PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF SIX PARCELS FOR ADDITION TO THE SYCAMORE-GOODAN RANCH PRESERVE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

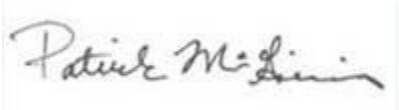
PROJECT NUMBER 00150.19

LEAD AGENCY:

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
Contact: Jennifer Price
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 966-1375

PREPARERS:

ICF
525 B Street, Suite 1700
San Diego, CA 92101
(858) 578-8964



Patrick McGinnis, MA, RPA
Principal Investigator

September 2019

ICF. September. 2019. Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of Six Parcels for Addition to the Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve. (ICF 00150.19) San Diego, California. Prepared for the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego, California.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Author:	Patrick McGinnis, and Nara Cox
Oversight:	Crawford, Karen, MA, RPA
Consulting Firm:	ICF 525 B Street, Suite 1700 San Diego, California 92101
Client:	County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation
Report Date:	April 2019
Report Title:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory of Six Parcels for Addition to the Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve, San Diego County, California
Type of Study:	Phase I Survey and Inventory
New Sites:	EG-P-S-001, EG-P-S-002, EG-H-S-001
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-6859, CA-SDI-20944, P-37-030266
USGS Quadrangle:	San Vicente Reservoir, California: 7.5' series (1:24,000)
Acreage:	214 acres
Keywords:	Phase I Survey and Inventory; Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve;; pedestrian survey; San Vicente Reservoir; Foster Truck Trail; flaked stone; ground stone; bedrock milling;

This page intentionally left blank.

CONTENTS

TABLES, FIGURES, AND PLATES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BP	before present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
cimuL	consanguineal kin group
ca.	circa
cm	centimeters
County	San Diego County
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GIS	Global Information Systems
GLO	Government Land Office
LFV	Lusardi Formation volcanics
m	meters
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historical Preservation Act
Preserve	Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve
Property	Six Parcels for Addition to the Preserve
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	Unites States Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the results of a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory for the San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) addition of six parcels (the Property) totaling 214-acres for the Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve (the Preserve), located in the northern area of the County of San Diego near the City of Poway, east of State Route 67 and south of Scripps Poway Parkway, San Diego County (County), California. The Preserve is currently open to the public, but the Property is not. The current cultural resource surveys were completed to identify and map existing resources within the Property and to provide DPR with management information for handling potentially significant cultural resources. These measures include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

ICF conducted a Phase I inventory in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and guidance from the County of San Diego's *Cultural Resources Report Format and Guidelines for Determining Significance* (2007). The purpose of this report is to provide an inventory of cultural resources located within the Property and to provide future management considerations for potentially significant cultural resources. The Phase I inventory involved a records search, literature review, archival research, Native American consultation, historic map checks, field surveys, and resource documentation. Areas exceeding 20 percent slope were surveyed based on professional judgment; accordingly, the areas principally surveyed were those with a slope gradient of less than 20 percent. ICF archaeologists were able to survey a total of 64 acres or approximately 30 percent of the Property. A field reconnaissance was conducted on March 23, 2019, and a formal archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted on April 11, 2019. Dense chaparral and other vegetation along drainages and slopes constituted a major constraint on visibility during the field survey. Field notes and digital photographs detailing conditions and survey results are on file at the San Diego office of IFC.

A South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) records search conducted for the study prior to its fieldwork revealed that a total of 23 cultural resources studies have occurred inside or within 0.25 miles of the Property, two of which are plotted within the Property. Both studies reported prehistoric resources: a bedrock milling site (CA-SDI-6859) and a prehistoric isolated flake (P-37-030226). A total of five archaeological resources were identified during the current survey and one previously recorded site (CA-SDI-06859) was not relocated. These five resources include one newly recorded historic isolated feature, two newly recorded prehistoric sites, one previously recorded prehistoric site, and one previously recorded prehistoric isolate. Additional resources were identified in the vicinity of the previously recorded isolate (P-37-030226) and previously recorded site (CA-SDI-20944), and the sites were expanded. As the significance of these sites has not been determined through a program of significance testing, they are considered significant resources under CEQA and the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources.

Field notes and photographs are on file at ICF. No artifacts were collected during this survey. DPR forms for each resource, documented in Appendix E of this report, will be submitted to the SCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University when the report is finalized.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

ICF has completed a Phase I cultural resources survey and inventory of five properties composed of six parcels (Property), totaling approximately 214-acre to expand the existing 2,173 acre Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve (Preserve). The Property is located in the northern area of San Diego County (County), California, near the City of Poway, east of State Route 67 and south of Scripps Poway Parkway. The County acquired the Preserve between 2003 and 2018. The Preserve is currently open to the public, but the Property is not.

The APNs for the Property are as follows: 324-050-05, 324-051-04, 324-051-05, 326-020-23, 326-030-06, and 326-020-07. The Property is located within the San Vicente Reservoir 7.5 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle in Township 14 South, Range 1 West, in sections 23, 25, and 26. The location and extent of the Property parcels are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, to follow.

The Phase I study consisted of archival research, Native American consultation, and archaeological field surveys. ICF archaeologists were able to survey a total of 64 acres (approximately 30 percent) of the Property. By contract agreement, attempts to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope were based on professional judgment that considered safety issues and the probability of resources being present on steep slopes. Approximately 158 acres (74 percent) of the Property has slopes greater than 20 percent. However, some of these areas were included in the survey in order to gain access to some of the areas with less than 20 percent slope. Identified resources were recorded, and previously recorded sites were updated using State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Primary Record and Location Map forms, as stipulated by the contract.

This report summarizes the cultural resources inventory for the Property. Significance testing was not performed on any of the identified resources because at this time it is not known if any sites will be impacted as a result of property improvements or management decisions. However, this report contains management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources, including preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

Figure 1. Regional Map

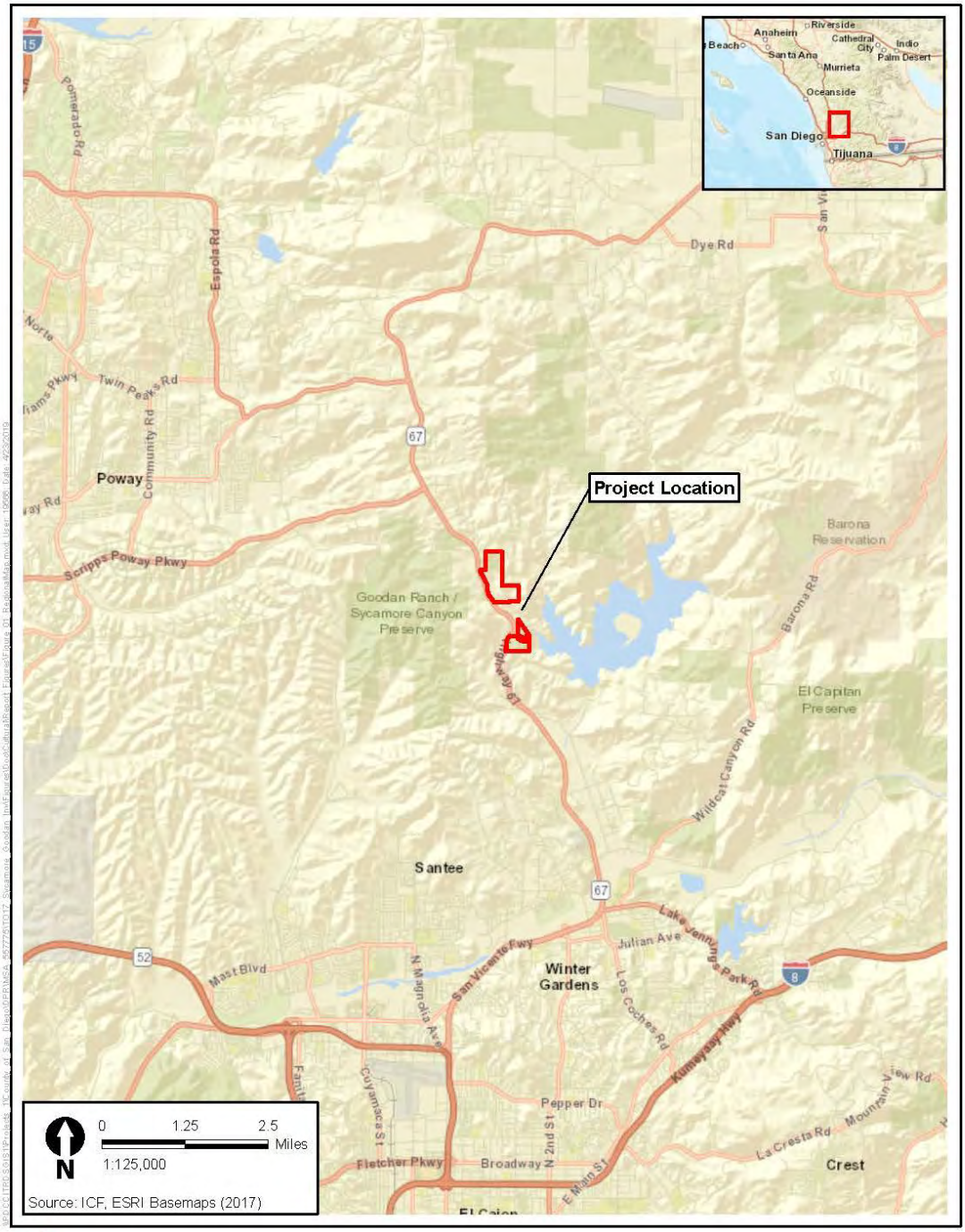


Figure 1
Regional Location Map
Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve Project

