910, 1920). The 1912 map on file at the Poway Historical and Memorial Museum shows that the Cielo property was unoccupied at that time.

Adjacent to the Cielo property, an 1885 survey map on file at the Poway Historical and Memorial Museum lists a William Hoyt living in Sections 22 and 23. William had one daughter that attended the Stowe School from 1896 to 1901 (Crafts 2002). The Hoyts continued to live on land east of the Cielo property, as William is listed on the 1912 map. It appears that he never submitted a claim for his land. The only other mention of him found is in Andrew Kirkham’s diary. He describes the events around Stowe’s literary meeting. He writes, “We were lucky to have a man in our neighborhood by the name of William Hoyt” (Rossi 2014). Andrew describes William as a smart man, continually winning debates and spelling bees. By 1900, Hoyt was living with his family in Capitan Grande; Isaac Kirkham lived with him as a farmhand (U.S. Census 1900c).

Unfortunately, Stowe’s existence was brief. The school closed in 1903 and the post office closed two years later (Crafts 2002). Stowe was negatively affected by the lack of the railroad, which never fulfilled its promise to go through the area. The closest station was at Foster, which took approximately one hour to reach on foot. Lack of a fast connection to the rest of the region and a drought forced people to slowly leave the area in the early 1900s (Crafts 2002; Jordan et al. 2008). Water had always been a problem for the people of Stowe, but an extreme drought hit the area in 1914 (Kirkham 1962). Some families remained in the area, but by 1922, Stowe had been removed from maps (Crafts and Young 2002).

Twentieth Century

After the relative abandonment of the Stowe area, a few ranches near Goodan Ranch were maintained, including those owned by A.F. Holmes, James Doyle, Joseph Fischer, and Melvin Toy (Jacques and Quillen 1983: B-4, B-5). The 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000) topographic map indicates a road crossing through Sections 15 and 22 (see P-37-

35993), where it meets with the currently named Foster Truck Trail (see Figure 6). The map also denotes the presence of a structure within the Wu property along this road (see CA-SDI-21923). Foster Truck Trail is shown crossing through the Cielo property, and the town of Stowe appears south of the Properties within Sycamore Canyon.

In 1922, Charles Bookprinter purchased land from Holmes' descendants; he also acquired the Doyle property, as well as additional adjoining parcels, to make up the area of today's Goodan Ranch (Crafts 2002; Jacques and Quillen 1983). Roger and Mary Chandler Goodan, residents of Los Angeles, then acquired the land in 1938. The Preserve is named after the Goodans, although they themselves referred to it as Rancho Ruidoso (San Diego County 2011). This purchase made the Goodans owners of 640 acres in Section 28 within Sycamore Canyon and Sections 27 and 22 within Fischer Canyon. The Goodan Ranch was used for weekend retreats and summer vacations. They also successfully kept over 100 cattle on the property (Crafts 2002; San Diego County 2011).

On the 1939 El Cajon (1:62,500) topographic map, the town of Stowe has been relabeled as Goodan Ranch (see Figure 6). The Cielo property remains unchanged from the 1903 topographic map, except that Foster Truck Trail appears more accurately mapped. The site of the Eckhardt homestead, the structure seen on the 1903 map within the Wu property, no longer remained by 1939; however, the road through the Wu property is still present, mapped in its modern alignment. The 1955 San Vicente (1:24,000) topographic map remains unchanged from the 1939 map. It still shows the Study Area and surroundings as sparsely populated. Only two new sales of land within or near the Properties occurred in the 1900s; one to Alonzo William McKee in 1939 and the other to the County of San Diego in 1965 (see Table 1 and Figure 7).

As seen in the historic aerials (Figure 9), several roads were present within the Properties in 1955 that mirror the historic topographic maps. The road that bisects the Wu property is visible; however, SR-67 has been built over part of its historic alignment. A road that connects Stowe Road and the original route of Foster Truck is also visible through the Cielo property. These roads remain unchanged throughout the 1968, 1971, and 1981 aerials with the exception that additional dirt trails were added to the Wu property and Sycamore Park Drive was graded through the two Cielo parcels. An SDG&E transmission line traverses across the Cielo property on the 1971 aerial and it is presumed that many of these roads were established as access roads for the transmission line. The Properties remained undeveloped, with the exception of additional transmission poles from the Sunrise Powerlink Project, through the 1980s and into the present time.

Today, the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve covers approximately 2,554 acres. The County of San Diego has been steadily acquiring more land since they acquired joint ownership of the property with the City of Poway, the City of Santee, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife in 1991. The Preserve contains more than 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) of trails as well as a few historic structures and a visitor center (Crafts 2002; San Diego County 2011). Archaeological clues of Stowe still exist

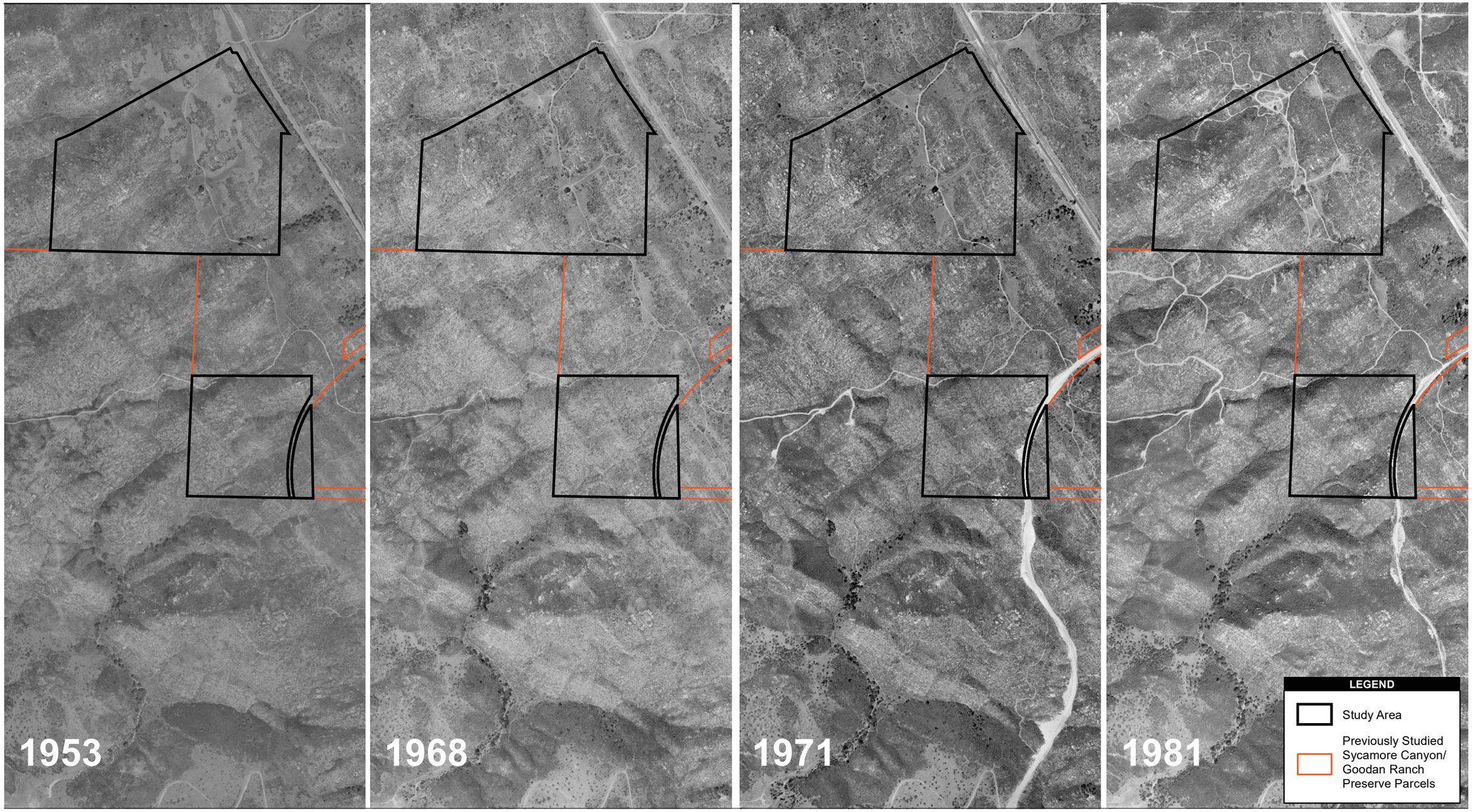
within the Preserve, although the 2003 Cedar Fire destroyed some of the structures. These include the remains of the Fischer homestead, which includes the Stowe Post Office, the Goodan Ranch farmhouse, a shooting range, water cisterns, and a dam dating to around 1950. Another resource is the Stowe wagon trail, which led through Sycamore Canyon. This was named the Stowe Millennium Trail in 2000 by the White House Millennium Council. The County has added some modern buildings to the Preserve today, including a Visitor's Center near the original ranch house (Jordan et al. 2008; Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012).

Within the Properties and the Preserve to the south, the archaeological record compiled to date suggests that most of the historic-era sites present represent either the American homesteading period during the turn of the 20th century or the development of Goodan Ranch after 1938 (Jordan et al. 2008; Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012). Of the six historic period resources identified within the Properties during the current survey, five of these sites date to the late 1800s and early 1900s (CA-SDI-12821, CA-SDI-21923, P-37-35992, P-37-35993, and P-37-35982). The sixth historic resource, CA-SDI-28924 (a guzzler), dates to the ranching period of the Goodan Ranch property. Wildlife guzzlers were added to Goodan Ranch and nearby properties during the 1940s or 1950s to collect moisture for animals living in the area of the ranch (Crafts 2002).

2.3 Ethnography

The Properties are located in the traditional territory of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay (Diegueño) who inhabited the area at the time of European contact. The Kumeyaay were originally labeled Diegueño by the Spaniards, a term derived from their association with Mission San Diego de Alcalá. The term Diegueño was adopted by early anthropologists (e.g., Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. The following is from Carrico (1998:V-3):

> The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shipek (1982) subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that 'Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño, with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used, and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as 'Iipai/Tipa. Other researchers have designated the Kumeyaay living north of the San Diego River as 'Iipai (Northern Diegueño), and those south of the river and into Baja California as Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Langdon 1975:64–70; Hedges 1975:71–83).



Source: USDA (1953-03-13 - 1953-05-17;1968-05-26 - 1968-05-27; 1971-08-15 - 1971-09-23), USGS

0 1,200 2,400 Feet

Scale: 1 = 14,400; 1 inch = 1,200 feet

Figure 9
Historic Aerial Photographs of Project Area (1953, 1968, 1971, and 1981)

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Carrico (1998:V-3 – V-8) has described the ethnographic Kumeyaay as follows:

> The Kumeyaay are typically considered to be a hunting-gathering society characterized by central-based nomadism. While a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources were exploited, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1989; 1963) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While the evidence is problematic, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry.
>
> As with most hunting-gathering societies (Service 1966:33), Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. More specifically, the Kumeyaay were a patrilocal type of band organization with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and virilocal marital residence (the married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or *rancheria*, which is a political entity…Almstedt (1980: 45) has suggested that the term *rancheria* be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a *rancheria* might comprise a 30 square mile area…Many households would constitute a village or *rancheria* and several villages were part of a much larger social system usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group (*cimuL*). The *cimuL* is typically an exogamous, multilocal, patrilineal, consanguineal descent unit, often widely dispersed in local lineage. The members of the *cimuL* do not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintain close relations and often share territory and resources (Sahlins 1968: 23; Service 1971: 105-106; Luomala 1963: 287- 289).
>
> Territorial divisions among Kumeyaay residential communities are normally set by the circuit of moves between villages by *cimuLs* in search in food. As Spier (1923:307) noted, the entire territory was not occupied at one time, but rather the communities moved between resources in such a manner that in the course of a year all of the recognized settlements may have been occupied. While a *cimuL* could own, or more correctly control, a tract of land with proscribed rights (Luomala 1963: 285: Spier 1923: 306), no one from another *cimuL* was denied access to the resources of nature since no individual owned the resources, they were to be shared.
>
> The Kumeyaay religious practices took many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans and *cimuL* leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected to, nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies

> included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance and the cremation ceremony, as well as the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923: 311-326). The primary ceremonial direction among the Kumeyaay is east with entrance to ceremonial enclosures usually facing this direction (Kroeber 1925: 717) and with rock art frequently positioned toward the east. The Kumeyaay are the only California tribe known to possess a color-direction system where white represents east, green-blue the south, black the west, and red for the north (Kroeber 1925: 717; Waterman 1908).

The only ethnographically documented Indian village or *rancheria,* thought to have been located in proximity to the Properties, is the village of *Pauwaii* (paa wy) (Kroeber 1925:Plate 57). This village is identified by Kroeber as Diegueño and is indicated by Trafzer and Carrico (1992:53) to have been located along Poway Creek to the west of the Properties in the vicinity of the present-day City of Poway. While little is known ethnographically about the village of *Pauwaii*, it is the source of the anglicized version "Poway", the name used today for the city and the creek. While several different locations in the Poway area have been speculated by various researchers to be the location of the village, no definite location has yet been agreed upon. Kroeber (1925:Plate 57), and Trafzer and Carrico (1992:53) also indicate that three other villages *Sinyau-Pichkara*, *Ahmukatlkatl*, and *Hapai*, were located farther away from the Properties, approximately 16.1 kilometers (10 miles) to the north, along the San Dieguito River, and that these villages were also Diegueño (Kumeyaay [Ipai]) villages. Another Ipai Indian village, the village of *Pámu* (paa moo), is postulated to have been located in the Santa Maria Valley, approximately 9.5 kilometers (6 miles) to the northeast of the Properties area (Carrico and Cooley 2005).