Figure 2. Vicinity Map

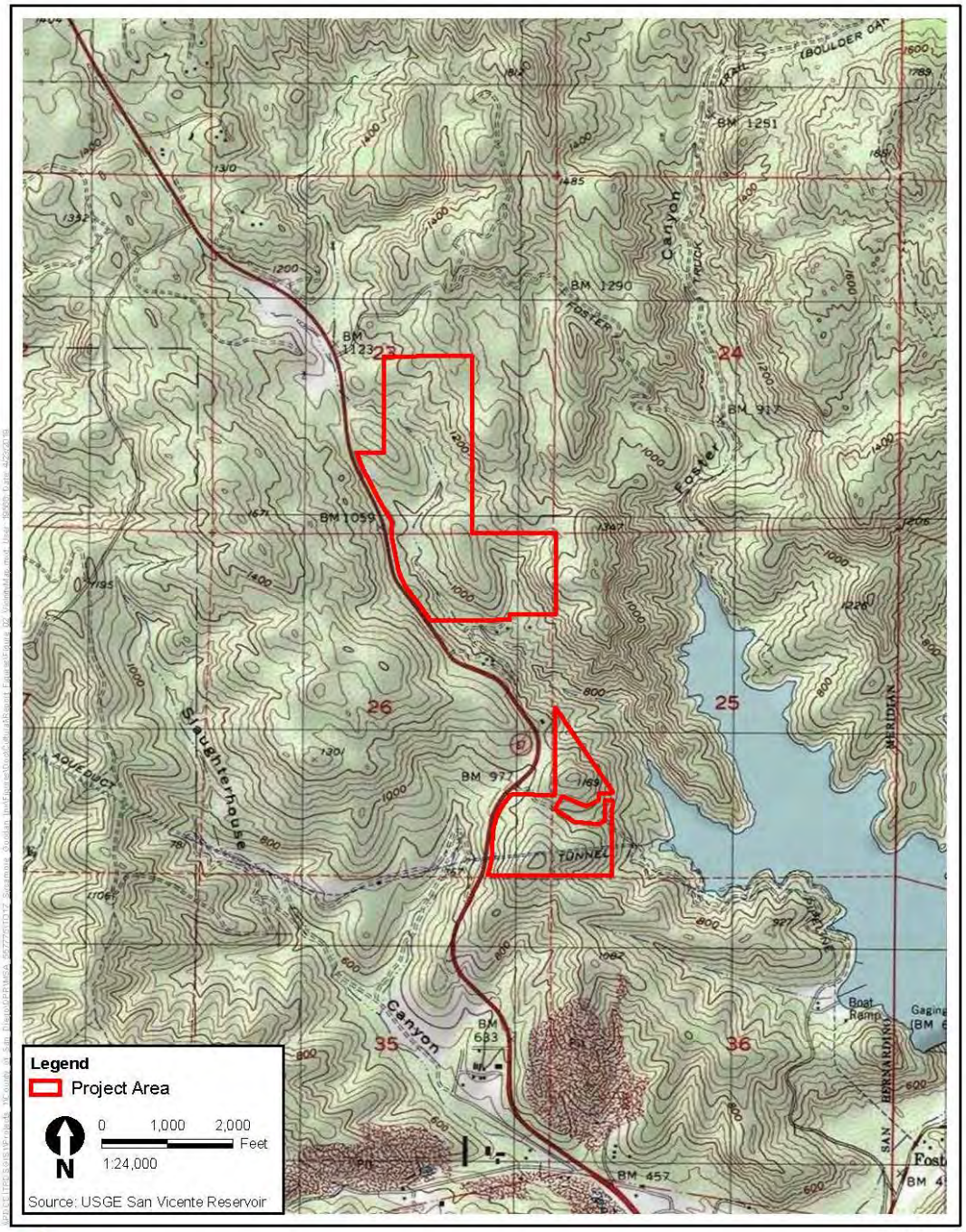


Figure 2
Project Vicinity Map
Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve Project

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Existing Conditions

2.1.1 Geography

The Property is located at elevations ranging from approximately 1,270 to 2,170 feet above mean sea level. Within the Property is an unnamed northwest-to-southeast flowing intermittent creek that drains into San Vicente Reservoir, just east of the Property. The geography of the Property includes steep hills with rolling knoll tops at lower elevations and abundant bedrock outcrops (Figure 2).

2.1.2 Geology and Soils

The Property lies within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California, a region characterized by northwest-trending faults and structural blocks with intervening valleys. Regional geologic maps for the area indicate that bedrock underlying the Property is situated atop three distinct geologic categories: pre-Cretaceous metamorphic rocks, Cretaceous granitic rocks, and Eocene sedimentary rocks. The pre-Cretaceous rocks consist of various metamorphic types. The granitic rocks, consisting of granite, granodiorite, and gabbro, are part of the southern California batholith in the area. The Poway Conglomerate Formation, which overlies these granitic and/or metamorphic rocks, is now recognized as consisting of several distinct formations including the Stadium Conglomerate, the Mission Valley Formation, and the Pomerado Conglomerate (Kennedy and Larson 1975). Now referred to as the Poway Group, these formations variously contain rounded-cobble conglomerate and sandstone with lesser occurrences of siltstone and mudstone.

Two general soil associations are represented on the Property: the Redding-Olivenhain association and the Friant-Escondido association. The principle association present in the areas underlain by the sedimentary Poway Conglomerate Formation, the Redding-Olivenhain association is characterized by well-drained gravelly loams and stony loams that have a subsoil of gravely clay and very cobbly clay over a hard pan or cobbly alluvium with 9 to 50 percent slopes. The Friant-Escondido association, present in most of the metamorphic and granitic bedrock areas, exists in eroded areas and consists of well-drained fine sandy loams and very fine sandy loams over metasedimentary rock with 30 to 70 percent slopes (USDA 1973).

Within these two associations, a number of specific soil types are present. The physical and chemical decomposition of the metamorphic and granitic rocks in the area has produced mainly two soil types, Friant and Escondido. These soils, along with areas categorized as metamorphic rock land, are situated in the areas containing pre-Cretaceous metamorphic and granitic bedrock. Friant soils, consisting of rocky fine sandy loams ranging from 9 to 70 percent slopes, are present in the northern area of the Preserve. Escondido soils are also principally present in the northwestern Sycamore Canyon and northernmost Property areas, with some smaller occurrences in the southern areas of the Property (USDA 1973). Olivenhain cobbly loam, characterized by well-drained gravelly alluvium derived from mixed sources, is found only in the southernmost parcel of the Property.

2.1.3 Biology

Natural vegetation within the project vicinity consists primarily of Diegan coastal sage scrub, coastal sage chaparral scrub, southern mixed chaparral (most of Property), and nonnative grassland. Dominant species of these areas include plants such as chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), mission manzanita (*Xylococcus bicolor*), Ramona lilac (*Ceanothus tomentosus*), scrub oak (*Quercus xacutidens*), and white sage (*Salvia apiana*). Located on slopes at slightly lower elevations than chaparral variants, the dominant plant species of the Diegan coastal sage scrub community are coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) (Oberbauer et al. 2008; Baldwin et al. 2012).

Prehistorically, animal life in and within the vicinity of the Property likely included large to medium mammals, such as grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Numerous species of smaller mammals were also present, including jack rabbit (*Lepus californicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), Botta's 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 jamaicensis*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), as well as western pond turtles (*Clemmys marmorata*) and several species of lizards and snakes (Peterson 1961; Stebbins 1966). During the current survey, ground squirrels (Marmotini sp.) and several red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and other bird species were observed.

2.2 Cultural Setting

The following cultural history outlines and briefly describes the area's known prehistoric cultural traditions, its historic occupation and land use, and an historic overview of the Property.

2.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: the Early Prehistoric Period (San Dieguito complex), Archaic Period (Millingstone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes), and Late Prehistoric Period (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

Early Prehistoric Period Complexes

The Early Prehistoric Period encompasses the earliest documented human habitation in the region; the San Dieguito complex is the earliest reliably dated occupation of the area. The assemblage of artifacts associated with this complex has been studied and elaborated upon extensively (Rogers 1939, 1945, 1966; Warren and True (1961), Warren (1967); Moriarty (1969, 1987). The complex correlates with Wallace's (1955) Early Man Horizon, and Warren

subsequently defined a broader San Dieguito tradition (1968). The earliest component of the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B) is located along the San Dieguito River northwest of the Property and is characteristic of the San Dieguito complex (Warren 1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961). Artifacts from the lower levels of the site include leaf-shaped knives, ovoid bifaces, flake tools, choppers, core and pebble hammerstones; and several types of scrapers, crescents, and short-bladed shouldered points (Warren and True 1961, Warren 1966). Little evidence for the San Dieguito Complex/Early Man Horizon has been discovered north of San Diego County.

Some researchers interpret the San Dieguito complex as having a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987; Warren et al. 1998). Others see a more diversified San Dieguito subsistence system as possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering-oriented complex denoted as the La Jolla/Pauma complex (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

Archaic Period Complexes

In the southern coastal region of California, the Archaic Period dates from circa (ca.) 8600 years before present (BP) to ca. 1300 BP (Warren et al. 1998). Archaic Period La Jolla/Pauma complexes have been identified from the content of archaeological site assemblages found dating to this period. These assemblages occur at a range of coastal and inland sites and appear to indicate that a relatively stable and sedentary hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. La Jolla/Pauma complex sites are considered to be part of Warren's (1968) Encinitas tradition and Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon. The inland, or Pauma complex, aspect of this culture lacks shellfish remains, but is otherwise similar to the coastal La Jolla complex and may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1958, 1980; True and Beemer 1982).

The content of Archaic Period La Jolla/Pauma site assemblages is characterized by manos and metates, shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, burials, rock features, cobble-based tools at coastal sites, and the increased presence of hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. Artifact assemblages can also include bone tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points/knives, Elko-eared dart points, and beads made of stone, bone, and shell. Beginning approximately 5500 BP, and continuing during the latter half of the Archaic Period, evidence of hunting and the gathering and processing of acorns gradually increases through the area. The evidence in the archaeological record consists of artifacts such as dart points and the mortar and pestle, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. The initial and subsequent increasing use of these technologies during the middle and late Archaic Period constitutes a major transition in how the prehistoric populations interacted with their environment in the southern coastal region. The period of this shift, from ca. 4000 to 1300 BP, has been designated as the Final Archaic Period (Warren et al. 1998).

Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

In the San Diego area, the Late Prehistoric Period has been described as a time characterized by an increased number of sites, as well as "many technological innovations, and new patterns in material culture and belief systems" (McDonald and Eighmey 1998:III-1). This description, in fact, aptly describes the period for the entire San Diego County area. The archaeological record documents changes in tool and ornament types, burial practices, and site location choices that vary from those documented for the earlier periods, as described below.

As with the earlier periods, archaeologists have defined distinctive complexes for the Late Prehistoric Period prehistoric cultures of the area. Two complexes have been defined for the protohistoric occupants of the area:. San Luis Rey is identified in the southern Orange, western Riverside, and northern San Diego Counties area; the Cuyamaca is identified in southern San Diego County (Meighan 1954; True 1966, 1970; True et al. 1974). The San Luis Rey complex is believed to be the progenitor of the Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño/Juaneño culture) living in the area at the time of historic contact in northern San Diego County, referred to as San Luis Rey of Shoshonean origin (Koerper 1979). Peoples of southern San Diego County (Cuyamaca, Yuman) are believed to be the ancestors of the Hokan-speaking Diegueño or Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai) occupying southern San Diego County at contact. The demarcation line between the San Luis Rey complex and the Cuyamaca complex is believed to be near the historic separation of the tribal territories of the Luiseño/Juaneño and Diegueño. It is highly unlikely, however, that the boundary remained static over time. During late prehistoric times, the Property would have been within the area commonly associated with the archaeologically defined Cuyamaca complex.

The San Luis Rey complex has been separated into two time periods, designated as San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II (Meighan 1954). San Luis Rey I sites date from ca. 500 A.D. to 1200 A.D. and San Luis Rey II sites from ca. 1200 A.D. to historic contact, approximately 1769 A.D. Archaeologically, San Luis Rey II site assemblages are similar to those of San Luis Rey I sites, but with the distinctive addition of ceramics.

Hearths documented for southern San Diego County sites are often clay-lined, a type of hearth that is not found in the northern County sites. The Luiseño/Juaneño of southern Orange and northern San Diego Counties appear to have primarily practiced cremation (Kroeber 1925), but may also have occasionally buried the dead by inhumation. The use of special burial urns for cremations, however, was apparently not commonly practiced.

2.2.2 Historic Period

By common convention, prehistory ended and historic cultural activities began within what is now San Diego County between the late 1500s and mid-1770s. These cultural activities provide a record of Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of this area is presented to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the Property.

Spanish Period

The historic period in California began with the early explorations of Juan Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo came ashore on what is now Point Loma to claim the land for Spain and gave it the name San Miguel. Sixty years passed before another European, Sebastían Vizcaíno, entered the bay on November 10, 1602, and gave it the name San Diego (Pourade 1960:49, 66). Although both expeditions encountered native inhabitants, there appears to have been little or no interaction. Kumeyaay oral tradition does not offer a native perspective on these encounters.

The Spanish period extended from 1769 to 1821. It encompassed early exploration and subsequent establishment of the Presidio of San Diego and Mission San Diego (1769), Mission San Juan Capistrano (1776), and Mission San Luis Rey (1798). During this period, Spanish colonists introduced horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives, and other agricultural goods and implements, as well as new architecture and methods of building construction. Located on Presidio Hill, San Diego's original Spanish settlement consisted of a presidio (fort) and a chapel that also served as *Alta California's* first mission. In 1769, an expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north from the Presidio de San Diego to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into *Alta California* by seeking out locations for a chain of presidios and missions in the area. From its original outpost on what is now Presidio Hill, Mission San Diego de Alcalá was moved to roughly its current site in Mission Valley in 1774. In November 1774, the mission was attacked by Tipay warriors from south of the San Diego River who razed the mission and killed Father Luis Jayme and two others. The mission was rebuilt in 1775, and although it was one of the least successful missions in the chain of California missions, it firmly established Spain's presence in the region (Engelhardt 1920:60–64; Sandos 2004:42–43, 56–68).

Despite such expansion, and amid the growing wealth accumulated by the missions, Spanish colonists maintained an ultimately tenuous grip on the region. While missions such as San Diego and San Luis Rey flourished economically, threats from within and without increasingly undermined political stability. Indigenous populations declined dramatically due to disease, overwork, and the missions' campaigns to end native ways of life. Instances of native resistance to Spanish authority multiplied across Alta California. Mariners with allegiances to competing colonial powers and trapper-explorers from the east and north increasingly challenged the authority of officials and priests whose problems were of little interests to officials in Spain, which was embroiled in European conflict and declining as a major power. (Pourade 1961:176-177; Bean and Rawls 2003:48–52, 54–56.)

Mexican Period

The Mexican Period in San Diego began with Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 and ended in 1848 with the conclusion of the Mexican-American War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. During this period, most Spanish laws and practices continued until shortly before secularization of the missions in the mid-1830s. Former Presidio soldiers became civilian residents who populated the Pueblo of San Diego, which was established during this period. Transportation routes were expanded. Economic activity centered upon agriculture and livestock-raising for subsistence and localized markets, as well as hide and tallow production for the international market (Pourade 1961:171,182–186; Pourade 1963:11–16; Sherman 2001:23).

Approximately 500 private rancho land grants were made under Mexican rule by Governors Juan Batista Alvarado, Manuel Micheltorena, and Pío Pico, mostly after secularization of the missions. Although many Native Americans were forced to work on Mexican ranchos they lived near, those living farther inland and away from the ranchos were able to maintain their way of life longer. Some former mission neophytes organized pueblos and attempted to live within Mexican law and society. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, established in the San Pasqual Valley, south of the Property area, by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (Farris 1997; Bean and Rawls 2003:58–63). Two ranchos were established south of the Property, including the 12,653-acre El Rincón del Diablo Rancho, which appears to have been granted in 1843 to Don Juan Batista Alvarado, a prominent government official, and Rancho Los Vallecitos De San Marcos, granted in 1840 Don José María Alvarado (Moyer 1969:22, 44).

American Period

In principle, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo protected the rights of the Hispanic population of Californios who owned property during the Mexican period. In practice, however, the legal process for vetting land claims that was set into motion by the Land Commission established in 1851, combined with the mounting debts of many rancho owners, allowed American and other newcomers to take possession of nearly all the rancho lands originally granted to Californios (Bean and Rawls 2003:142–147).

The first reservations in San Diego County, the San Pasqual and Pala Reservations, were established in the 1870s and served to offset encroachment by an increasing number of Anglo-American settlers who fenced land for farms and ranches that Native Americans had traditionally used for hunting and gathering. As an alternative to moving to reservations, some of the region's native peoples acculturated to Anglo-Americans' comparatively sedentary and increasingly dominant agricultural way of life. For example, after nearly a decade of conflict with squatters and other newly encroaching settlers, the San Pasqual Indians were removed from the San Pasqual Valley in 1878 and forcibly relocated to a reservation north of the valley. Native American reservations established during the nineteenth century in the vicinity of the project area included the Pala, Pauma, Rincon, Potrero, and San Pasqual Reservations (Carrico 2008; Farris 1997; University of San Diego 2016).

2.2.3 Historic Overview of the Property

Research yielded no evidence of substantial built-environment resource development within the Property area during the historic period. The following historic overview is taken from Jordan and Cooley's 2008 *Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory for the Sycamore Canyon Ranch Preserves* and the Resource Management Plan for the Sycamore Goodan Preserve (County 2013). Given the proximity of the Property and the regional approach to documents, the information for the Preserve is relevant to Property.

The area surrounding the Preserve and current Property was subject to the same dilemmas of land ownership as other parts of San Diego County during the transition from Mexican to American governance. This area sat directly north of the boundary of the Rancho El Cajon land grant. The Rancho El Cajon (also spelled Caxon) encompassed present day El Cajon, Bostonia, Flinn Springs, Lakeside, Santee, and areas east. Originally part of old Mission lands primarily

used for grazing in these areas, 48,799 acres were granted to Dona Maria Estudillo Pedrorena, daughter of Don Jose Antonia Estudillo of Old Town, by Mexican Governor Pío Pico in 1845. In response to the Land Act of 1851, Pedrorena submitted proof of her Mexican land grant to the government, finally receiving the patent in 1876, along with Thomas W. Sutherland and various family members. In 1867, however, the rancho was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Van Ives and Suzanna and J.A. Laukershire. Although, land was being distributed to Californios and new American immigrants by the U.S. government, the Kumeyaay, who had moved to Capitan Grande, east of the project area, in 1853, were formally given the El Capitan Indian Reservation by presidential order in 1875.

At the same time that the U.S. government was deciding on land ownership issues on the ranchos, the area was gaining attention for another reason. The discovery of gold in 1869 in Coleman Creek, near Julian, brought newcomers to the backcountry who hoped to prospect their way to wealth, their activities creating a new resource: effective transportation between the area and the San Diego metropolis. Chester Gunn established the first pony express and mail route running from San Diego to Julian in 1871, although it ran to the east through San Vicente Valley (LeMenager 1989:77). The Homestead Act of 1862 also drew settlers, and new residents began arriving in the lands between the original ranchos.

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

By 1883, the Atkinson Toll Road was in poor condition. The road was plagued by flooding and contained washed-out sections, rutting, and exposed boulders. Joseph Foster, born in Sacramento, was appointed overseer of roads, and in an effort to solve the problems, covered the road with straw (Gallegos and Associates 2003; LeMenager 1989:68–69). In 1880, Foster had purchased a ranch and apiary, originally homesteaded by Robert Rea, which served as the stage stop at the foot of the Atkinson Grade at the north end of Moreno Valley, approximately two miles east of the southern boundary of the project area. Roughly located where the San Vicente Dam is today, this spot came to be known as Foster.

The toll road was officially a County road, but because of Foster's oversight of the roads in the area, the old Atkinson toll road from San Diego to Julian was known later as the Foster Truck Trail. In 1883, in response to the problems with the road, a new alignment up Mussey Grade to the east was routed along a lower elevation, taking advantage of that valley's four to five percent grade, in contrast to the 15 to 17 percent grade travelers battled up the Atkinson Toll Road; the contract to develop the route was awarded three years later (LeMenager 1989:69, 70).