2.4 Previous Research in the Area

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

2.4.1 Prominent Studies in the Area and Park/Preserve Vicinity

As indicated below, 27 other previous cultural resource studies on or within a quarter-mile radius of the Properties are on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) or at AECOM. All of these studies, however, have involved either Phase I surface surveys or limited subsurface testing programs. Jordan et al. in 2008 recently described the previous research in the area and vicinity of the Properties, and provided a summary of prominent studies near coastal inland areas previously conducted in the area. These studies include several of a more substantial nature that have occurred within a larger radius of proximity to the Properties.

As already noted above in the Cultural Setting for the Prehistoric Period, one of these studies involved testing and data recovery investigations at the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608) located in the adjacent upper Beeler Canyon drainage, 2.5 kilometers (1.6 miles) to the west of the Properties (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). As noted previously, this site has produced what appear to be the earliest radiocarbon dates in the local area with occupation as early as 5,800 B.P., and Archaic artifacts recovered corresponding to this age including doughnut stones, discoidals, and large side-notched points. In addition to the Archaic component, a significant Late Prehistoric Period component was also documented for the site by a temporally diagnostic artifact assemblage and by eight radiocarbon dates spanning the period from 1500 to 50 B.P. The substantial Late Prehistoric Period artifact assemblage recovered included 27 Cottonwood Triangle style and three Desert Side-notched style projectile points, 4,324 pieces of pottery including two fragments of a smoking pipe, and 20 pieces of Obsidian Butte obsidian (Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999). The presence of Desert Side-Notched projectile points and the substantial quantities of pottery would appear to indicate a Cuyamaca complex association. Radiocarbon dating and the variety and quantity of cultural materials recovered from this site indicate a substantial occupation of the local area over a long period of time.

Other significant archaeological studies of note to the south of the Properties include possibly the earliest documented archaeological investigation in the vicinity, conducted in 1942 along the San Vicente Creek valley, immediately to the southeast, approximately 4.5 kilometers (2.8 miles) from of the Properties (McCown 1945). This study documented the presence of a Late Prehistoric village in the creek valley, prior to its inundation by the San Vicente Reservoir. Discoveries during this investigation included incised pottery, a rock shelter, and human burials. Another study, also located along the San Vicente Creek valley, included subsurface testing and data recovery investigations conducted at sites around the San Vicente Lake shore (Willey et al. 2002; Willey and Dolan 2004). Results of testing and data recovery programs at seven prehistoric sites in the San Vicente Reservoir area have indicated principal, but not exclusive, occupation of the sites during the Late Prehistoric and Ethnohistoric periods (Willey and Dolan 2004). Also noteworthy in this study were the recordation and analysis of several “Yoni” bedrock features and a rock shelter in the lakeshore area. Yoni features have been interpreted as prehistoric symbols of fertility. These features, which occur principally in areas containing granitic bedrock, have been identified at a number of sites in the San Diego area (McGowan 1982; Hedges 2004). Also conducted in the study was historic research connected with the evaluation of two historic homestead sites and San Vicente Dam itself (Willey and Dolan 2004).

Two studies adjacent to the north, conducted in the western Ramona area along the lower Santa Maria Creek drainage approximately 9.4 kilometers (5.8 miles) from the Properties, examined prehistoric settlement patterning in the local inland area. Carrico proposed that a cluster of 32 sites along Santa Maria Creek may represent the village of *Pámu* that is known, ethnographically, to be in that general area (2003). He suggested that the village of *Pámu* may have formed one part of a bipolar settlement territory (*ranchería*) of *Pámu*/Mesa Grande (*Tekemuk)* that was inhabited by the *Shrichak* (owl

clan) in the winter, with movement to the Mesa Grande village of *Tekemuk* in the summer for acorn harvesting and hunting (Carrico 2003; Carrico and Cooley 2005). Radiocarbon dates indicated that occupation of at least one of the sites extended back to circa 2,000 B.P. Also, in the Santa Maria Creek watershed area, Saunders examined prehistoric settlement based on data from a large survey and testing program on the Montecito Ranch property (Saunders 1993). Another study of interest locally, in the Poway area, involves identification of the prehistoric usage and distribution of a locally derived lithic raw material, Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV), not previously well recognized (Pigniolo 2009). Outcrops of this formation are present, and are apparently restricted to, locations along a tributary of Poway Creek approximately 3 kilometers (1.8 miles) to the north of the Properties. Prehistoric quarrying of this material has been documented at sites located at these outcrops by several archaeologists (Pigniolo 2009). Based on this research, this largely unknown material type (LFV), as well as the patterns of its distribution, is now being recognized at archaeological sites in the Ramona and Poway area (Pigniolo 2009).

In the vicinity of the Properties, several studies conducted at two sites along the San Diego River, both approximately 12.5 kilometers (7.8 miles) to the southwest of the Properties, involved subsurface testing and data recovery investigations. The results from a study at site CA-SDI- 5669 indicated that the site likely represented a Late Prehistoric village location based on the volume and variety of artifacts and features encountered in the investigation. Radiocarbon dating indicated two periods of occupation, one from circa A.D. 760 to A.D. 1030 and the other from circa A.D. 1735 to A.D. 1890 (Berryman 1981:19). Analysis of the chronologically diagnostic artifacts from the site, which included projectile points, shell, bone, stone beads and pendants, and ceramics, were consistent with the radiocarbon date for the site. Studies at a second site, CA-SDI-9243, have indicated that it is also a likely village location. In contrast to site CA-SDI-5669, radiocarbon dating and analysis of chronologically diagnostic artifacts recovered at CA-SDI-9243 indicated that occupation at the site occurred during two differing time periods (Carrico et al. 1994). A lower stratum in one area of the site dated from between 5400 and 2340 B.P., or during the Middle and Final Archaic Periods. A thinner, but not insignificant, upper stratum was dated by diagnostic artifacts to the Late Prehistoric Period, from circa 1500 B.P. to contact, circa 250 years B.P. (Corum and White 1986; Carrico et al. 1994; McDonald et al. 1994). Also present at the site was evidence of post-contact occupation indicated by the recovery of a glass trade bead (Carrico et al. 1994). While the occupation of the site was interpreted to extend from the late Middle and Final Archaic Periods through the end of the Late Prehistoric Period, there appeared to be a possible gap between the end of the Archaic and the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period. This time of transition, possibly represented by this gap at the site, is of special interest in local archaeology because substantial changes are thought to have occurred during this period.

The results of these local studies, especially those from site CA-SDI-4608 located immediately adjacent to the Properties to the west and from site CA-SDI-9243 to the south, document a substantial occupation of the near-coastal inland area over a long period of time. It seems probable that the four prehistoric sites already recorded within

the Properties represent elements of a settlement pattern connected with the repeated occupation over time of the areas of the Properties and the surrounding vicinity, from the Archaic Period through the Late Prehistoric Period.

2.4.2 Research Context

As has been discussed previously in Jordan et al. (2008), research conducted in the local area and in San Diego more broadly provides a context for interpreting resources identified within the Properties and assessing their potential to contribute important information to unresolved historical and archaeological research questions. The establishment of research topic areas, or "realms," focusing on such categories as settlement patterns and trade, provides a framework for analysis. Prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns are a topic of particular focus by researchers. Christenson (1990), for example, proposed and implemented a systematic approach to analysis of Late Prehistoric Period settlement and subsistence patterns for the area that is now San Diego County. Christenson made use of various environmental and cultural variables that are also instrumental in assessing a site's potential to provide important research information. In a subsequent focused study, Christenson examined Yuman settlement and subsistence specifically in the area that is now the southern San Diego coastal area (Christenson 1992).

Another settlement system approach was developed by Laylander (1997). Similar to Christenson's regional perspective, Laylander correlated archaeological variables at the regional, site, and artifact/ecofact/feature levels with settlement system dimensions. Research topics relevant to regional and subregional (i.e., north, south, and central San Diego County) analyses have more recently been defined. In the northern county area, Schroth et al. (1996: Sect. 2, pp. 10–21) proposed five general topic areas for a large survey of the lower Santa Margarita River Valley considered applicable for the investigation of the prehistory of their study area: (1) prehistoric time-depth and chronology, (2) subsistence strategies, (3) settlement patterning, (4) trade and travel, and (5) tool technology. These same topic areas or realms were also used as an analytic framework for large surveys in the Otay Mesa area of southern San Diego County (Gallegos et al. 1998). Carrico and Cooley (2005: Sect. III, pp. 1–7) previously described four, similarly broad research topic areas: chronology, settlement, lithic raw material procurement, and technological and/or environmental change in the Ramona Valley area of central San Diego County. Together, the studies illustrate the major themes and research topic realms recognized in San Diego County prehistoric archaeology.

These topic realms allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated within the framework of the local area and the broader context of the region. They provide the basis for site content to be translated into more specific research questions, such as the following: How do specific sites fit into, or argue against, prehistoric settlement patterns as they are currently understood? How are sites located relative to their environmental setting? Do any of the sites represent more substantial habitation locations such as villages or major campsites and why? Can sites with ceremonial

and/or ritual content be identified? Do any sites contain rock art? Are special-use features or loci present such as quarries, lithic workshops, milling stations, or seed storage locations? Do any sites contain non-local artifacts or materials that may indicate trade networks? Do lithic or food remains indicate that they were locally obtained or do they indicate procurement from greater distance? Do the sites contain chronologically diagnostic elements that can be used to ascertain their age, either by scientific methods or typologies?

The purpose of such research topics is to provide the basis for site content to be translated into more specific research questions. Future evaluative investigations at sites located within the Properties can address similarly broad research topic areas such as (1) chronology, (2) lithic technology, (3) subsistence strategy, (4) site type and settlement pattern, and (5) trade and travel. Within these general realms, a number of more specific research questions can then be posited, such as the following:

1) Chronology:

   When were the sites occupied?

2) Lithic Technology:

   How do the sites reflect the technological trajectories used by the prehistoric inhabitants? Do the sites contain a sufficient sample of debitage and cores of various lithic materials to define the technological trajectories used to form tools? Are the tools made from local materials or imported materials? What groundstone implements are present, and are they formed or expedient tools?

3) Subsistence Strategy:

   What subsistence strategies are represented at the sites?

4) Site Type and Settlement Pattern:

   Do the sites contain sufficient information to determine site type and duration of stay? Can the sites be placed within a temporal settlement system for contrast to other earlier or later settlement systems?

5) Trade and Travel:

   To what extent are trade and travel evidenced at the sites? Do the sites contain imported or trade lithic materials such as steatite, obsidian, chert, chalcedony, and/or jasper? Can these materials be sourced to specific locales?

Results from the current survey, when examined relative to the questions posed in these studies, can indicate the potential that sites within the Properties may be able to provide new information, and the results may be used in conjunction with existing data in the surrounding area to expand current knowledge within some, or all, of the topic realms described.

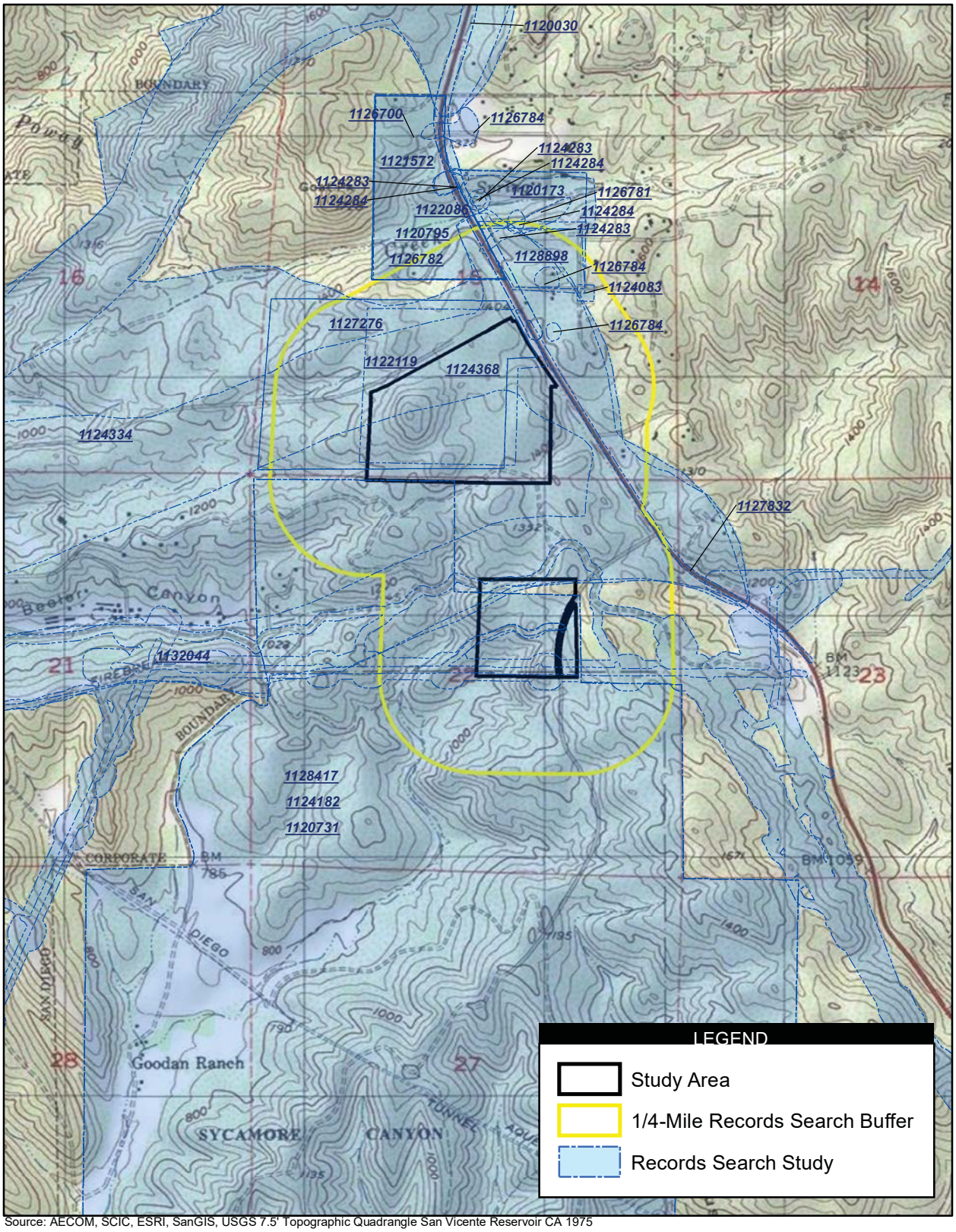
3.0 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

A records search was completed on March 28, 2016 by the SCIC (Appendix A). The purpose of this search was to identify any previous survey coverage or previously recorded resources within or near the Properties and to assess the potential for cultural resources on the Properties.

3.1 Previous Studies

The results of the SCIC records search indicated that 31 studies have previously occurred within 0.25 mile of the Properties (Table 2; Figure 10). Two additional studies, (Jordan et al. 2008 and Ni Ghabhláin et al. 2012), not on file at the SCIC, are also included with records search data in Table 2.

Of the 31 studies on file at the SCIC, the boundaries of nine appear to have encompassed some part of the Properties. All of these studies indicated above involved survey; no subsurface archaeological investigations are documented to have occurred in the Properties. The survey studies that included the largest portion of the Properties were the "Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area" (Jacques and Quillen 1983; Westec 1983) studies and the "Sycamore Valley Ranch Project" (Hector 1990), which encompassed approximately 90 percent of the area of the Cielo property. Two other studies (Pacific Southwest 1985; TMI Environmental Services 1986) have encompassed nearly all of the Wu property. Four studies involved linear corridors of various widths that extend through portions of one or both of the Properties. These four studies actually represent different iterations of two projects. Two of these studies involved alternative routes for the Scripps Poway Parkway construction project (Pigniolo 1992a: Pigniolo et al. 1994). Two others involve surveys of access roads associated with the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink construction project (Noah and Gallegos 2008; Garcia-Herbst et al. 2010). One other survey (Ni Ghabhláin et al. 2012), while not conducted on the Properties, has recorded a linear resource that extends onto the Cielo property.



Source: AECOM, SCIC, ESRI, SanGIS, USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle San Vicente Reservoir CA 1975

0 2,000 4,000 Feet

Scale: 1 = 24,000; 1 inch = 2,000 ft

Figure 10
Records Search Studies

Table 2. Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.25-Mile Radius of the Properties

NADB#	Author	Date	Title	Within or Outside the Properties
1120028	Dominici, Debra A.	1981	Extended Phase I Investigation at Sites CA-SDI-7222, CA-SDI-7236, and CA-SDI-5679 San Diego County (11-SD-67 P.M. 13.4-15.2) 11209-18660	Outside
1120030	Dominici, Debra A.	1980	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Highway Widening Project on Route 67 South of Poway Road, 11-SD-67 P.M. 13.4-15.2, 11209-18666	Outside
1120173	Berryman, Judy A.	1980	Field Survey Results and Significance Testing for the Vive Higbee Property TPM 16497	Outside
1120731	Jacques, Terri E. and Dennis K. Quillen	1983	Archaeological and Historical Impact Report for Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area	Outside
1120795	Chace, Paul G. and Janet Hightower	1979	The Archaeology of the Nelson Site SDI-5680 Near Poway and a Test Assessment Program of the Cultural Remains of the C.B.N. Corporation Property (E.A.D. Log #78-14-190)	Outside
1121572	Sutton, Mark Q. and Paul G. Chace	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the C.B.N. Corporation Property Near Poway, County of San Diego (E.A.D. Log# 78-14-190)	Outside
1122086	Environmental Horizons, Inc.	1980	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Carriage Lane Condominiums Poway, CA	Outside
1122119	TMI Environmental Services	1986	Environmental Impact Report on the Wyroc Project-Quarry Site Highway 67 P85-076, Log Number 85-2-68	Within
1122750	Pigniolo, Andrew	1992	Cultural Resource Survey of the South Poway Expressway Alternatives Poway, California	Within
1124083	Smith Brian F.	2000	A Cultural Resource Impact Survey for the Nextel Poway Creek Project	Outside
1124182	Westec	1983	Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area Draft EIR Appendices	Within
1124283	Dominici, Debra	1983	Request for Determination of Effect (on Archaeological Site CA-SDI-5680) 11-Sd-67- P.M. 13.4-15.4 11209-186660	Outside
1124284	Dominici, Debra	1983	The Final Report for the Limited Archaeological Test Excavation at Site CA-SDI-5680 (Locus D) San Diego County, CA	Outside
1124334	Pigniolo, Andrew and Kathleen Crawford, Marla Mealey et al.	1994	Cultural Resources Survey of the Scripps Poway Parkway/County Sa 780 Alternatives	Within

NADB#	Author	Date	Title	Within or Outside the Properties
1124368	Pacific Southwest	1985	EIR Wyroc Project P85-049, Rp85-05, Log #85-14-51	Within
1126700	Sutton, Mark	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the CBN Corporation Property	Outside
1126781	Berryman, Judy	1980	Archaeological Field Survey Results and Significance Testing for the Vivi Higbee Property, Tpm 16497	Outside
1126782	Chase, Paul and Janet Hightower	1979	The Archaeology of the Nelson Site SDI-5680 Near Poway and a Test Assessment Program of the Cultural Remains of the C.B.N. Corporation Property (E.A.D. Log #78-14-190)	Outside
1126784	Dominici, Debra	1981	Extended Phase I Investigation at Sites CA-SDI-7222, CA-SDI-7236, CA-SDI-5679 San Diego County, California 11-Sd-67 P.M. 13.4-15.2 11209-186660	Outside
1127276	TMI Environmental Services	1986	EIR on the WYROC Project - Quarry Site Highway 67	Outside
1127832	Sinead Ni Ghabhláin	2001	Cultural Resources Survey for the Salvation Army's Proposed Water Tank and Campgrounds Installation	Outside
1128417	Hector, Susan M.	1990	Update on Cultural Resources Located Within the Sycamore Valley Ranch Project Area County of San Diego, California	Outside
1128898	Carrillo, Charles C.	1980	Jauregui Property Cultural Resources Survey	Outside
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	Within
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	Within
**	Jordan, Stacey C., Theodore G. Cooley, and Andrea Craft	2008	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California	Outside
**	ASM	2012	Archaeological Survey Report for the Hagey and Sycamore South Properties, Additions to the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California	Outside

** Not on file at the South Coastal Information Center

3.2 Previously Recorded Sites

Thirty-five sites, 30 prehistoric and five historic, have been recorded on or within a 0.25-mile radius of the Properties (Table 3; Figure 11 [bound separately as Confidential Appendix B]). One of these prehistoric sites consists of two loci, one within the Properties and one outside. This site is therefore counted as two sites, making the total 36 sites.

Of these 36 sites, four prehistoric sites and one historic site have been recorded within the boundaries of the two Properties. Of the 31 sites within 0.25 mile of the Properties, 27 prehistoric sites include two habitation sites, 14 sites containing only milling features, eight sites containing milling feature as well as artifacts, two lithic quarry sites, one rock and feature site. The four historic sites consist of three sites with structural foundations or features, and one site with historic trash only. The five sites within the Properties include two prehistoric milling feature sites, one prehistoric lithic artifact scatter site, one prehistoric rock feature site, and one linear historic road site. Also, recorded within a 0.25-mile radius of the Properties are two isolated prehistoric artifacts, one consisting of a single flake and the other a single core.

Table 3. Cultural Resources on or within a 0.25- Mile Radius of the Properties

Trinomial	Primary #	Site Type	Report Reference	Within or Outside the Properties
CA-SDI-007219	P-37-007219	Prehistoric Milling Features and Artifact Scatter	NADB-R-1120030, NADB-R-1124334, NADB-R-11206781, NADB-R-1128898,	Outside
CA-SDI-007222	P-37-007222	Prehistoric Milling Feature and Lithic Scatter	NADB-R-1120028, NADB-R-1124334, NADB-R-11206781, NADB-R-11206784	Outside
CA-SDI-007236	P-37-007236	Prehistoric Milling Features and Midden	NADB-R-1120028, NADB-R-1120030, NADB-R-1124334, NADB-R-11206781, NADB-R-11206784	Outside
CA-SDI-012821	P-37-012821	Historic Road – Foster Truck Trail	Ni Ghabhláin et al. 2012	Within
CA-SDI-012837	P-37-012837	Prehistoric Milling Feature	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012838	P-37-012838A	Prehistoric Milling Feature	NADB-R-1124334, SD-08958	Within
CA-SDI-012838	P-37-012838B	Prehistoric Quarry	NADB-R-1124334, SD-08958	Outside
CA-SDI-012839	P-37-012839	Prehistoric Rock Feature	NADB-R-1124334, SD-08958	Within

Trinomial	Primary #	Site Type	Report Reference	Within or Outside the Properties
CA-SDI-012840	P-37-012840	Prehistoric Milling Feature and Lithic Scatter	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012841	P-37-012841	Prehistoric Milling Feature	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012842	P-37-012842	Prehistoric Milling Feature	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012843	P-37-012843	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012845	P-37-012845	Prehistoric Milling Features	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012846	P-37-012846	Prehistoric Milling Feature and Mano	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012847	P-37-012847	Prehistoric Milling Features	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012848	P-37-012848	Prehistoric Milling Features	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012849	P-37-012849	Prehistoric Milling Features	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-012850	P-37-012850	Prehistoric Milling Feature	NADB-R-1124334	Within
CA-SDI-012852	P-37-012852	Prehistoric Lithic Artifact Scatter	NADB-R-1124334, SD-09307	Within
CA-SDI-012861	P-37-012861	Historic Structure, Trash	NADB-R-1124334, SD-08958	Outside
CA-SDI-013104	P-37-013104	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-013105	P-37-013105	Prehistoric Milling Features and Lithic Scatter	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-013106	P-37-013106	Prehistoric Milling Feature	NADB-R-1124334, SD-08958	Outside
CA-SDI-013107	P-37-013107	Prehistoric Milling Feature and Flake	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-013110	P-37-013110	Prehistoric Rock Ring Feature	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
-	P-37-015190	Prehistoric Isolated core	NADB-R-1124334	Outside
CA-SDI-017152	P-37-025794	Prehistoric Habitation Site	Jordan et al. 2008	Outside
CA-SDI-017154	P-37-025798	Historic Stone Foundation	Jordan et al. 2008	Outside
CA-SDI-017155	P-37-025799	Prehistoric Milling Features	Jordan et al. 2008	Outside

Trinomial	Primary #	Site Type	Report Reference	Within or Outside the Properties
-	P-37-028924	Historic cistern	NADB-R-1132044, NADB-R-1132711, Jordan et al. 2008	Outside
CA-SDI-019173	P-37-030085	Prehistoric Milling Features	Jordan et al. 2008	Outside
CA-SDI-019174	P-37-030086	Prehistoric Milling Feature	Jordan et al. 2008	Outside
CA-SDI-019175	P-37-030087	Prehistoric Milling Feature	Jordan et al. 2008	Outside
CA-SDI-019180	P-37-030093	Prehistoric Milling Features	Jordan et al. 2008	Outside
-	P-37-030096	Prehistoric Isolated flake	Jordan et al. 2008	Outside
CA-SDI-019187	P-37-030105	Prehistoric Milling Feature	Jordan et al. 2008	Outside
CA-SDI-020691	P-37-032646	Historic Trash	ASM 2102	Outside

3.3 Other Historical Research

Historic aerial photographs of the Properties from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) (see Figure 9) (USDA 1953, 1968, 1971, 1981) and historic topographic maps on file at the SCIC and the USGS Historical Topographic Map Collection (see Figure 8) (USGS 1903, 1939, 1955) were reviewed. Additional years were also reviewed in NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC) Online's collection of historic aerials (USGS 1893, 1897, 1901, 1909, 1912, 1916, 1927, 1930, 1936). Bureau of Land Management GLO plat map and land patent searches (www.glorecords.blm.gov) were also conducted (see Figures 5 and 7). The purpose of this research was to identify historic roads, structures, and land use in the area, and aid in the development of the historic overview of the Properties.

Collections of the California State Archives, the University of California Library System, Ancenstry.com, and the Online Archive of California online resources were examined. The San Diego History Center (San Diego Historical Society) and the Poway Historical and Memorial Society were also consulted over three days in April 2016. Primary sources were located at the San Diego History Center. These included diaries kept by Joseph Foster, newspaper articles authored by Edgar Klauber, and memories written down by Andrew Kirkham. AECOM staff also used secondary sources for individual biographical information and local area history.