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

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

The earliest habitation documented in the vicinity of the Property is a small adobe referred to on an 1876 survey map as "Francisco's house" in the area of present-day Goodan Ranch. While a Charles F. Francisco owned a lumber business in the El Cajon Valley and resided in Lakeside, it is not known whether he is associated with this structure, and no further information has been found to identify the owner. Historic occupation of the project area, however, is most visible beginning with the community of Stowe, established in the late 1880s. Based on an interview with W. Boggelin of the County Department of Parks and Recreation, "in its heyday, [Stowe] had less than a dozen families…enough to keep self-sustaining" (Jordan and Cooley 2008). The families constituting Stowe were immigrants of German and Prussian origin, with most residing in present-day Beeler Canyon and a small number in Sycamore Canyon (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-2).

Stowe's post office was established in 1889 and its school district and one-room wooden schoolhouse at the junction of Beeler and Sycamore Canyons in 1890 (Jacques and Quillen 1983:B-3). The post office was located on the homestead of Joseph Fischer, northeast of the present location of Goodan Ranch; however, the 1903 Cuyamaca 30-Minute quadrangle locates "Stowe" in the area of Goodan Ranch (USGS 1903). This discrepancy likely indicates that the location of the post office changed over time, illustrating the dispersed nature of early rural communities: the "town" was identified at the location of this particular activity, but served a loosely bound community of homesteaders spread across the landscape. Stowe's history, however, is short-lived: the post office was terminated in 1905, and the school district followed in 1906, when a drought and the broken promise of railroads through the area drove

habitants elsewhere. A similar fate befell other small local communities, like Fernbrook, which was later absorbed into the growing Ramona community (Lemenager 1989).

A review of the *Plat Book of San Diego County*, compiled in 1912 by W.F. Alexander, and land patents filed with the Government Land Office (GLO) shows that only about half of the Property was publicly owned at this time. Approximately 70 acres were within an 80-acre parcel owned by S.M. Sawyer (patent date unknown), and approximately 45 acres were owned by Asa B. Knowles, who filed his patent in 1905. The 80-acre parcel Sawyer owned was later subject to a patent granted to Joseph L. Wedge in 1936. A Joseph L. Wedge appears in San Diego County directories at this time and is described as an apiarist residing in Lakeside. It appears the Property parcels were never lived on, and no structures are visible on the Property in historic USGS quadrangles from the turn of the twentieth century onward or aerial photographs dating from the 1950s to the 1970s (see Figure 3, *Land Ownership 1912*, to follow).

Wartime saw changes in land use, as the military stored equipment on the Property, and the San Diego Aqueduct was constructed through both of the present-day Preserve. The aqueduct, known officially as the San Jacinto–San Vicente Project, became necessary to support the thirst of the burgeoning population of wartime San Diego and was intended to alleviate severe water shortages, like one experienced in 1944. This historic structure consists of two pipelines: one built in 1947 and the other built in 1954. The pipeline delivered water to San Vicente Reservoir, 1.25 miles east of this portion of the resource, 71 miles from the Colorado River Aqueduct (USGS 1955, Autobee 2008). The two pipelines combined had a capacity of 196 cubic feet per second and ran underground, trending northwest-southeast. Six-foot diameter tunnels were bored through area mountains. The 5,700-foot long Fire Hill Tunnel currently underlies the heart of the Sycamore Canyon Preserve to the west and runs under the southernmost parcel of the Property.

Figure 3. Land Ownership 1912

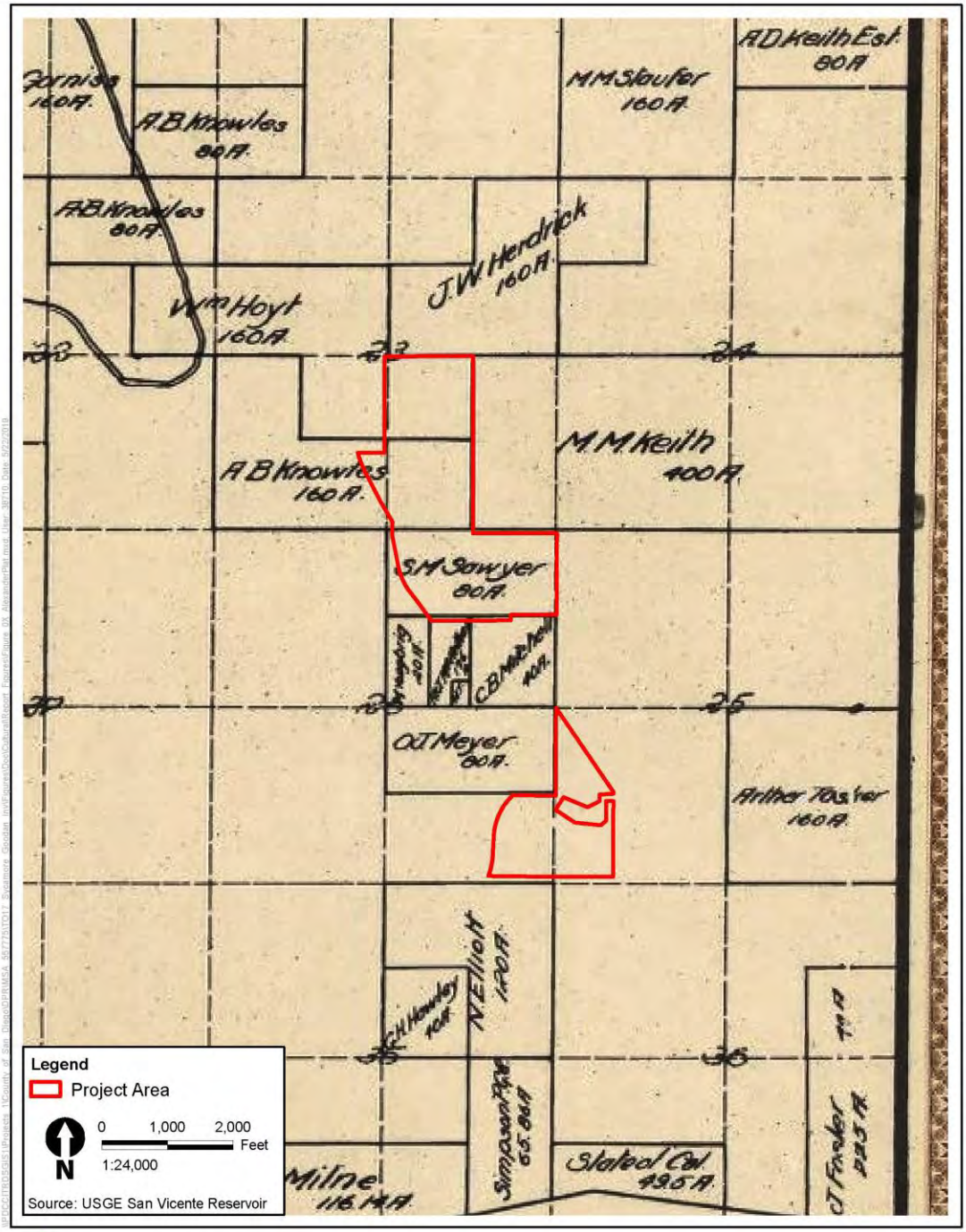


Figure 3
1912 Alexander Plat Map
Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve Project

2.3 Ethnography

2.3.1 Kumeyaay

The Property is situated near the northern boundary of the traditional territory of the people known to the Spaniards as the Diegueño, a term derived from the San Diego Mission Alcalá, with which these people came to be associated. This term was later adopted by anthropologists (Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. Shipek (1982) initiated use of a Yuman language term, "Kumeyaay," for the people formerly designated as the Diegueño. The Kumeyaay are traditionally considered to be a collector/hunting society characterized by central-based nomadism.

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 thus referred to the Yuman-speaking people as Ipai/Tipai (Carrico 1998:V-3–V-7).

As with most hunting-gathering societies (Service 1966:33), Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. More specifically, the Kumeyaay possessed 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 ranchería, which is a political entity. Following White (1963), Almstedt (1980:45) has suggested that the term ranchería 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 ranchería might comprise a 30-square-mile area. Many households would constitute a village or ranchería, 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 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 (Luomala 1963:287–289; Sahlins 1968:23; Service 1971:105–106).

Other researchers have designated the San Diego River as a natural feature that divides the Kumeyaay between those people living north of it, the Ipai (Northern Diegueño), and those south of the River and into Baja California, the Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Langdon 1975:64–70; Hedges 1975:71–83). With a history stretching back at least 2,000 years, the Kumeyaay, at the point of contact, were, as described by Carrico, settled in permanent villages or rancherías with strong alliances. Carrico has indicated the possible locations for a number of these villages in the San Diego County area (Carrico 1998).

Although the Kumeyaay exploited a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing, as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1989) 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

Shipek's evidence is difficult to verify, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans (kuessay) and cimuL leaders. Spiritual leaders were not elected, nor did they inherit their position; they 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 rock art and entrances to ceremonial enclosures usually facing this direction (Kroeber 1925:717). The Kumeyaay are the only California tribe known to possess a color-direction system, with white representing the east, green-blue the south, black the west, and red the north (Kroeber 1925:717).

2.4 Previous Research in the Area

2.4.1 Prominent Studies in the Area and Property Vicinity

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

As indicated in Section 3.0, *Records Search Results*, three previous cultural resources studies are documented at the SCIC or at ICF that included a portion of the Property. All of these studies involved survey; no subsurface archaeological investigations are documented to have occurred in the Property. However, multiple studies have taken place within the Preserve immediately to the west and given the proximity, similar topography, and habitat of the Preserve, the studies provide a baseline of what could be expected within the Property. Most relevant to the current inventory are the survey and inventory report for the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserve (Jordan et al. 2008), County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Resource Management Plan for the Preserve (2013), and two Phase I survey and inventory reports that covered four properties west of SR-67 that were purchased as additions to the Preserve (Cooley et al. 2016; Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012).