Figure 11
Records Search Sites

Confidential, located in Appendix B

4.0 FIELD METHODS

4.1 Survey Methods

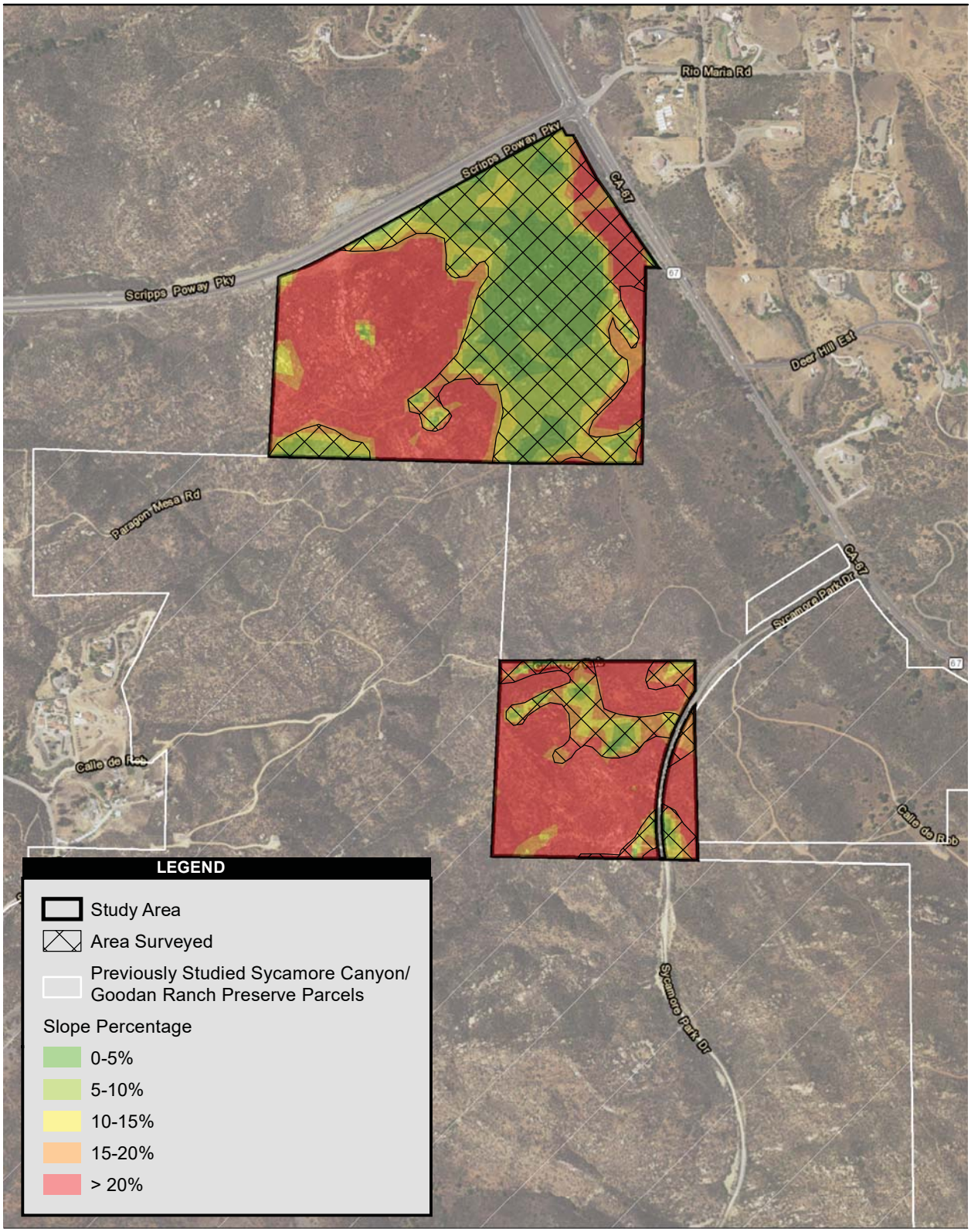
An intensive pedestrian field survey of the Properties was conducted from March 22 through March 25, 2016, by Theodore Cooley (M.A., RPA), Shannon Foglia (M.A., RPA), and Tim Wolfe (B.A.). Native American monitor Tuchon Phoenix from Red Tail Monitoring and Research was present and consulted throughout the survey.

Per the scope of work, attempts to survey areas of 20 percent slope or greater were made on a subjective basis. The areas principally surveyed were those with a slope gradient of less than 20 percent. Within the total 139.25-acre Properties, the field survey encompassed approximately 68.5 acres (Figure 12). These areas were most often along knoll tops or ridge tops, in grassland areas, and along drainages. No consistent attempt was made to survey areas of 20 percent slope or greater, but to access visible and relatively flat areas on knoll tops of less than 20 percent slope, traversing up faces exceeding 20 percent slope was sometimes required. These intervening access routes, to the degree possible, were surveyed. Some of the areas exceeding 20 percent slope were also densely vegetated with impenetrable chaparral vegetation.

The Properties are dissected by a number of small unnamed east-west-trending drainages creating a series of knolls and ridges that are separated by narrow valleys. One small mountain is present on the Wu property. Many slopes adjacent to the knolls, drainages, and the mountain were a 20 percent gradient or more. The intervening ridge tops and valleys, however, are relatively broad. Although all of the ridge tops were surveyed, the majority of the sides of knolls and drainages were not. An effort was made to inspect all knoll tops, as they were an ideal site location.

Field survey methods consisted of systematic intensive pedestrian survey where possible or reconnaissance survey. Intensive pedestrian survey was the preferred method and was used in all areas where feasible. Intensive pedestrian survey methods consisted of AECOM archaeologists walking in transects spaced every 15 m (49.2 feet) in any areas where slope, vegetation, and/or terrain would allow transects to be maintained. If not precluded by dense vegetation, team members checked all bedrock outcrops and areas disturbed by rodents along and between the transect lines. In some relatively level areas of the Properties, surface visibility ranged from nearly 0 percent to as much as 100 percent; visibility was good within trails, unpaved roads, and game trails. Most of the project was covered with thick growths of southern mixed chaparral, coastal sage-chaparral transition, coastal sage scrub, coast live oak, and non-native grassland plant communities.

Reconnaissance survey methods were used in areas that could not be walked systematically. Although the ground surface was visible in some reconnaissance areas, transect coverage was generally precluded by dense vegetation and/or steep terrain. Consequently, such areas could not be covered consistently using a 15-m transect



Source: AECOM, ESRI, SanGIS

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1 = 12,000; 1 inch = 1,000 feet

Figure 12
Survey Coverage

methodology. Reconnaissance survey methods consisted of surveying the visible areas where they were present and/or accessible. In general, within the reconnaissance survey areas, if bedrock outcrops were identified that had a potential to contain rock shelters or rock art, specific attempts were made to reach these outcrops to make a determination if such resources were present.

Bedrock outcrops within all surveyed areas were examined thoroughly for evidence of prehistoric milling activity or other discernible human modification. A Global Positioning System (GPS) unit was used to record the cultural resources identified within the areas of the Properties. Notes on resource details were collected to meet or exceed site recordation guidelines based on the California Office of Historic Preservation's California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record and SCIC's recommendations (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). All newly identified and relocated sites were recorded on DPR 523 Primary Forms and Location Maps, bound separately as Confidential Appendix C.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Twenty-three archaeological resources have been previously recorded or were newly identified within the Properties as a result of the current study (Table 4). These consist of 11 newly recorded sites (P-37-35983, CA-SDI-21918, CA-SDI-21919, CA-SDI-21920, P-37-35987, P-37-35988, CA-SDI-21921, CA-SDI-21922, CA-SDI-21923, P-37-35992, and P-37-35993), six newly recorded isolates (P-37-35977 P-37-35978, P-37-35979, P-37-35980, P-37-35981, and P-37-35982), five previously recorded sites (CA-SDI-12821, CA-SDI-12838, CA-SDI-12839, CA-SDI-12850, and CA-SDI-12852), and one new feature of a previously recorded site that could not be relocated (CA-SDI-28924) (Figure 13 [bound separately as Confidential Appendix B]).

The resources consist of five historic sites (CA-SDI-12821, CA-SDI-28924, CA-SDI-21923, P-37-35992, and P-37-35993); 12 prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-12838, CA-SDI-12839, CA-SDI-12850, CA-SDI-12852, P-37-35983, CA-SDI-21918, CA-SDI-21919, CA-SDI-21920, P-37-35987, P-37-35988, CA-SDI-21921, and CA-SDI-21922); one historic isolate (P-37-35982); and five prehistoric isolates (P-37-35977, P-37-35978, P-37-35979, P-37-35980, and P-37-35981).

Table 4. Cultural Resources Identified within the Properties

Trinomial/Primary Number	Site Type	Time Period	Property
CA-SDI-12821	Road	Historic	Cielo
CA-SDI-12838	Milling Feature and Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Cielo
CA-SDI-12839	Rock Feature	Prehistoric	Cielo
CA-SDI-12850	Milling Feature	Prehistoric	Wu
CA-SDI-12852	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Wu
CA-SDI-28924	Guzzler	Historic	Wu
P-37-35983	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Wu
CA-SDI-21918	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Wu
CA-SDI-21919	Milling Feature	Prehistoric	Wu
CA-SDI-21920	Milling Feature and Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Wu
P-37-35987	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Wu
P-37-35988	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Wu
CA-SDI-21921	Milling Feature	Prehistoric	Wu
CA-SDI-21922	Milling Feature and Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Wu

Trinomial/Primary Number	Site Type	Time Period	Property
CA-SDI-21923	Homestead	Historic	Wu
P-37-35992	Outer building	Historic	Wu
P-37-35993	Road	Historic	Wu
P-37-35977	Two Flakes	Prehistoric	Cielo
P-37-35978	One Flake	Prehistoric	Cielo
P-37-35979	One Flake	Prehistoric	Wu
P-37-35980	Two Flakes	Prehistoric	Wu
P-37-35981	One Flake	Prehistoric	Wu
P-37-35982	Lamp	Historic	Wu

5.1 Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric

CA-SDI-12838 Update

This prehistoric resource was previously recorded as bedrock milling feature with two milling slicks in Locus A and quartz quarry with an associated lithic scatter in Locus B by Ogden Environmental (Ogden) in 1992. Ogden identified more than five cores, 10 fragments of quartz, one quartzite flaked tool, and five metavolcanic flakes within Locus B. ASM revisited Locus A in 2009. Only one volcanic flake and a possible historic mining prospect pit were observed at this time.

Locus A of the site was relocated during the survey of the Cielo property; Locus B was outside of the Study Area and it was not revisited. The site appears to be much smaller in size than its currently recorded boundaries. Locus A contained two bedrock milling features and associated artifacts (Plate 7). Feature 1 is a bedrock milling feature with one milling slick. It is a low-level granitic outcrop that has been heavily exfoliated from natural processes. Feature 2 is a bedrock milling feature with one milling slick. It is a low-level granitic outcrop that is heavily exfoliated from natural processes. The associated artifacts identified are one mano, two tertiary quartz flakes, and one piece of quartz shatter. A manuport of LFV was also observed on-site. It was not modified, but possibly imported for future tool production. Vegetation consists of dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Plants observed include white sage, laurel sumac, manzanita and non-native grasses. Visibility was poor due to the density of vegetation at the site.

Figure 13
Survey Results

Confidential, located in Appendix B

Plate 7. Overview of Feature 1 at site CA-SDI-12838, facing northeast

CA-SDI-12839 Update

This prehistoric resource was previously recorded as a stacked rock ring, possibly a granary, on a bedrock outcrop by Ogden Environmental in 1992. The site was revisited by ASM Affiliates in 2012. They identified the feature as being a possible hunting blind because of the location on a steep slope overlooking a narrow valley.

The site was relocated as described in the ASM update at the edge of the Cielo property. The feature consists of 30-plus stacked rocks made from broken outcrops on the southeast-facing edge of a large outcropping overlooking the valley and a portion of road in use since the early 20th century. The feature measures 1.5 m by 1 m and is stacked three to two courses high. It sits on the largest boulder in the area. Many small and large boulders have collapsed and slid down the hillside. There may have been more features, but possibly are collapsed. No artifacts were observed in the area of the feature. The feature's use is unclear as its position would make hunting difficult. The area is very windy and would be a far distance to hunt something below. Another possible use is a trail or road marker. Vegetation consists of dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Plants observed include sage scrub, yucca, laurel sumac, buckwheat, wild flowers, and non-native grasses.

CA-SDI-12850 Update

This prehistoric resource was previously recorded by Ogden in 1992 as a bedrock milling feature with one milling slick and no associated artifacts. It was revisited during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The site's boundaries should be contained around the milling feature and appear smaller than currently recorded at the SCIC.

The site was relocated atop a low, sloping hill on the south side of SR-67. The site is surrounded by a dense growth of sumac. The bedrock milling feature is flat granite outcrop with a single milling slick at the south end of the outcrop. It is heavily exfoliated from natural processes. A fence runs across and atop the north end of the outcrop with a fence post drilled into the bedrock. Vegetation consists of dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Plants observed include sage scrub, yucca, erodium, wild cucumber, white sage, laurel sumac, buckwheat, crimson fountain grass, milk thistles, and non-native grasses. Visibility was poor due to the density of vegetation at the site.

CA-SDI-12852 Update

This prehistoric resource was previously recorded by Ogden in 1992 as a lithic scatter and quartz quarry. Ogden recorded one volcanic core, one chopper, and 16 flakes mostly of quartz material located on a saddle between a knoll and a ridge line. It was revisited during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The site was generally relocated as described; however, two additional volcanic tertiary flakes were relocated south of the previously recorded site boundaries. The construction of Scripps Poway Parkway has impacted the site and other disturbances include modern debris, an overgrown dirt road, and a California Department of Transportation fence. Vegetation consists of dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Plants observed include sage scrub, yucca, erodium, wild cucumber, white sage, laurel sumac, buckwheat, crimson fountain grass, milk thistles, and non-native grasses. Visibility was poor due to the density of vegetation at the site.