Jordan and Cooley conducted a Phase I survey and inventory of the initial 2,272-acre Preserve property in 2008. The inventory identified 68 cultural resources, including 50 archaeological sites (36 prehistoric and 12 historic, and one both prehistoric and historic) and 19 prehistoric isolates. The report identified bedrock milling features in association with pottery indicative of Late Prehistoric period occupation and determined that the resources potentially could be related to a pattern of a dispersed village community related to the fusion and fission of larger village sites. Based on the complexity of the elements observed, seven of the sites are hypothesized to represent either village or major campsite locations. These sites contain a variety of artifact classes and content, including moderately dense scatters of flaked-lithic tools and tool fragments and flaked stone tool manufacturing debitage; ground-stone tools and milling features; pottery; organic midden deposits; and faunal food remains indicative of

areas of more intensive habitation. The other 51 prehistoric sites and isolates identified appear to represent locations at which special tasks and/or particular resource procurement activities occurred. It seems probable that these habitation sites, while being more substantial than other sites in the Preserve, may represent only satellite occupations or significant campsites as part of a larger dispersed resource procurement subsistence pattern (Jordan and Cooley 2008).

In 2012, Ní Ghabhláin conducted a Phase I inventory and survey of two properties (Hagey and Sycamore South) totaling 263-acres adjacent to the Preserve. This study identified five cultural resources within the properties, including one prehistoric rock feature, one historic refuse scatter, a portion of the historic Foster Truck Trail, and two prehistoric isolates. All the resources identified by Ní Ghabhláin appear to possess little future research potential; however the resources have not been formally evaluated.

In 2016, Cooley conducted a survey of two properties (Wu and Cielo) totaling approximately 139-acres adjacent to the north end of the Preserve. That study identified 23 cultural resources, including 12 prehistoric sites and eight historic sites; the rest of the cultural resources were isolate artifacts. Historic cultural resources identified during the survey consisted of roads, a homestead site, and a wildlife guzzler; isolated artifacts and prehistoric resources included bedrock milling and lithic scatters or some combination of both. Cooley identified one prehistoric site as having high potential significance, but found the rest to have only moderate or low potential significance. According to Cooley, the sites within the Wu and Cielo parcels may be associated with a Late Prehistoric settlement pattern. However, it also seems possible that they could be associated with an earlier prehistoric occupation in the area: artifacts found at some of the sites consist of manos, hammerstones, and flaked stone tools, but are not definite Late Prehistoric artifacts; their existence 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 in Beeler Canyon also indicates the possibility of satellite sites of similar antiquity in the area.

According to the Resource Management Plan for the Preserve (County 2013), other archaeological studies of note in the area include possibly the earliest documented archaeological investigation in the vicinity, conducted in 1942 along the San Vicente Creek valley, immediately to the east, approximately 2.3 miles from of the Property (McCown 1945). Other studies include a large cultural resources survey, conducted in 1993, that included the Beeler Canyon drainage area just west and north of the Property and the entire San Vicente Lake shore (Ogden 1995); subsurface testing and data recovery investigations conducted at some of the sites identified in the 1995 Ogden study around the San Vicente Lake shore (Willey et al. 2002; Willey and Dolan 2004); two studies adjacent to Daney Canyon, approximately five miles to the northeast of the Property (Hunt and Raven-Jennings 1998; Carrico and Cooley 2007); two studies along the lower Santa Maria Creek drainage, approximately seven miles north of the Property (Carrico 2003; Carrico and Cooley 2005; Saunders 1993); and two along the San Diego River valley, one at site CA-SDI-9243 in the east Mission Gorge area, approximately six miles to the southwest of the Property (McDonald 1995), and the other at site CA-SDI-5669, located along the north side of the San Diego River, approximately four miles to the south of the Preserve and Property. Another local study of interest 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).

The studies conducted in the western Ramona area, approximately seven miles to the north of the Property, examined prehistoric settlement patterning in the local area. Carrico proposed that a cluster of 32 sites along Santa Maria Creek could 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 (Tekamak) that was inhabited by the Shrichak (Owl Clan) in the winter with movement to the Mesa Grande village of Tekamak in the summer for acorn harvesting and hunting (Carrico 2003; Carrico and Cooley 2005). Radiocarbon dates indicated that occupation at least one of the sites extended back to ca. 2,000 years ago. Also, in the Santa Maria Creek watershed area, Saunders examined prehistoric settlement based on data from a large survey and testing program on the Montecito Ranch property (Saunders 1993). In one of the two Daney Canyon area studies, the range of artifact types and faunal remains recovered, and the presence of stacked rock rooms and cremated human remains, at two related and adjacent sites, indicated that, together, they represented a location at which people stayed for at least a period of several days if not several weeks during the year. Two other sites on the Property were interpreted to represent expedient resource procurement and limited processing locations (Carrico and Cooley 2007). In the other Daney Canyon area study, data recovery results indicated occupation of a site similar in nature to the one encountered in the study by Carrico and Cooley (2007) (i.e. a temporary camp probably inhabited for only a few days or weeks during the year). Results in this study also produced a radiocarbon date, which indicated occupation of the site as early as circa 1,270 years ago (Hunt and Raven-Jennings 1998).

Two studies to the south, along the San Diego River, involved subsurface testing and data recovery investigations. The results from the study at site CA-SDI-5669 indicated that the site likely represented a Late Prehistoric village location based on the volume and variety of artifacts and features encountered in the investigation Radiocarbon dating indicated two periods of occupation, one from circa A.D. 760 to A.D. 1030 and the other from ca. A.D. 1735 to A.D. 1890 (Berryman 1981:19). Analysis of the chronologically diagnostic artifacts from the site, which included projectile points, shell, bone, stone beads and pendants, and ceramics, were consistent with the radiocarbon date for the site. The other important study to the south was the 1993 excavation of site CA-SDI-9243, also a likely village location. In contrast to CA-SDI-5669, radiocarbon dating and analysis of chronologically diagnostic artifacts recovered indicated that occupation at the site occurred during two differing time periods. A lower stratum in one area of the site dated from between 5400 and 2340 B.P., or during the Middle and Final Archaic Periods. A thinner, but not insignificant, upper stratum was dated by diagnostic artifacts to the Late Prehistoric Period, from circa 1500 B.P. to contact, circa 250 years B.P. Also present at the site was evidence of post contact occupation indicated by the recovery of a glass trade bead (Carrico 1998). While the occupation of the site was interpreted to encompass from the late Middle and Final Archaic Periods through to the Late Prehistoric Period, there appeared to be a possible gap between the end of the Archaic and the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period. This time of transition, possibly represented by the gap at the site, is of special interest in local archaeology because substantial changes are thought to have occurred during this period.

The results from these local studies indicate a substantial occupation of the local area over a long period of time. It seems probable that the prehistoric sites and isolates already recorded within the Property represent elements of a settlement pattern connected with the repeated occupation, through time, of the areas of the Property and the surrounding vicinity, from the Archaic Period through the Late Prehistoric Period.

2.4.2 Research Context

Previous research conducted in the local area, as well as in the San Diego region in general, provides a basis for understanding the cultural resources present within the Property. It also provides criteria for assessing the significance of these resources relative to the value of the scientific information they contain and the answers they may be able to provide to unresolved historical and archaeological research questions. To this end, this previous research allows for the delineation of particular research topic areas or "realms." For prehistoric resources, these topic realms often focus on categories of research such as settlement patterning or trade. Patterns of prehistoric subsistence and settlement have, for example, been a topic area of particular focus by several researchers. Regionally, Christenson (1990) has proposed and implemented a systems approach for the analysis of settlement and subsistence patterns in the San Diego County area during the Late Prehistoric period. In her study, Christenson made use of various environmental and cultural variables, many of which are frequently contained within topic areas or realms often proposed for assessing a site's potential to provide important research information. Laylander (2006) has discussed and critiqued the use of some settlement systems approaches in analyzing the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the San Diego region. He proposed an alternative approach, similar to that used by Christenson, utilizing the correlation of archaeological variables, at the regional, site, and artifact/ecofact/feature levels, with settlement system dimensions.

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

Such broad topic realms allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated in the broader context of both the region and the local area, providing the basis for site content to be translated into research questions that can help explain the nature of past life ways. How, for example, do sites fit, or not fit into the prehistoric settlement pattern as it is currently understood? How are they located relative to their environmental setting? Do any of the sites represent more substantial habitation locations, such as villages or major campsites? Such sites often contain the greatest variety of associated cultural materials, thereby providing the context with which to better explain their function and relevance to each other. Can sites with

ceremonial and/or ritual content be identified? Are special-use sites present, such as quarries, lithic workshops, milling stations, and seed storage locations? Do any sites contain exotic artifacts or materials that may indicate trade with other areas? Are the raw lithic or food material remains observed at the sites, indicative that they were locally obtained, or do they indicate procurement from greater distance? Do the sites contain elements that can be used to ascertain their age, either by radiometric dating or by the presence of time sensitive artifacts?

The previous prehistoric research studies described above detail some of the information that has already been obtained from the area. Results from the current survey, should they yield new information about sites discovered on the Property, could then be used in conjunction with the existing data to expand current knowledge within some or all of the topic realms described.

The complex historic background at the Property offers such potential research topics as the histories of transportation, turn-of-the-century settlement, and twentieth-century retreats. Each of these elements provides a lens through which to view the landscape and archaeological and historical residues of the Property. Furthermore, the potential association of the Property and its remaining historical elements to the history of surrounding rural properties and local mining routes and activities may contribute to a greater understanding of the interrelatedness of these and other historic developments throughout San Diego County.

3.0 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

ICF staff archaeologist, Nara Cox, BA conducted a cultural resources records search at SCIC at San Diego State University on March 15, 2019. The purpose of the search was to identify any previously recorded cultural resources inside or within 0.25 miles of the Property and to assess the potential for certain resource types within the Property. Also included in the search were those cultural resources studies that have been conducted inside or within 0.25 miles of the Property. Additionally, DPR requested that ICF review existing cultural resources inventory information for Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve housed at SCIC. These reports were collected at the request of DPR, although some did not fall within 0.25 miles of the Property. The records search results can be found in Appendix A. Details on the records search results are presented below.

3.1 Previous Studies

In addition to the three reports requested by DPR, 23 cultural resources studies are on record at the SCIC as having occurred inside or within 0.25 mile of the Property (see Table 1, below). Twenty-four reports were designated as unmappable, but were identified as a result of the record search (see Table 2, below). Three of the mapped reports (Dominici 1982; Schroth et al. 1996; Garcia-Herbst 2010) occurred within some portion of the Property (see shaded studies in Table 1). The Dominici (1982) study covered a small section of the westernmost edge of APN 3240510500, and Schroth et al. 1996 surveyed a small corridor across the southern end of the Property in an East-West trending fashion. Garcia-Herbst (2010) surveyed a wider corridor in a Northwest to Southeast orientation through the Southwest portion of the Property. Each of these intersecting studies are archaeological pedestrian surveys.

Table 1. Previous Studies Inside or Within a 0.25-mile Radius of the Property

Report #	NADB[1] #	Date	Author	Report Title
SD-00026	1120026	1982	Dominici, Debra A.	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for a Truck Lane Widening Project on 11-SD-67 North of Lakeside, San Diego County, California, P.M. 11.2-11.5, 11209-186670
SD-00704	1120704	1978	Eckhardt, Leslie C.	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Nelson-Sloan Project
SD-01602	1121602	1979	Waldron, Wendy	An extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Program for Site DOT-67-01 (SDi-5982): West Side in Central San Diego County
SD-02644	1122644	1980	Cirilo, Terry L.	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report for a Truck Lane Widening Project on 11-SD-67, North of Lakeside, P.M.11.2-12.5 11209-186671, San Diego County
SD-03720	1123720	1996	Schroth, Adella B, Dennis R. Gallegos, Peti Mchenry, And Nina Harris	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Water Repurification Pipeline and Advanced Water Treatment Facility, City of San Diego, California

Report #	NADB[1] #	Date	Author	Report Title
SD-04178	1124178	1980	Pettus, Roy	Revised Report for an Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Program Site DOT-67-01 (SDI-5892)
SD-04448	1124448	1979	Cirilo, Terry	Historic Property Survey 11-SD-67, 9.3-10.6, 11209-186611 (Truck Lane and Shoulder Construction)
SD-07245	1127245	1980	Pettus, Roy	Revised Report for an Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Testing Program for Site DOT-67-01 SDI-5892
SD-07832	1127832	2001	Ní Ghabhláin, Sinead	Cultural Resources Survey for the Salvation Army's Proposed Water Tank and Campgrounds Installation
SD-09851	1129851	1978	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Nelson-Sloan Project
SD-10126	1130126	2004	Willey, Lorraine M. and Christy Dolan	Emergency Storage Project: Above and Below the Valley: Report on Data Recovery at San Vicente Reservoir San Diego County, California
SD-10784	1130784	2003	Guerrero, Monica, Susan Bugbee, And Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resources Survey for the San Viciente ASMD and Fire Management Plan San Diego County, California
SD-11270	1131270		Various	San Vicente Reservoir
SD-11857	1131857	2008	Hector, Susan and Scott Wolf	Supplemental Inventory and National Register Evaluation Report for the San Vicente Carryover Storage Project
SD-12012	1132012	2003	Guerrero, Monica, Susan Bugbee, and Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resources Survey for the San Vicente ASMD and Fire Management Plan San Diego County, California
SD-12044	1132044	2008	Noah, Anna C. and Dennis R. Gallegos	Final Class III Archaeological Inventory for the SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego and Imperial Counties, California
SD-12628	1132628	1945	McCown, B.E.	An Archaeological Survey of San Vicente Lake Bed, San Diego County, California
SD-12711	1132711	2010	Garcia-Herbst, Arleen, David Iversen, Don Laylander, and Brian Williams	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
SD-13858		2012	Ní Ghabhláin, Sinead et al.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Hagey and Sycamore South Properties, Additions to the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California
SD-15040	1135040	2013	Andrew R. Pigniolo	Archaeological Survey for the Olozagaste Driveway Project Lakeside, County of San Diego, California

Report #	NADB[1] #	Date	Author	Report Title
SD-15044	1135044	2013	Andrew R. Pigniolo	Cultural Resource Survey for the Olozagaste Improvement and Grading Plan, Lakeside, San Diego County, California (APN 324-050-15-00)
SD-15276	1135276	2010	Herb Dallas, Jr.	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Foster Truck Trail in San Diego, California
SD-16199		2008	Jordan, Stacey, Theodore Cooley, and Andrea Craft	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California
SD-16946		2016	Cooley, Theodore and Shannon Foglia	Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Cielo and Wu Additions, San Diego County, California
SD-17135	1137135	2015	Cordova, Isabel	Archaeological Survey for Pole Brushing Project, Various Locations, San Diego County, California (SDG&E ETS# 29109, PANGIS Project# 1401.07)

Notes:
Shaded studies encompass some portion of the Property.
Italicized lines indicate reports requested by DPR.
NADB[1] = National Archaeological Database
ASMD = Area Specific Management Directives

Table 2. List of Unmappable Studies

Report #	NADB #	Date	Author	Report Title
SD-00234	1120234	1983	Cardenas, Sean D.	Archaeological Testing and Assessment of W-625, W-2762, and W-2764.
SD-02113	1122113	1976	Westec Services	Draft Environmental Impact Report Pomerado County Water District Capacity Allocation
SD-03074	1123074	1985	Dominici, Debra and Joyce Corum	Data Recovery Report of Archaeological Phase 3 Excavation and Analysis at CA-SDI-5680 (Nelson Site) II-SD-67, P.M. 13.4-15.4 11209-186661
SD-03435	1123435	1994	Ogden	Draft Cultural Resources Evaluation of the San Diego County Water Authority Emergency Water Storage Project
SD-04249	1124249	1984	Corum, Joyce	Second Supplemental Historic Property Survey: 11-SD-67 P.M. 176/18.9
SD-05019	1125019	1985	Dominici, Debra	Data Recovery Report of Archaeological Phase III Excavation and Analysis at CA-SDi-5680 (Nelson Site) 11-SD-67, P.M. 13.4-15.4 11209-186661

Report #	NADB #	Date	Author	Report Title
SD-05255	1125255	2001	York, Andrew	Letter Report Summarizing Previous Cultural Resources Investigations in the Vicinity of the San Vicente Reservoir Oxygenation Project
SD-05664	1125664	1978	Moriarty III, James R.	The Constant and Beautiful Valley a Physical and Cultural View of San Vicente Valley CA
SD-05856	1125856	1978	Colarich, Pam	Addendum to: an Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Truck Passing Lane (11-SD-67 PM 10.4-11.0)
SD-05943	1125943	1986	Schaefer, Jerry	Preservation of an Historic Grave and Late Prehistoric Temporary Camp at High Meadow Ranch, Muth Valley San Diego County, California
SD-06187	1126187	1980	Pettus, Roy	Revised Report for an Extended Phase I Archaeological Testing Program for Site DOT-67-01 (SDI-5892)
SD-06616	1126616	1996	City of San Diego	DEIR For Land Development Code
SD-06783	1126783	1980	Dominici, Debra	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Highway Widening Project on Route 67 South of Poway Road
SD-08247	1128247	1976	Meighan, Clement	Phase II Corridor Study Cultural Resources-Archaeology
SD-09311	1129311	1997	Davis, Robert	Clearance of Ordinance and Explosive Waste from a 70-acre Parcel of Camp Elliot, a Formerly Used Defense Site Near Santee, California
SD-11227	1131227	2007	Keppinger, Ravenjoy O.	Food, Medicine, or Both? Native American Ethnobotany In San Diego County
SD-12630	1132630	1954	Meighan, Clement	A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory
SD-12631	1132631		Various	Miscellaneous Papers on the Southern California Millingstone Horizon
SD-12632	1132632		Various	Miscellaneous Papers on the San Dieguito Complex
SD-12633	1132633	1968	Irwin-Williams, C., Ed.	Early Man in Western North America
SD-12648	1132648	1966	Moriarty, James	Culture Phase Divisions Suggested by Typological Change Coordinated With Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating at San Diego
SD-12684	1132684	2009	Gregory, Carrie and Rebecca McCorkle Apple	Emergency Storage Project Public Interpretive Program
SD-13987	1133987	2013	Prouty, Michael	An Archaeological Overview of the San Diego River Watershed, San Diego County, California
SD-15536	1135536	2015	Prouty, Michael J.	Cultural Network Analysis of Spanish Colonial Settlement Patterns in San Diego, California

3.2 Previous Recorded Resources Inside or Adjacent to the Study Area

The SCIC cultural resources records search indicated that a total of 23 cultural resources have been recorded within 0.25 miles of the Property, two of which are plotted within the Property (see Table 3, below). Of these 23 resources, 14 are prehistoric resources, one is a historic period resource, one is a multicomponent resource, and five are isolates; two records are missing at the record center. Both of the resources reported within the Property are prehistoric resources: a bedrock milling site (CA-SDI-6859) and a prehistoric isolated flake (P-37-030226). An additional resource, a bedrock milling site and associated lithic scatter (CA-SDI-20944) was identified approximately 25 feet east of the Property.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Sites Inside or Within a 0.25-mile Radius of the Property

Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	P Number (P-37-)	Type	Dimensions	Reference
005892	005892	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling, manos, flaked stone, midden soil	35 x 35 m[1]	Pettus 1978 Gross et al. 1992 Hilton and Fish 1999 Guerrero et al. 2003
006859	006859	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling and two metates	1 acre	Cirilo, McManus, and Dime 1979
012821	012821	Historic –Foster Truck Trail Segments	6.5 miles x 13 feet	Gross et al. 1992 Guerrero et al. 2003 Craft et al. 2007 Patterson and Glenny 2008 Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009 Ní Ghabhláin et al. 2012 Hoffman, 2013 Foglia, 2016
013533	013533	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling	10 x 10 m	Collins et al. 1993
014038	014105	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling and groundstone	10 x 5 m	James and Norris 1995
014039	014106	Multicomponent – Prehistoric – bedrock milling, rock feature, flaked stone, metate, and percussive tool. Historic – stone structure	210 x 60 m	James and Norris 1995
014040	014107	Prehistoric – Bedrock Milling and flaked stone	25 x 20 m	James and Norris 1995
014041	014108	Prehistoric – Bedrock Milling	3 x 2 m	James and Norris 1995 Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009