P-37-35983

This prehistoric resource contains a small lithic scatter with one core tool at the base of the south slope of a small knoll. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The core tool is LFV material with battering present at one end. One secondary and one tertiary metavolcanic flake are also present. There is a possible rock feature that consists of approximately 19 locally gathered stones stacked one course high, but it is likely modern in age (feature noted as a point of interest in Section 5.3 below). The site is located in a relatively open, low sloping meadow. The vegetation in and around the site is part of the desert sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Vegetation observed consists of laurel sumac, sage, yucca, wild flowers, erodium, and non-native grasses. There is a well-used trail running through the site with a light

amount of modern trash scattered throughout the site. P-37-35983 is in fair condition due the small number of artifacts present and the number of modern disturbances.

CA-SDI-21918

This prehistoric resource is a moderately dense lithic scatter that includes stone tools and flakes. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property during the current project. The lithic scatter is located at the north end of a knoll, west of SR-67. Flakes from all stages of reduction, including primary, secondary, tertiary, and shatter, are present. Artifacts present include one volcanic scraper, one scraper of unknown material, one porphyritic volcanic hammerstone, two primary flakes, eight secondary flakes, eight tertiary flakes, and two pieces of shatter. Two pieces of unworked quartzite were also present at the site. Material types included quartzite, volcanic, and metavolcanic stone. Vegetation consists of dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Plants observed include sage scrub, laurel sumac, buckwheat, manzanita, and non-native grasses. Visibility was poor due to the density of vegetation at the site. The site maintains good integrity and is relatively free of modern disturbances.

CA-SDI-21919

This prehistoric resource contains a bedrock milling feature with one slick. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property during the current project. The feature was recorded within a saddle next to a well-used trail through the property. No associated artifacts were identified. Visibility at the site was poor due to the surrounding vegetation. The feature was partially covered by dirt and more elements may be present but are currently buried. Vegetation observed consists of laurel sumac, buckwheat, erodium, and non-native grasses. The site condition is fair due to the impact of the road.

CA-SDI-21920

This prehistoric resource contains a bedrock milling feature and a lithic scatter situated within a wash between two knolls. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The site consists of one milling feature with two slicks, three lithic tools, and a dense lithic scatter of over 100 flakes. Multiple stages of reduction were visible in the lithics assemblage as well as various material types such as milky quartz, quartzite, and volcanic. The three tools identified included one edge modified milky quartz flake, one white chert biface fragment, and one volcanic scraper (Plates 8 and 9). Many of the volcanic flakes were of LFV. One manuport was observed and represented a large piece of raw lithic material similar to what was present at the site. The site sits on a low knoll overlooking drainage on the eastern edge of the site. Visibility at the site was low due to a dense cover of coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Plants observed include sage scrub, yucca, erodium, white sage,

Plate 8. Chert biface fragment from CA-SDI-21920, planview

Plate 9. Flake, made from LFV material from CA-SDI-21920, planview

laurel sumac, buckwheat, crimson fountain grass, milk thistles, and non-native grasses. The site maintains good integrity and is relatively free of modern disturbances. A subsurface deposit is likely.

P-37-35987

This prehistoric resource contains a light lithic scatter on the northeast slope of a general north-south-trending knoll. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. Artifacts observed include four volcanic secondary flakes and eight tertiary flakes, primarily of LFV. The area around the site is densely covered with vegetation and more flakes are likely, but were currently unidentifiable. The vegetation consists of the sage scrub and chaparral communities. Plants observed include laurel sumac, sage scrub, erodium, and invasive grasses. The site condition is fair as it has been lightly impacted from natural disturbances including water erosion and bioturbation.

P-37-35988

This prehistoric resource is a light lithic scatter at the base of the west slope of a north-south-trending knoll. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The site consists of three late-stage reduction flakes. There are two metavolcanic tertiary flakes and one volcanic tertiary flake present. The artifacts are situated in an area free of vegetation, which may be part of a game trail. A drainage and trail are located east of the site. Plants observed consist of laurel sumac, sage scrub, erodium, and invasive grasses. Visibility is relatively poor around the site area and more flakes are likely present, but are currently obscured by vegetation. The site condition is fair and has been partially disturbed by the drainage and trail. It appears that water runs down the site and may have washed the artifacts down from the knoll.

CA-SDI-21921

This prehistoric resource is a bedrock milling feature with three milling slicks. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The feature, located at the southeast end of an open meadow, is a low-lying granitic boulder that is heavily exfoliated with some signs of spalling. It appears that the area may be used as a resting or dumping place. There is a laurel sumac bush east of the feature, a large coast live oak tree to the west, and a dirt road to the west. There are no associated artifacts identified in the vicinity of the feature. Modern glass fragments are visible throughout the immediate area and on top of the feature. The site condition is fair as it has been lightly impacted from modern disturbances, including the road and the possible resting area.

CA-SDI-21922

This prehistoric resource contains a bedrock milling feature and five associated artifacts. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The site is located at the northeast base of an east-west-trending knoll. Feature 1 consists of

a medium-sized granitic boulder with a single milling slick surrounded by dense chaparral vegetation. The feature is 2 m south of an old unpaved road (P-37-35993) that runs south to north through the site. All five associated artifacts were identified within this road. The artifacts include one bifacial mano, two bifacial mano fragments, and two debitage flakes; they may have washed downslope or may have been exposed during grading activities (Plate 10). No other artifacts or features were identified within the surrounding area. More of the site may be present but currently obscured by dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation. The site condition is fair due to the impact of the road. This site has a proportionately high number of manos compared to the rest of the prehistoric sites.

Plate 10. Mano from CA-SDI-21922, planview

Historic

CA-SDI-12821 Update

The Foster Truck Trail has been in use since 1873 when it was better known as the Atkinson Toll Road. This road was a main route from Julian to San Diego during the formative years of San Diego County's backcountry. Lemuel and Henry Atkinson constructed the road as a more efficient way to transport gold out of the mines and down to the city. The road originated near present-day Mussey Grade Road and

traveled south through Foster Canyon before terminating at Foster (now submerged under San Vicente Reservoir). The brothers also built a tollhouse and stagecoach stop called Shady Dell at the top of the grade. Only foundations of the tollhouse are left today. The enterprising Atkinson brothers sold the road to the County for a tidy profit in 1874, although they continued to operate the tollhouse. After that period, the road conditions were documented by the San Diego Union as poor and difficult to drive on. In 1875, the County realigned the road on its northern end (LeMenager 1989). The portion of the realignment went from Mussey Grade south through Section 12 of the San Vicente (1:24,000) USGS quad and Wildwood Ranch before meeting up with the original road at Boulder Oaks. By 1883, Joseph Foster was appointed as the supervisor of the road and he worked hard to maintain the difficult, steep road but it was not always feasible. The road was most likely renamed as Foster Truck Trail around this time (LeMenager 1989; Gallegos and Associates 2003).

The Foster Truck Trail was originally recorded in 1992 by Affinis as a historic unpaved road. Affinis recorded the Boulder Oak Spur of the road on the original site form (Gross et al. 1992). However, some portion of the currently recorded “Boulder Oaks Spur” is not the original route of the road; the road was built as a north-south route from the mountains down to San Diego, not as an east-west route as is currently documented on the site form. Recordings by ICF Jones & Stokes (Craft 2007; Patterson and Glenny 2008), ASM Affiliates (Williams 2009; Gunderman et al. 2012), and others (Guerrero 2003; Hoffman 2013) over the subsequent years identified other elements of Foster Truck Trail. There is a portion that was realigned in 1875, a portion of Boulder Oaks Ranch Road that was constructed in 1916, and a portion of a fire road that was added between 1928 and 1939.

In 2012, ASM added a segment to the historic Foster Truck Trail that is west of SR-67 in Section 22 of the San Vicente Quad and within the current Study Area. This segment is currently called Foster Truck Trail and has been since the 1955 San Vicente Reservoir (1:24,000) USGS Topographic map, but further research revealed that it is not a part of the original alignment. The original alignment of the Foster Truck Trail began at Shady Dell and went down through Foster Canyon before terminating at the town of Foster. The segment, identified by ASM in 2012, appears on the 1903 Cuyamaca (1:125,000) USGS Topographic map between the Stowe Road through Sycamore Canyon and the Atkinson Toll Road/Foster Truck Trail. Over the years, the network of roads within the area was improved and expanded. It was likely that this alignment was constructed for or by the residents of Stowe so that they had access to a more direct route south via the Foster Truck Trail. This segment is later labeled as Foster Truck Trail on the 1955 San Vicente Reservoir (1:24,000) USGS Topographic map, perhaps after the closure of the original Foster Truck Trail; this segment appeared as a logical continuation.

The site, as it is currently recorded, was revisited during an intensive pedestrian survey of the Cielo property (Plate 11). The road has not been maintained in recent years as some of it has become overgrown with vegetation, such as deerweed, laurel sumac, chemise, sage scrub, buckwheat, and manzanita. It still appears drivable with a 4WD vehicle. At the end of the Study Area, a modern metal culvert was noted, which would

increase drainage under the road. This may have been added during the Sunrise Powerlink Project. One shotgun shell with a headstamp was also observed within the road. It was stamped with NO.12 / US / DEFIANCE which dates from the 1920s to the 1930s. The site condition is fair as it has been lightly impacted from modern disturbances and it has not been consistently maintained.

Plate 11. Overview of site CA-SDI-12821 through the Cielo property, facing northwest

The 2012 ASM segment also connects to a trail to the north marked on the 1876 survey plat map. This trail leads down from the Main Road towards Ramona and terminates at the Atkinson Toll Road. It is unclear who constructed this road, but it could possibly have been an extension of an older road or wagon route to make use of the recently constructed Atkinson Toll Road. This was recorded during the project as P-37-35993.

CA-SDI-28924 Update

The site was originally recorded in 2007 by Gallegos & Associates. It consisted of one cement wildlife guzzler (described by Gallegos as a cistern) inscribed “Tom 1950” and “R-12 4/50”. The site was updated in 2008 by ICF Jones & Stokes. Two additional guzzlers were added to the original site within the vicinity of the previous guzzler. These guzzlers were inscribed with “R-15” and “R-16 4/50.” At Goodan Ranch, Crafts noted

that wildlife guzzlers were added to provide a source of water for passing wildlife in the 1940s and 1950s (Crafts 2002). As Goodan Ranch was used by its owners as a weekend and summer retreat, it is likely that the guzzlers were intended to increase the presence of game on the property that the family could hunt for sport or food.

Another guzzler was recorded during an intensive pedestrian of the Wu property. The edges of the guzzler are lipped and it slopes down to the north at approximately 10 degrees. It is positioned on a north-trending slope overlooking an eastern-facing drainage. The guzzler is constructed from a poor-quality concrete and rebar. The opening of the guzzler is also rectangular and is connected to the northwestern end of the guzzler. Rebar is visible in the mouth opening where a drainage hole feeds water into the mouth. No date stamp was found on the guzzler; the part where an inscription may have appeared has broken off. It likely dates to 1950 as well, as the construction matches the previous guzzlers recorded. Nine clear and amber glass fragments are visible on the west side but do not appear to be historic. Vegetation surrounding the site consists of dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Plants observed include sage scrub, scrub oak, laurel sumac, buckwheat, and non-native grasses. Vegetation densely covers the site, specifically the opening of the guzzler. The site condition is fair as it has been lightly impacted from modern disturbances and the concrete is breaking in some places.

CA-SDI-21923

The site consists of the heavily disturbed remnants of an old homestead occupied by the Eckhardt family during the late 1800s and early 1900s. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The site is located within an open meadow at the east base of a small mountain (Plate 12). There are two well-defined features at the site, as well as three undiagnostic features. The main feature consists of a stone-lined rectangular house foundation that is orientated north to south. It is constructed from local stones with no visible mortar. An alcove or possible lean-to is on the southwest corner of the house foundation. To the west of the house, there is a retaining wall also made from loosely stacked local stones. An additional three possible features are associated with the homestead. These include a graded area the south of the house foundation, a stone line to the northwest, and a possible reservoir or pond to the north. A sparse debris scatter was recorded throughout the site. The trash consists of fragments of glass, bricks, adobe tile, whiteware ceramics and floral print ceramics; metal sheet fragments; concrete rubble; a metal weight; a hinge; and burnt milled wood. A historic road (P-37-35993) to the west and an outer building located to the south (P-37-35992) may be related to the homestead. The site condition is poor. Access roads and use trails intersect the site indicating a heavy use of the area. There is also evidence of discing as some of the stones show signs of being struck by machinery. Nevertheless, the site represents an interesting period in the Sycamore Canyon/ Goodan Ranch Preserve's history.

Plate 12. Overview of the southern wall foundation at site CA-SDI-21923, facing south

P-37-35992

The historic site consists of the remains of a possibly historic outer building, most likely from the Eckhardt homestead (CA-SDI-21923) to the north of the site. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The site has been mostly destroyed; only the bottom layer of the foundation exists, of which only the west and south portions remain. It consists of one course of local stones with no signs of mortar. There are approximately 35 stones still in alignment, but more stones are strewn about the area. Erodium obscures most of the stones, making the structure difficult to distinguish. More stones may be left but are currently not visible. There are no associated artifacts. The site is located in a meadow between two knolls on the eastern side of a historic road (P-37-35993). Vegetation consists of dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Plants observed include erodium, sagebrush, deerweed, laurel sumac, coastal sage scrub, buckwheat, and non-native grasses. The site condition is poor.