Trinomial (CA-SDI-)	P Number (P-37-)	Type	Dimensions	Reference
016938	025513	Missing at Records Center	–	–
016939	025514	Missing at Records Center	–	–
016940	025515	Prehistoric – Flaked stone	12 x 7 m	Guerrero et al. 2003
	025516	Isolate – Flaked stone	1 x 1 m	Guerrero et al. 2003
	026972	Isolate – Flaked stone	1 x 1 m	Van Wormer 2005
018342	028331	Prehistoric – Flaked and ground stone	50 x 30 m	Pigniolo 2007 Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
018343	028332	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling	3 x 3 m	Pigniolo 2007 Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
018344	028333	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling, hearth feature, and flaked stone	40 x 60 m	Pigniolo 2007 Garcia-Herbst et al. 2009
	030226	Isolate – Flaked stone	1 x 1 m	Piek 2008
019765	031192	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling and groundstone	7.5 x 6.5 feet	Williams et al. 2009
019766	031193	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling and flaked stone	20 x 5 m	Williams et al. 2009
	033274	Isolate – Flaked stone	1 x 1 m	Pigniolo 2013
020943	033275	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling and flaked stone	40 x 18 m	Pigniolo 2013
020944	033276	Prehistoric – Bedrock milling and flaked stone (	23 x 15 m	Pigniolo 2013
	033277	Isolate – Historic survey marker	1 x 1 m	Pigniolo 2013

Note: Shaded resources are located within or directly adjacent to the Property.
[1] m = meters

3.3 Other Historical Research

Historical research was conducted for this study. Information on the earliest property owners within the Property was gathered using the 1912 County Plat Book and the document search portal at the webpage of the General Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. Historic topo maps were gathered at the USGS Topoview website. ICF cultural resources staff gathered historic aerial photographs from the National Environmental Title Research, LLC, historicaerials.com website. Digital historical newspaper searches for individuals who owned land in the study area and historical themes pertaining to the Preserve site were conducted using two database services to which ICF subscribes: Newspapers.com and Genealogybank.com.

4.0 FIELD METHODS

Patrick McGinnis, MA, RPA, of ICF, served as principal investigator for the Project. ICF archaeologist Nara Cox, BA, served as archaeological field director, and ICF archaeologist Kent Smolik, BA, participated as crew in the archaeological survey. Karolina Chmiel, MA, of ICF, provided GIS support for the Project. Justin Linton of Red Tail Monitoring, Inc. acted as the Native American monitor, representing the Kumeyaay, during the archaeological survey.

4.1 Field Surveys

A formal pedestrian survey was conducted by a team of archaeologists on April 11, 2019. The field survey methods for this project consisted of either systematic intensive pedestrian survey or reconnaissance survey. Intensive pedestrian survey was the preferred method and was utilized in all areas where feasible. Intensive pedestrian survey methods consisted of a team of three people (two ICF archaeologists and one Native American monitor) walking in 15-meter transects in any areas where slope, vegetation, and/or terrain would allow transects to be maintained. Team members checked all bedrock outcrops and areas cleared of vegetation or disturbed by rodents along and between the transect lines.

Intensive survey methods utilizing transects were not suitable for some of the Property. Instead, reconnaissance survey methods were used where transect coverage was precluded by the presence of dense vegetation, large boulder outcrops, or steep, rugged terrain. Consequently, such areas could not be covered consistently using a 15-meter transect methodology. Reconnaissance survey methods consisted of surveying the visible areas where present and/or accessible. Bedrock outcrops within all surveyed areas were examined thoroughly for evidence of prehistoric milling activity or other discernible human modification. Within the reconnaissance survey areas, if bedrock outcrops were identified that had a potential to contain bedrock milling features, rock shelters, or rock art, specific attempts were made to reach these outcrops in order to make a determination if such resources were present.

An Apple iPad using a GPS receiver with submeter accuracy was used to track the survey transects and coverage and record cultural resources that were identified within the Property. Notes on resource details were collected to meet or exceed site recordation guidelines based on the California Office of Historic Preservation's *California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record* and the SCIC recommendations.

ICF archaeologists were able to survey a total of 64 acres (approximately 30 percent) of the Property. By contract agreement, attempts to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope were based on professional judgment that considered safety issues and the probability of resources being present on steep slopes. Approximately 158 acres, or 74 percent, of the Property has slopes greater than 20 percent. However, some of these areas of over 20 percent slope were surveyed in order to gain access to some of the areas under 20 percent slopes. While no systematic attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope, a route was sometimes required to traverse up or down faces exceeding 20 percent slope in order to access visible and relatively flat areas on knoll tops. These intervening access routes were conducted as surveys to the extent possible. As such, the areas principally surveyed were those with a slope gradient of less than 20 percent. However, even in

areas of less than 20 percent slope, not all areas could be surveyed due to difficulty accessing the areas or dense vegetation restricting survey and ground visibility.

Ground visibility was poor throughout most of the Property, ranging from 10–90 percent (averaging 50 percent) in the uplands, 0–20 percent (averaging 15 percent) in the chaparral along the drainages and slopes, and 10–40 percent (averaging 25 percent) in grassy meadows. Figure 4, to follow, shows the areas that were surveyed and the portions of the Property with greater than 20 percent slope.

Figure 4. Survey Coverage Map

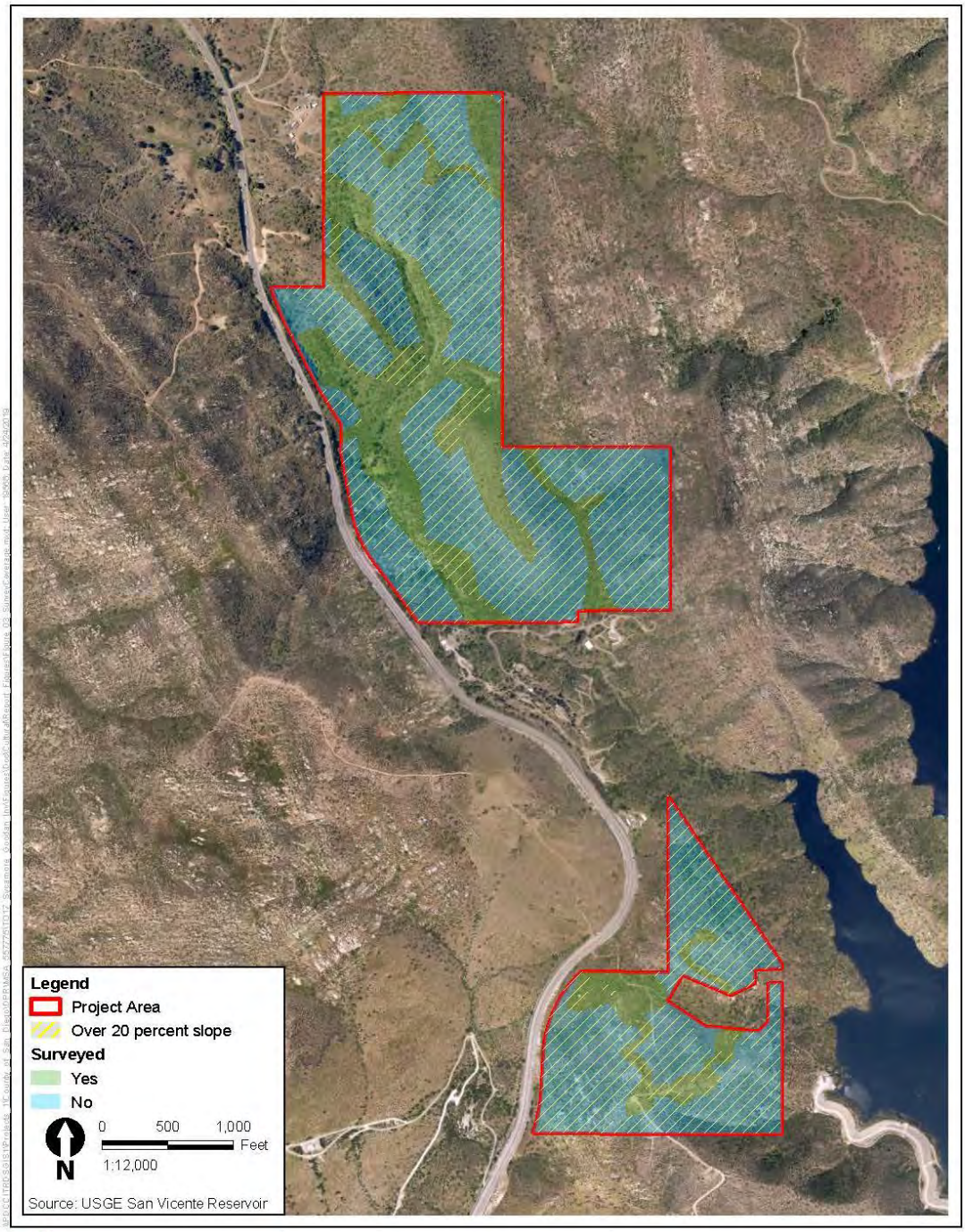


Figure 4
Survey Coverage
Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve Project

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A total of five archaeological resources were identified during the current survey and one additional previously recorded site (CA-SDI-06859) was not relocated (see Confidential Figure 5 in Appendix B). Three of the five identified resources were newly recorded. These include two prehistoric sites and one historic isolated feature. The previously recorded resources include two prehistoric sites (CA-SDI-20944 and CA-SDI-06859), one of which was not relocated (CA-SDI-20944), and one prehistoric isolate (P-37-030226). The prehistoric isolate (P-37-030226) was originally recorded as an isolated flake and was updated as an archaeological site during the current 2019 survey due to additional resources observed nearby. Additional resources were also identified near the observed previously recorded site (CA-SDI-20944). As such, the record for each resource has been updated to include these new components. Details on each identified resource are presented below.

5.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

During the survey, two newly recorded prehistoric resources (EG-P-S-001 and EG-P-S-002) were identified, and the locations of three previously recorded prehistoric resources were visited and updated. One previously recorded resource (CA-SDI-06859) was not relocated and two others (P-37-030226 and CA-SDI-20944) were expanded. Of the five prehistoric archaeological sites, two consist of bedrock milling features only (CA-SDI-06859 and EG-P-S-002), two include both bedrock milling and lithic debitage (P-37-030226 and CA-SDI-20944), and one is a moderately dense lithic scatter with no associated milling feature (EG-P-S-001). Below are descriptions of the prehistoric sites identified during the survey.