P-37-35993

This resource contains a historic road segment that appears on the 1903 USGS Cuyamaca (1:125,000) map. It was recorded during an intensive pedestrian survey of

the Wu property during the current project. The road has been in use at least since 1876, as an alignment of the road it is documented on the survey plat map of that year. The road extends beyond the project boundary, and only the segment within the current Study Area (the Wu property) was recorded. The recorded segment runs through the parcel generally north to south before meeting up with the now designated Foster Truck Trail. It travels through the natural contour of a valley between two knolls for approximately 0.42 mile. The approximate average width of the road is 6 feet. Some portions of the road are maintained and some are overgrown with vegetation.

The best defined section is at the south end of the parcel. Vegetation consists of dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Plants observed include sage scrub, yucca, erodium, white sage, laurel sumac, buckwheat, crimson fountain grass, milk thistles, and non-native grasses. Some sections are not clearly visible due to the heavy cover of erodium grasses. The road segment may have been widened recently for use as an access road. It is believed that this road was used as a trail to reach Poway, Ramona, and the original alignment of the Foster Truck Trail (beginning at Shady Dell and ending at Foster) by the residents of the pioneer community of Stowe. The site condition is fair as it has been lightly impacted from modern disturbances and has not been consistently maintained.

5.2 Isolates

Prehistoric

P-37-35977

The isolate consists of two quartzite flakes. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Cielo property. The first flake is a primary flake and the second flake is a piece of shatter. The area where the flakes were found has poor visibility because of the dense vegetation. The vegetation is part of the coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Vegetation observed includes white sage, sage scrub, laurel sumac, buckwheat, and invasive species. No other cultural materials were observed.

P-37-35978

The isolate consists of one volcanic tertiary flake (Plate 13). It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Cielo property. The area where the flake was found has poor visibility because of the dense vegetation. The vegetation is part of the coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities. Vegetation observed includes white sage, sage scrub, laurel sumac, buckwheat, and invasive species. No other cultural materials were observed in the vicinity.

Plate 13. Flake from P-37-35978, planview

P-37-35979

The isolate consists of one porphyritic volcanic flake found at the southern end of a two-track road. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The flake was found in a disturbed area surrounded by sage scrub, laurel sumac, buckwheat, erodium, and non-native grasses. No other cultural materials were observed in the vicinity.

P-37-35980

The isolate consists of two flakes. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. One flake is a volcanic tertiary and the other is metavolcanic tertiary. The visibility surrounding the isolate is poor because of heavy vegetation. The vegetation observed consists of laurel sumac, buckwheat, sage scrub, and non-native species.

P-37-35981

The isolate consists of one volcanic tertiary flake. It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The artifact is made from LSV material observed within a shoulder of a graded historic dirt road. The visibility surrounding the isolate is poor because of heavy vegetation. Multiple disturbances have occurred near the isolate,

including the dirt road, possible grading, and a fence installation. The vegetation observed consists of erodium, laurel sumac, buckwheat, sage scrub, white sage, and non-native species. No other cultural materials were observed in the vicinity.

Historic

P-37-35982

The isolate consists of a metal lamp, possibly kerosene (Plate 14). It was recorded during the intensive pedestrian survey of the Wu property. The basic design of the lamp is two curled arms supporting a central circle. The area around the site is densely covered with vegetation. The vegetation observed consists of erodium, sage brush, laurel sumac, and non-native species. No other cultural materials were observed in the vicinity; however, the isolate may be associated with CA-SDI-21923.

Plate 14. Lamp from P-37-35982, planview

5.3 Other Locations of Activities, Objects, or Infrastructure

Evidence of modern activities was observed during the field survey. Glass, modern trash, and graffiti were noted in several areas on the Properties. Several points of interest were observed, and GPS points were taken where there is evidence of modern activity, including a recently created rock pile and an abandoned vehicle (Table 5).

Table 5. Points of Interest

Points of Interest	Northing	Easting
Modern rock pile	3646112	502830
Modern vehicle (abandoned)	3645785	502920

5.4 Prehistoric Summary and Synthesis

Earlier surveys of portions of the Properties conducted by Pigniolo et al. (1992a) for the Scripps-Poway Parkway construction resulted in the previous recording of four prehistoric archaeological sites on the Properties. All of these sites were relocated during the current survey. With the results of the current survey, the Properties were seen to contain all, or portions of, 12 prehistoric sites, consisting of five lithic artifact scatters (CA-SDI-12852, P-37-35983, CA-SDI-21918, P-37-35987, and P-37-35988); three milling features (CA-SDI-12850, CA-SDI-21919, and CA-SDI-21921); three sites containing both milling features and associated artifacts (CA-SDI-12838, CA-SDI-21920, and CA-SDI-21922); and one rock feature (CA-SDI-12839). Also recorded were five prehistoric isolates, all consisting of one or two lithic artifacts (P-37-35977, P-37-35978, P-37-35979, P-37-35980, and P-37-35981) (Table 6).

Table 6. Wu and Cielo Properties Prehistoric Cultural Sites and Isolates Summary

Trinomial or Primary	Description
CA-SDI-12838	Milling Feature with one mano and three flakes
CA-SDI-12839	Rock Feature (granary/hunting blind/trail marker)
CA-SDI-12850	Milling Feature
CA-SDI-12852	Two metavolcanic flakes and quartz quarry
P-37-35983	One core and two flakes
CA-SDI-21918	Two scrapers, one hammerstone, and 20 flakes
CA-SDI-21919	Milling Feature
CA-SDI-21920	Milling Feature with one edge modified flake, one biface, one scraper, and over 100 flakes
P-37-35987	Twelve flakes
P-37-35988	Three flakes
CA-SDI-21921	Milling Feature
CA-SDI-21922	Milling Feature with three manos and two flakes
P-37-35977	Two flakes
P-37-35978	One flake
P-37-35979	One flake
P-37-35980	Two flakes
P-37-35981	One flake

The prehistoric resources noted on the Properties in the current survey, as well as those previously identified in the Sycamore/Goodan Preserve and recent additions (Jordan et al. 2008; Ni Ghabhláin et al. 2012), can potentially provide information pertinent to the research topic areas and questions posed, and thereby contribute to the archaeological record for the prehistory of the area. Although the exact relationship between the sites on the Properties and those in the surrounding vicinity cannot be assessed in detail at this stage, some observations can be made based on survey results in regard to possible chronological association, trade, lithic technology, and settlement connections between the sites.

Concerning chronology, no time-diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, shell beads, or pottery, were observed at the sites or isolates on the Properties that could provide an immediate insight into the age or time period or periods that the sites may represent (i.e., Late Prehistoric, Archaic, or Early Prehistoric periods). While the absence of such diagnostic items hinders the ability to make any immediate assessment of the potential of these sites to address questions relating to this topic, the potential for subsurface habitation deposits at newly recorded sites CA-SDI-21920 and CA-SDI-21922, and the presence of a biface fragment made of an exotic white chert material at the newly discovered site CA-SDI-21920, suggest the potential for these sites to contain such information. A biface fragment, for example, made of a similar exotic white chert material was recovered at nearby site CA-SDI-5680 in a site context that strongly suggested occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period (Chace and Hightower 1979:48). While the biface from CA-SDI-21920 is a non-diagnostic convex base, the biface fragment CA-SDI-5680 appeared to possibly be from an older style (stemmed) projectile point (Chace and Hightower 1979:48). Both fragments, however, are from larger, likely non-arrow-sized, projectile points.

With regard to trade and travel, as with chronology, the absence to date of exotic items such as shell beads or of lithic materials with known non-local sources – such as Piedra de Lumbre chert from the Camp Pendleton area to the north (Pigniolo 1992b), or obsidian from Obsidian Butte near the Salton Sea or other more distant sources (Hughes and True 1985) – does hinder the ability to assess whether the prehistoric sites on the Properties may be able to address questions relating to this topic. The presence, however, of the biface fragment made of white chert (a non-local material of unknown origin) at site CA-SDI-21920 does indicate the possibility of the importation of non-local materials. With the exception of this biface, however, the toolstone materials observed at the sites all appeared of local origin (i.e., available within a distance of less than 3.22 kilometers [2 miles] from the Properties). At nearby site CA-SDI-5680, a site with a context strongly suggestive of occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period, abundant evidence of trade was apparent with the presence of shell beads, Obsidian Butte obsidian and other exotic lithic materials, including a biface fragment made of a similar white chert to that observed at site CA-SDI-21920 (Chace and Hightower 1979).

The research topic and questions relating to lithic technology may have the most pertinence as most of the sites and isolates on the Properties consist or contain flaked stone lithic materials; with the exception of site CA-SDI-21920, most of these materials

consisted of large debitage produced from platform core reduction including primary, secondary and tertiary stages of reduction. Site CA-SDI-21920 was the only site where small-sized tool-finishing flakes were observed. These material types appeared to consist predominantly of metavolcanics, volcanics, quartzite, and milky quartz. With the possible exception of the metavolcanics, the geologic sources of each of these lithic materials are located within 3.22 kilometers (2 miles) of the Properties. In regard to the proximity of the source of the metavolcanics, the source of most such materials is the Santiago Peak Volcanics (SPV) Formation. Geologists, however, are not completely in agreement as to the nature of the bedrock for this formation in the areas adjacent to the Properties. Strand (1962) identifies the Black Mountain Volcanics Formation (i.e., the SPV) as being present along the eastern margin of the Properties, extending to the east from SR-67. Weber (1963), however, maps this same area as granitic. Chace (1979:6) indicates the presence of SPV bedrock in the Goat Peak area, approximately 0.5 mile to the north of the Properties. If the SPV Formation is present as mapped by Strand, or located as indicated by Chace, then a source for the SPV metavolcanic materials would be immediately available. If not, then other known outcrops, while somewhat more distant, would still be reasonably close, within 16.1 kilometers (10 miles).

However, the relatively limited occurrence of milky quartz at the sites possibly suggests an interesting future research question. It has been noted that at prehistoric sites in the nearby Ramona area (i.e., the Santa Maria Creek Valley), milky quartz frequently constitutes a significant proportion of the toolstone used to make flaked stone tools (Cooley and Barrie 2004:48; Carrico and Cooley 2005; Pigniolo 2009). Milky quartz has also been suggested as a possible temporal indictor with a potential association with the Late Prehistoric Period in the San Diego County area (Pigniolo 1996). In the Ramona area, the Woodson Mountain Granodiorite Formation has been noted as a source of milky quartz, being obtained prehistorically from pegmatite dikes in the granitic bedrock (Saunders 1993; Carrico and Cooley 2005). While located in the vicinity of the Properties (Woodson Mountain, itself, is located approximately 5.63 kilometers [3.5 miles] to the north), the Woodson Mountain Granodiorite Formation was not observed to be present on the Properties in the areas surveyed. Bedrock outcrops of the formation are present, however, within an approximately 2-mile radius. The occurrence of milky quartz material that is suitable for tool making, however, is somewhat variable within the formation; only at certain locations do pegmatite dikes contain the suitable silica-rich (milky quartz) materials. Only one site on the Properties (CA-SDI-12852) was observed to contain more than a few pieces of this material. This site, while not a definite quarry or source location for milky quartz, may represent a work shop for the material. Consequently, it is possible that a few such source locations are located in proximity to the Properties, but the overall paucity of milky quartz at the sites may suggest that other materials were either better and/or more easily procured.

The most commonly observed flaked stone raw material observed at the prehistoric sites on the Properties was one kind or another of volcanic or metavolcanic stone. Another toolstone material noted at several sites was quartzite. It appears probable that many of these volcanic, metavolcanic, and quartzite materials were derived from cobbles present in the Poway Conglomerate Formation. While this formation is not

presently mapped within the Properties, outcrops of the formation are present immediately to the south and west (Strand 1962; Rogers 1965; Kennedy and Peterson 1975). Another material noted at several sites with a known local geologic source is the volcanic stone derived from the Lusardi Formation (LFV). This volcanic stone has a distinctive, often wavy layered appearance that makes it readily identifiable (Pigniolo 2009). Outcrops of the Lusardi Formation containing cobbles and boulders of this material are present less than 2.41 kilometers (1.5 miles) to the north of the Properties along the southern banks of an unnamed tributary to Poway Creek (Pigniolo 2009:4).

Because the Properties are situated immediately adjacent to bedrock of the cobble-bearing Poway Conglomerate Formation (Stand 1962; Weber 1963; Kennedy and Peterson 1975), and in proximity to the LSV volcanics, and possibly also in proximity to the SPV metavolcanic Santiago Peak Volcanics Formation (Strand 1962), these flaked stone lithic raw materials, along with the already noted milky quartz, would all be readily available for use within the Properties. The absence, or near absence, of exotic materials indicative of trade, such as chert and obsidian, may be reflective of the limited nature of the sites (only one or two probable habitation sites), and of the abundance of other locally available materials in the area suitable for the manufacture of tools for expedient use (few formal tool types were observed). It might be surmised, therefore, that this limited nature of the lithic materials present could indicate that the majority of the prehistoric sites currently recorded on the Properties represent special purpose or resource procurement sites where the occurrence of expedient tools might be expected, in contrast to habitation locations and where more formal tools made of exotic materials would be more likely to occur.

Only one site on the Properties (CA-SDI-21922) contained portable groundstone artifacts. Two mano fragments and one whole mano were observed in the disturbed context of a previously graded dirt road that contained flaked stone artifacts as well. The groundstone artifacts appeared fashioned from granitic cobbles, suggesting that their material source may also have been from the Poway Conglomerate Formation. The disturbed context may be indicative of the presence of a subsurface prehistoric deposit in the area. Also of note is the relative paucity and minimal nature of milling features at the sites. While granitic outcrops are present in the Properties they were observed to be of a generally poorer quality. The previously noted absence of the Woodson Mountain Granodiorite Formation on the property, which is known to have been a preferable bedrock for bedrock milling features in the area (cf. Jordan et al. 2007), could at least partially account for occurrence of fewer and less substantial milling features on the Properties.

With the possible exception of sites CA-SDI-21920 and CA-SDI-219202, the minimal content of the prehistoric sites on the Properties might suggest that the majority of the currently recorded sites represent special purpose or resource procurement sites. This is evidenced by the occurrence of mostly expedient tools rather than more formal tools and tools made of exotic materials that would be more likely to occur in habitation locations. Sites CA-SDI-21920 and CA-SDI-219202, on the other hand, contain larger

and more diversified assemblages of artifacts, possible evidence of more substantial occupations, and therefore more research potential.

While the exact relationship between the sites in the Properties and those in the surrounding vicinity cannot be discussed in detail at this stage, some observations can be made in regard to possible settlement connection between the sites. Because few chronological indicators and other diagnostic artifact types were identified during current site recordation, attempting to discern a pattern of settlement occurring during a particular time period that might accurately encompass the sites on the Properties is difficult. Several sites in the surrounding adjacent areas (i.e., within a distance of less than 3.22 kilometers [2 miles]) have produced time-diagnostic items and/or radiocarbon dating indicating a temporal association. Prominent among these are several sites that have produced diagnostic materials and/or radiocarbon dating indicating occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period. In the Sycamore/Goodan Preserve to the south, the presence of mortars and pottery at sites CA-SDI-17,151 and CA-SDI-17,152, and a Cottonwood Triangle projectile point at site CA-SD-19,186, indicates that these sites were inhabited during the Late Prehistoric Period (Jordan et al. 2008). Artifacts recovered and the radiocarbon dating at site CA-SDI-4608 located nearby along the Beeler Canyon drainage indicated that the final occupation of the site was during the Late Prehistoric Period (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). Cottonwood Triangle projectile points, pottery, and Obsidian Butte obsidian at another nearby site, CA-SDI-5680, located along Poway Creek immediately to the north of the Properties, also indicated occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period (Chace and Hightower 1979). Materials from these sites along Poway Creek, possibly associated with the village of *Pawaii,* clearly indicate a significant occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period in areas in proximity to the Properties. While a dispersed village pattern for settlement for the area encompassing the Properties has been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Period (Carrico 2003; Carrico and Cooley 2005), and has been previously discussed in relation to the Late Prehistoric Period sites in the Sycamore/Goodan Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008), the current lack of a definite Late Prehistoric Period temporal assignment for the sites on the Properties makes inclusion of these sites in such a pattern problematic.

While sites within the Properties may be associated with a Late Prehistoric settlement pattern, it also seems possible that they could be associated with an earlier prehistoric occupation in the area. Artifacts at some of the sites consisting of manos, hammerstones, and flaked stone tools, and with no definite Late Prehistoric artifacts identified, is at least suggestive of a possible Archaic Period or earlier occupation in the area. The presence of an extensive Archaic Period component at nearby site CA-SDI-4,608 in Beeler Canyon also indicates the possibility of satellite sites of similar antiquity in the area (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). Other Archaic sites in the general area possibly associated with this earlier pattern are CA-SDI-13,536, located along San Vicente Creek to the southeast of the Properties (Willey and Dolan 2004:53), and foothill sites CA-SDI-5545 and CA-SDI-5546, located south of the Properties (Chace and Sutton 1990).

Also noteworthy, perhaps by their absence, were Yoni features. These natural formations within the granitic boulders of the Peninsular Range batholith are presumed to represent female genitalia. Human involvement in the formation of Yoni features is the subject of some debate in the archaeological community, though there is a general acceptance that the features played a symbolic role in Kumeyaay tradition. Several of these features were noted in the Boulder Oaks Preserve 3.22 kilometers (2 miles) to the east (Jordan et al. 2007) and along the San Vicente Creek Valley to the southeast (Willey and Dolen 2004), but have also been previously noted as absent in the Sycamore-Goodan Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008). It would appear that the apparent absence of granodiorite, the bedrock in which these features are most commonly found, within the Properties and the adjacent Preserve could be largely responsible for the absence of these features.

While temporal information from the sites on the Properties to address questions pertaining to prehistoric settlement in the area is currently lacking, sites such as CA-SDI-21920 and CA-SDI-21922 could contain the potential, with further investigation, to provide the information necessary to contribute to several of the topic areas, as noted above. It appears that future research at the sites within the Properties may be able to contribute fundamental data. These data could better define the patterns of LSV distribution, postulated by Pigniolo for the area, as well as to provide information for a better understanding of lithic raw material procurement for the Poway and Ramona area in general and possibly also for Late Prehistoric and/or Archaic patterns of settlement and subsistence for the region (Pigniolo 2009).

5.5 Historic Summary and Synthesis

Earlier surveys of portions of the Properties conducted by Jordan et al. (2008) and ASM (2012) resulted in the recording of two historic archaeological sites on the Properties (CA-SDI-12821 and CA-SDI-28924). The current survey resulted in the recording of five additional historic-era sites (CA-SDI-12821, CA-SDI-28924, CA-SDI-21923, P-37-35992, and P-37-35993) and one isolate (P-37-35982) on the Properties (Table 7).

All of the historic-era resources were located on the Wu property and all date to the American Period, more specifically to the late 19th century or early 20th century. The historic site types present within the Properties include one homestead, one outer building, two roads, one guzzler, and one lamp. These sites are representative of larger themes of backcountry life in San Diego County's early history such as transportation, homesteading, and ranching. Due to available historical information and cultural material located on the Properties, associations with specific persons or events, or reflection on the various uses of this area over time, can be made.

Table 7. Wu and Cielo Properties Historic Cultural Sites and Isolates Summary

Trinomial or Primary	Description
CA-SDI-12821	Road
CA-SDI-28924	Wildlife guzzler
CA-SDI-21923	Homestead (foundations, retaining wall, reservoir, etc.)
P-37-35992	Outer building
P-37-35993	Road
P-37-35982	Lamp

Limited information about the community of Stowe and the families that lived there remains. Although not much remains of the sites, CA-SDI-21923 and P-37-35992 fit in with Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve's period of historic-era significance. The Eckhardt family lived on this property for a short time period, from 1888 to approximately 1896. P-37-35982 may even represent a personal item belonging to the family. Not much information was previously known about them, but the Eckhardts seem to mirror many of the other families documented in or near Stowe. George W. Eckhardt was a German immigrant and he and his son, Solomon, likely moved to the area to seek further opportunities in San Diego County. The Eckhardts left their ranch shortly before the turn of the century likely due to hardships of the time, including the boom and bust cycle of the economy, general isolation, and the lack of water in the area. The sites present an interesting opportunity for visitors to visit a piece of the historic past while hiking at Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve.

Numerous important travel routes cross through or near the Properties, such as the Atkinson Toll Road/Foster Truck Trail, Mussey Grade, the Stowe Road, the Main Road to Julian, and the road down Poway Grade. During the time that the Eckhardt property was occupied, transportation was continually growing and changing in the region. This is demonstrated by the network of the roads that appears within canyons surrounding the Properties. The current project resulted in the clear delineation of the original Atkinson Toll Road/Foster Truck Trail. It was found that the original Foster Truck Trail did not cross through the Properties, but rather are other roads rose up to connect to the original alignment; it is one of these connections that crossed the Wu property. These networks allowed the homesteaders within Stowe to more easily reach San Diego and other outlying towns. The roads connected them to more supplies, trade routes, and a way to the train at Foster Station.

Based on current archaeological data and historical research, it appears that preservation or informational displays at the historic sites on the Properties could greatly add to public knowledge of the area. The sites also tie in nicely to the structural remains at the Goodan Ranch complex, as an additional historic homestead.

6.0 NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION/CONSULTATION

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 29, 2016. A response letter from the NAHC was received on March 2, 2016. The search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of resources on the Properties or within the immediate surrounding area. The NAHC response also included a list of local Native American contacts. On March 16, 2016, letters were sent to the 11 Native American contacts provided by the NAHC, requesting further information on resources and soliciting comment on the survey of the Properties. Follow-up phone calls were made on April 13, 2016, and April 14, 2016. To date, three responses have been received. A response form from Mr. Clint Linton with the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel was sent on March 21, 2016. He requested that the County practice avoidance of all Native American sites and if any trails are planned, they should be directed away from the sites. A letter was also received by email from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians (Viejas). The proposed project is within an area that has cultural significance to Viejas. They requested a Native American monitor be on-site for the cultural resources survey. This request was already being complied with prior to Viejas' letter. Finally, a phone conversation about the project occurred on April 14, 2016, with Ms. Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians. She was concerned about the presence of human remains; Ms. Lucas requested that forensic dogs be used if midden soils were observed or if testing occurs. Copies of all correspondence with Native American representatives are attached as Appendix D.

Prior to initiating the pedestrian survey, Red Tail Monitoring & Research Inc. was retained contractually to provide Native American monitoring services for the pedestrian survey. Native American Monitor Tuchon Phoenix was present throughout the survey and site recordation on March 21 through and March 25, 2016. He was consulted throughout the field effort.

7.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

7.1 Applicable Regulations

7.1.1 Introduction

DPR will manage the Properties as part of the Sycamore/Goodan Ranch Preserve in accordance with a revised RMP, including ASMDs. The present study, including both a detailed historical context for the Properties and the cultural resources inventory provides the County with a framework for the development of the RMP. Any future proposed ground-disturbing activities associated with management activities within the Properties have the potential to impact cultural resources. Future proposed ground-disturbing activities fall under the legislative jurisdiction of the County of San Diego and the state of California. The lead reviewing agency is the County. California state law regarding cultural resources is primarily embodied in Section 15064.5 of CEQA, as amended. CEQA establishes principles for cultural resource preservation and criteria for the identification of important resources. Local implementation of CEQA is accomplished by County of San Diego ordinances, including Section 396.7 of the San Diego County Administrative Code establishing the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources.

7.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act Criteria

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

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

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

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript [that] … meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), including the following:

   (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1);

(b) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past (Criterion 2);

(c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3); and/or

(d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

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

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

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

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

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

7.1.3 County Guidelines

Pursuant to the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance – Cultural Resources (2007), any of the following will be considered a significant impact to cultural resources:

1) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction, disturbance or any alteration of characteristics or elements of a resource that cause it to be significant in a manner not consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards.

2) The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. This shall include the destruction or disturbance of an important archaeological site or any portion of an important archaeological site that contains the potential to contain information important to history or prehistory.

3) The project, as designed, disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

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

Section 396.7 of the San Diego County Administrative Code establishes the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. In Section II, the stated purpose of the Local Register "is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying historical resources within San Diego County. In addition, the listing shall also be used as a management tool for planning, and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."

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

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

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and culture heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resource integrity is addressed under Section V, subsection (c). The subsection states that integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. A resource must retain enough historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance, as well as meet one of the criteria listed under subsection (b).

7.2 Interpretation of Resource Significance and Impact Identification

7.2.1 Resource Significance

Based on records search results and observations during the current survey, 23 cultural resources are present or recorded within the Properties. Six of these resources are isolates that are not diagnostic or exceptional and they are not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The remaining 17 archaeological sites have not been formally evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the CRHR, National Register of Historic Places, or local registers. Under County guidelines, if a resource has not been formally evaluated or determined to be "not significant" using the criteria in Sections 7.1.2 and 7.1.4 above, the resource will be treated as significant and should be preserved in place. The 17 sites on the Wu and Cielo additions should be considered significant until a formal significance testing program is undertaken.

For planning purposes, the County of San Diego requests that each resource be assigned a low, moderate, or high rating that estimates the resources' potential of being a significant resource eligible for listing on the CRHR or local registers. The rating is not equivalent to a significance determination or CEQA evaluation. In most cases, the significance of a resource cannot be definitively determined without testing. However, a preliminary analysis of a resource's significance potential can be reached based on the presence of artifacts or features observed during the field survey, background research, and Native American consultation. Formal evaluation of resources was not conducted as part of this study, but preliminary evaluations are included in Table 8 for planning purposes.

One prehistoric site, CA-SDI-21920, was concluded to have a high potential significance. Additional investigation could potentially reveal more materials and the presence of a subsurface component. Of all the prehistoric sites on the Properties, it contained the most material and was the most complex site. It could also be seen to represent a somewhat rare intact example of prehistoric activities occurring in the area.

The site is located on top of a knoll and is not easily accessible. If trails are planned in the nearby areas, they should avoid the resource.

Table 8. Sycamore/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Wu and Cielo Properties, Cultural Sites' Rating for Potential Significance

Trinomial or Primary Number	Description	Potential Significance
CA-SDI-12821	Road	Moderate
CA-SDI-12838	Milling Feature and Artifact Scatter	Moderate
CA-SDI-12839	Rock Feature	Low
CA-SDI-12850	Milling Feature	Low
CA-SDI-12852	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Moderate
CA-SDI-28924	Guzzler	Moderate
P-37-35983	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Low
CA-SDI-21918	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Moderate
CA-SDI-21919	Milling Feature	Low
CA-SDI-21920	Milling Feature and Artifact Scatter	High
P-37-35987	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Moderate
P-37-35988	Lithic Artifact Scatter	Low
CA-SDI-21921	Milling Feature	Low
CA-SDI-21922	Milling Feature and Artifact Scatter	Moderate
CA-SDI-21923	Homestead	Moderate
P-37-35992	Outer building	Moderate
P-37-35993	Road	Moderate

Ten sites were assigned a moderate level of potential significance: CA-SDI-12821, CA-SDI-12838, CA-SDI-12852, CA-SDI-28924, CA-SDI-21918, P-37-35987, CA-SDI-21922, CA-SDI-21923, P-37-35992, and P-37-35993. The moderately significant sites generally have multiple components or artifact types. These sites exhibit a low amount of modern disturbances, have a moderate potential for a buried deposit, and could offer further research knowledge of San Diego County. CA-SDI-28924 contains multiple wildlife guzzlers throughout a wide area and may be tied to a theme within the region. The two sites related to the historic homestead site, which was destroyed, could further research of the Stowe area. They are also related to people and events important in the history of Stowe and the Poway area. The moderate sites warrant further study to

determine their eligibility. For this reason, the nine sites must be considered to have a moderate probability of containing subsurface components and could potentially meet County of San Diego or CEQA significance criteria.

Six sites were assigned a low level of potential significance: CA-SDI-12839, CA-SDI-12850, P-37-35983, CA-SDI-21919, P-37-35988, and CA-SDI-21921. These sites typically appear very disturbed by modern construction or road grading. They lack a diverse artifact assemblage and likely do not hold further research potential. Due to this, the sites must be considered to have a low probability of containing subsurface components and are not likely to meet County of San Diego or CRHR eligibility criteria. However, if future plans include possible impacts to any of the resources, formal evaluation of the resources should occur. Should avoidance not prove feasible at any site determined to be significant, a data recovery program must be developed in coordination with the County of San Diego and executed prior to the proposed activities.

It is recommended that the 11 significant or potentially significant sites be protected in future planning and facilities design. If future plans include possible impacts to any of the resources, a testing and evaluation plan should be implemented. Should avoidance not prove feasible at any site determined to be significant, a data recovery program must be developed in coordination with the County of San Diego and executed prior to the proposed activities.

7.2.2 Impact Identification

Because there is no proposed project, there are currently no direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts to any of the identified cultural resources. Impacts, both direct and indirect, can occur, however, from normal DPR management activities, including routine maintenance. It should also be kept in mind that much of the Properties exceeds 20 percent slope, and that most of this terrain is densely vegetated, which largely precluded archaeological survey. Resources could exist in these unsurveyed areas. If future facilities such as trails, staging areas, or other construction are proposed in these areas, significant adverse effects on these potentially significant unknown resources could occur.

As described in Section 8.0, the County can provide for preservation of cultural sites and isolates through the development and application of ASMDs included in an RMP for the Properties. The cultural resources element of this plan, derived from the present inventory effort, will provide the basis for avoidance planning and the designing of appropriate resource protection and, if applicable, public education strategies for the Properties.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Introduction

This research was conducted to aid in future design and land use planning. The County of San Diego proposes to manage these Properties in accordance with a revised Sycamore/Goodan Ranch Preserve RMP, including ASMDs, and the cultural resource element is reliant on the present inventory effort.

Current activities fall under County of San Diego and state legislative jurisdiction. The lead reviewing agency is the County of San Diego. California state law regarding cultural resources is primarily embodied in Section 15064.5 of CEQA, as amended. CEQA establishes principles for cultural resource preservation and criteria for the identification of important resources.

No site evaluations were conducted during the current survey. Indications from surface examinations concluded that at least one site recorded in this inventory, CA-SDI-21920, appears to possess important scientific and cultural qualities and, therefore, holds a high potential to be significant. An additional 10 sites may hold further research potential or be tied to people, events, or themes important in the region. These 10 sites may qualify for local and state registers and are assigned a moderate level of potential significance. The remaining six sites have a low potential to be significant. Finally, all isolate artifacts are not eligible for the CRHR or local registers. Currently, no immediate development has been proposed by DPR. Through development and application of the ASMDs, DPR can provide preservation for this complete inventory of cultural sites and isolates by planning avoidance and designing public education and resource protection strategies.

8.2 Cultural Resource Treatment Planning

The County of San Diego's primary priority with regard to cultural resources is avoidance and preservation. Consequently, for future planning purposes, the creation and implementation of a treatment plan that addresses all cultural resources within the Properties is recommended. The treatment plan should address cultural resources in both general terms and in specific terms by individual known resource.

Treatment planning and subsequent ASMDs related to cultural resources should take into account existing and proposed procedures for Properties maintenance and future facility development, while allowing and supporting resource management initiatives and requirements. For example, the development of recreational activities within the Properties must take into consideration potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from public access and increased public use. Trail development and maintenance activities may impact any potential subsurface deposits, and the increase in traffic and accessibility may create direct impacts through vandalism; looting; or the inadvertent destruction of artifacts, features, and site integrity. Additionally, even in the absence of Properties development, erosion control, biological research, fire management, and

revegetation efforts may pose adverse effects to cultural resources through vegetation removal or other ground-disturbing activities. It is recommended that, prior to any Properties development (including trails, access roads, staging areas, or other facilities) and prior to any implementation of erosion control, biological research, fire management, or revegetation efforts, resources be avoided to the maximum extent possible; any recorded sites that cannot be preserved through project redesign resulting in avoidance should be evaluated for significance. Native American representatives should be present during evaluation activities. If avoidance of a significant resource is not possible, DPR will establish appropriate impact mitigation measures in consultation with local Native American tribal representatives.

If, in the future, resources are encountered in areas currently inaccessible due to vegetation (exposed by fire or erosion), standard minimal recording of such resources with subsurface potential, or that consist of historic or prehistoric features, would include completion and submittal of archaeological site records and identification and mapping of all features and individual artifact scatters with the purpose of meeting the state's guidelines for recording historical resources.

8.3 Other Management Considerations

Any future development activities within the Properties must take into account potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from increased access and/or public use. Any future trail development or Properties maintenance activities should be designed to avoid known cultural resources in order to reduce potential direct and indirect impacts through vandalism, looting, or the inadvertent destruction of artifacts, features, or archaeological site integrity.

Additionally, the Properties and Sycamore/Goodan Ranch Preserve generally form a traditional use area for local Native American tribes. Consultation with tribal representatives regarding activities associated with the Properties and Preserve should remain ongoing, in addition to allowing Native American access to the area for traditional tribal uses and practices.

Opportunities for public education also exist on the Properties. Interpretation of Native American resources could include interpretive and illustrative information on Native American lithic production and stone tools use, as well as traditional uses of plants and animals found within the Preserve. Historical interpretation on transportation and homesteading could include interpretive maps illustrating the direction and location of important travel routes. A unique educational opportunity exists at site CA-SDI-21923, as interpretive information could tell the story of the Eckhardt family and how they relate to the early settlement of the Stowe and Poway communities. This would allow visitors to experience the historic landscape of San Diego County at the turn of the 20th century.

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1886 *U.S. City Directories*, 1822-1995 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

Willey, Loraine M., and Christy Dolan
2004 *Above and Below the Valley: Report on Data Recovery at San Vicente Reservoir, San Diego County, California.* Report prepared by EDAW for the San Diego County Water Authority. On file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego.

Willey, Loraine M., Christy Dolan, and Jackson Underwood
2002 *Evaluation of Fourteen Cultural Resources at San Vicente Reservoir, San Diego County, California, San Diego County Water Authority Emergence Storage Project.* Report prepared by EDAW for the San Diego County Water Authority. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego.

Williams, B.
2009 Update form for site P-37-012821. On file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego.

APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATION

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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

Company: AECOM

Company Representative: Rachel Droessler

Date Processed: 3/15/2016

Project Identification: Sycamore Canyon TO39 Project #60489134

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources: YES

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: YES

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

Historic Addresses: YES

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

Historic Maps: YES

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

Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements	
RSID:	2254
RUSH:	no
Hours:	1
Spatial Features:	66
Address-Mapped Shapes:	no
Digital Database Records:	0
Quads:	1
Aerial Photos:	0
PDFs:	Yes
PDF Pages:	197

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

APPENDIX B

FIGURES 11 and 13 – SITE LOCATION MAPS

Confidential – Bound Separately

APPENDIX C

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

Confidential – Bound Separately

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 FAX

March 2, 2016

Rachel Droessler
AECOM

Sent via e-mail: Rachel.droessler@aecom.com
Number of pages: 4

RE: Proposed Sycamore Canyon TO39 Project, San Vicente Reservoir USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Droessler:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent above reference codes is to mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

> Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

   - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
   - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
   - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
   - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
   - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

   - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measurers.

     All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for pubic disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand well help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Gayle Totton
Associate Government Planning Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
March 2, 2016

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine , CA 91901
(619) 445-6315
Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo , CA 91906
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov
(619) 478-9046
Diegueno/Kumeyaay

La Posta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard , CA 91905
LP13boots@aol.com
(619) 478-2113
(619) 478-2125 Fax
Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul , CA 91935
Rhunter1948@yahoo.com
(619) 669-4785
Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard , CA 91905
aelliottsantos7@aol.com
(619) 766-4930
Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley , CA 91962
(619) 709-4207
Diegueno-Kwaaymii Kumeyaay

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon , CA 92019
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
(619) 445-2613
Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908
Alpine , CA 91903
jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 765-0845
Diegueno/Kumeyaay

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

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65362.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Sycamore Canyon TO39 Project, San Vicente Reservoir USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California.

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Diego County
March 2, 2016

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91901
michaelg@leaningrock.net
(619) 445-6315

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

This list is applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3, 65362.4 et seq. and Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Sycamore Canyon TO39 Project, San Vicente Reservoir USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California.

AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Dear Robert Pinto, Sr.:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

La Pasta Band of Mission Indians
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road
Boulevard, CA 91905

Dear Gwendolyn Parada:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Dear Angela Elliott Santos:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Dear Cody J. Martinez:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

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Stamped reply envelope

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401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903

Dear Anthony R. Pico:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

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401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Campo Band of Mission Indians
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Dear Ralph Goff:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

Enclosures: Map
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AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Jamul Indian Village
Raymond Hunter, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Dear Raymond Hunter:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

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AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 775
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Dear Carmen Lucas:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

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401 West A Street
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San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Clint Linton:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

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401 West A Street
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San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Virgil Perez:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

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AECOM
401 West A Street
Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
www.aecom.com

619.610.7600 tel
619.610.7601 fax

March 16, 2016

Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Dear Michael Garcia:

AECOM has been contracted by the County Department of Parks and Recreation to conduct a cultural resource study for the Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve (Project) located in San Diego County (see attached map). The proposed project includes the survey of approximately 140 acres of land east of Poway, southwest of the intersection of Scripps Poway Parkway and California State Route 67.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the project and solicit your input. Although a record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Files failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area, the NAHC indicated that you may have unique knowledge of resources in the area. If you have knowledge of a traditional cultural place or site that may be affected by the Project, please let me know so that I may include your input in the cultural resources technical report.

Sincerely,

Lauren Downs
Archaeologist
Lauren.Trimble@aecom.com

Enclosures: Map
Response form
Stamped reply envelope

CONTACT PROGRAM RESPONSE FORM
Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve Project (60489134)

lipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 507
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Please check all that apply:

- ☐ Please call me to discuss the project further; my day-time phone number is (____)_____
  or my evening phone number is (____)_____
- ☑ I have further comments as provided below
- ☐ I do not have any comments

Comments:

Dear Lauren, I am familiar with the project area and the cultural resources within. For your recommendation to County DPR please practice avoidance of impacts to all Kumeyaay site. Including averting the proposed trail alignments away from sites and keep sites out of view from the trail.

Thank You!

Signature:

C. Linton

Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources

3/21/16
Date

VIEJAS
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

P.O Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903
#1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Phone: 6194453810
Fax: 6194455337
viejas.com

March 28, 2016

Lauren Downs
401 West A St., Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101

RE: **Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve**

Dear Ms. Downs,

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Viejas") has reviewed the proposed projects and at this time we have determined that the project site has cultural significance or ties to Viejas. Viejas Band request that a Native American Cultural Monitor be on the site for the cultural resource survey. Please call Julie Hagen for any questions at 619-659-2339 or email jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov. Thank you

Sincerely,

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS

SYCAMORE CANYON/GOODAN RANCH PRESERVE NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT LOG

Tribe	Person Contacted	Letter Sent	Phone Call #1	Phone Call #2	Response	Comments
Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office	Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairperson	3/16/2016	4/13/2016			Left voicemail message
La Pasta Band of Mission Indians	Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson	3/16/2016	4/13/2016			Left voicemail message
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation	Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson	3/16/2016	4/13/2016			Left voicemail message
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation	Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson	3/16/2016	4/13/2016			Left voicemail message
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians	Anthony R. Pico, Chairperson	3/16/2016			Letter received; requested Native monitor be present for survey	
Campo Band of Mission Indians	Ralph Goff, Chairperson	3/16/2016	4/13/2016			Left voicemail message
Jamul Indian Village	Raymond Hunter, Chairperson	3/16/2016	4/13/2016			Left information with secretary
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	Carmen Lucas	3/16/2016	4/13/2016	4/14/2016	Was concerned about human remains; requested that if testing was done or if midden soils were found that forensic dogs be used	Left voicemail message; Carmen Lucas returned call on 4/14/16
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources	3/16/2016			Letter received; had a couple recommendations (for us to give to the County DPR): 1. Practice avoidance of impacts to all Kumeyaay sites 2. Avert the proposed trail alignments away from sites and keep sites out of view from the trail	
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel	Virgil Perez, Chairperson	3/16/2016	4/13/2016			Left voicemail message
Ewiiaapaayp Tribal Office	Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson	3/16/2016	4/13/2016			Left voicemail for Robert Pinto (same phone #)