5.1.1 Newly Recorded Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

As stated above, two previously unrecorded prehistoric sites were identified during the survey. One is a moderately dense lithic scatter with no associated milling feature (EG-P-S-001), and the other consists of bedrock milling features (EG-P-S-002). An additional bedrock milling feature was identified next to a spring directly adjacent to the Property (35 feet to the east). It is possible that artifacts related to this site are present within the Property; however, visibility was poor and no artifacts or features were identified within the Property boundary. The newly recorded prehistoric sites are described in more depth below, and DPR 523 forms with additional detail can be found in Confidential Appendix E.

EG-P-S-001

The site measures approximately 5 by 12 meters (north–south/east–west) and consists of a moderately dense lithic debitage scatter with a density ranging from 5 to 10 flakes per square meter. One scraper was noted, as was a naturally fractured boulder exhibiting severe removal. Artifacts range in length from approximately 4 cm to 0.3 cm and include all stages of flakes, including micro-flakes, which indicates retouch or other detail work (see Plates 1 and 2, below). In total, at least 100 flakes are present, including micro-flakes. All observed flakes were completely non-cortical, although some had developed patination. This, combined with a total lack of cobbles in the surrounding area, indicates that the source material was likely harvested from the nearby volcanic outcrops or spalls before reduction and not reduced from cobbles. Both the observed lithics and

volcanic outcrops display a wide variety of grain size and color further supporting the likelihood that the materials were locally sourced and may be LFV material. The site appears to represent an opportunistic prehistoric quarry and lithic reduction site. Disturbances include graded roads and prior clearing of brush.

Plate 1. EG-P-S-001, Representative Debitage, Plan View

Plate 2. EG-P-S-001, Source Outcrop, View North

EG-P-S-002

The resource is a single grinding slick noted on a large flat outcrop that as a whole measures approximately 8 by 8 meters (north–south/east–west). The outcrop lies on the east side of an

unnamed stream which appears to be spring fed; also present is a striking sheer rock face on the west side of the watercourse. No other modifications were noted on the exposed outcrop (Plate 3).

Plate 3. EG-P-S-002, Feature in Foreground, Rock Face to West, View Northwest

5.1.2 Previously Recorded Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

Prior to the current survey, the SCIC records search indicated that three previously recorded prehistoric resources have been documented within the Property. Of these, one is a bedrock milling site with associated groundstone artifacts (CA-SDI-06859), one is a bedrock milling site with associated lithic debitage (CA-SDI-20944), and one was documented as an isolated flake (P-37-030226). ICF archaeologists used GIS data and site records provided by the SCIC to relocate these previously recorded resources. Two of these (P-37-030226 and CA-SDI-20944) were identified in the described location, while one (CA-SDI-06859) was not relocated. The site description and SCIC Global Information Systems (GIS) site boundaries for CA-SDI-06859 were found to be inconsistent. The site boundary was replotted to accurately reflect the sites' described location based on the original record. Additional cultural components were identified at P-37-030226 and CA-SDI-20944 during the current survey and the newly plotted site boundaries expand their previous site boundaries to include these new components. Additional details on observations made at previously recorded resource locations are presented below.

P-37-006859/CA-SDI-06859

The site record describes "a number of slicks on several boulders" and two portable metates (Cirilo, McManus, and Dime 1979). However, the record also refers to "the boulder with slicks" indicating there is only one feature, rather than the "several" previously described. According to the record, the site was located 30 feet east of the edge of the pavement of Highway 67 on contour 1030', 100 meters west of a "pool and stream complex" and covered approximately one acre. The sketch map accompanying the record shows a distinctive curve in the described pool and stream complex, but is

unclear as to site components, while the location map appears to show the site approximately 170 meters north of the described and sketched location. ICF archaeologists used ground observations and comparison of landform characteristics, including the distinctive curve identified within the pool and stream complex, to determine that the site has likely been destroyed or obscured as a result of road widening along State Route 67 (see Plate 4, below.) State Route 67 now lies 98 feet west of the curve in the stream complex. All exposed boulders and outcrops within the possible locations for the site were inspected for the presence of milling; however none were present and no artifacts were observed. No changes will be made to the site boundary, despite the fact that the site may have been destroyed and no cultural materials or alterations were observed.

Plate 4. P-37-006859/CA-SDI-06859, Overview of Pool and Stream Curve, View East

P-37-030226

This resource was originally recorded as an isolated flake (Piek 2008). When the location was revisited by ICF archaeologists, the originally recorded flake was not relocated; however additional components were identified, including a second volcanic flake and a newly identified milling feature. These resources, combined with the original flake, constitute a site covering a 25 by 7 meter area; as such, the record was updated to describe a site, rather than an isolated artifact. The milling feature, a low volcanic outcrop, measures 10 meters long and displays three slicks (see Plate 5, below).

Plate 5. P-37-030226, Overview of Milling Feature, View Northeast

P-37-033276/CA-SDI-20944

Originally recorded by Pigniolo in 2013, the site as recorded lies directly adjacent to the 2019 survey area. The site includes a cluster of bedrock milling features and an associated lithic scatter over a 23 by 15 meter area. The site location was revisited and found to be in good condition. Additional milling features, a metate, and two flakes were identified as a result of the survey (see Plate 6, below). The site boundary has been expanded to include these new components. The site now measures approximately 40 by 40 meters and spans the western edge of the survey area.

Plate 6. P-37-033276/CA-SDI-20944, Overview of Newly Recorded Feature, Including Boundary Marker, View Southwest

5.2 Historic Archaeological Sites

No previously recorded historic resources were identified within the Property. One historic period archaeological resource was observed and recorded during the survey, a historic survey monument. Additional details on this resources are presented below.

5.2.1 Newly Recorded Historic Archaeological Resources

EG-H-S-001

EG-H-S-001 is an isolated historic survey monument set in an 8-inch diameter poured-cement pillar that extends approximately 4 inches above the ground surface. The cement pillar has been sprayed with high visibility paint, likely to flag for avoidance during maintenance of the existing transmission tower located nearby. The survey marker is approximately 2 inches in diameter and made of stamped brass. The inscription reads "CALIFORNIA // USC & CS // 19 Δ 64 // FAT // DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS". Further research at www.ngs.noaa.gov verifies that the survey monument continues to serve as an active survey control and was set by the California Division of Highways in 1964. The monument is in relatively good condition, although some of the lettering is nearly illegible (see Plate 7, below).

Plate 7. EG-H-S-001, 1964 Survey Marker, Plan View

5.3 Prehistoric Synthesis

Although limited by the relatively few number of prehistoric resources identified, the results of the study do offer some insight into prehistoric settlement patterns and individual site function. The number of artifacts and features, as well as the number of artifact types, suggests that the resources represent a series of campsites or resource-processing stations related to the unnamed drainage that prehistorically would have been a tributary to San Vicente Creek prior to the creation of San Vicente Reservoir. Two of the newly identified prehistoric sites (EG-P-S-001 and EG-P-S-002) are small bedrock milling sites or a lithic scatter showing relatively short-term and low intensity use. The two relocated previously identified sites consist of two bedrock milling features with either litter or artifact constituents.

All of the sites are situated close to the toe of slopes and adjacent to drainages. The prehistoric sites in the Property appear to represent locations at which special tasks and/or specific resource procurement activities occurred. Based on surface indications alone, the sites do not appear to represent loci of a dispersed village pattern of settlement, such as has been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay in the Ramona area by Carrico and Cooley (2005), but appear to represent more minimal vestiges of remote resource procurement and/or processing activities away from habitation areas.

This pattern may be part of an overall fission/fusion settlement pattern model for the Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai), described by Carrico (2003) for the southern San Diego County area during Late Prehistoric times, which reflected seasonal movements by local prehistoric groups to maximize resource utilization. Carrico envisioned a bipolar pattern for a single village group. In the model, fusion involves two large concentrated sites, located a considerable distance apart with low site densities. Fission involves a number of smaller, more densely populated habitation sites distributed over the area between the two large concentrated sites. The two large-scale habitation sites would have been seasonally occupied, while the smaller sites were inhabited as the village split up and moved in smaller groups between the two major site locations. At these smaller sites, focused activities took place to exploit particular resources in that site vicinity. Carrico proposed that one such village group moved between a main site seasonal location, Pámu near Ramona (summer/fall), to another, Tukumak at Mesa Grande (winter/early spring) some 32 kilometers away. Willey et al. (2002:127) speculate that site CA-SDI-122 and the complex of smaller sites in proximity to it in the San Vicente Creek Valley may represent a similar main site location for another bipolar village arrangement similar to that proposed by Carrico for Pámu/Tukumak. If so, then the site loci located on the Property may represent either part of the dispersed main village, or fusion point, in the pattern, with the smaller, more intensely occupied resource exploitation sites representing the fission part of the pattern.

Based on the limited survey data in the Property, it appears that future archaeological investigations at the sites could possibly contribute data to better define Late Prehistoric Period settlement and subsistence patterns, not only for the Ramona/Poway area, but also for southern San Diego County in general. Data recovered from the sites on the Property could be analyzed in conjunction with those from surrounding known sites to test whether Carrico's postulated fission/fusion pattern is an adequate model for the region's Late Prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns (Carrico 2003).

Also of interest at the Property sites was the apparent paucity of flaked-stone materials relative to densities at other local sites, such as described, for example, elsewhere in the Ramona area by

Carrico and Cooley (2005). Willey et al. (2002:124) also observed a similar paucity of such materials at sites in the San Vicente Creek Valley to the south of the Property. In particular, LFV were observed at EG-P-S-001. LFV is a locally available raw material that, while usable, is of less than superlative quality (Pigniolo 2009). Pigniolo has posited that its presence reflects that raw materials suitable for flaked-stone tool manufacture are somewhat limited, as may be the case in this locale. It appears that future research at the sites within the Property may be able to contribute fundamental data that will better define the patterns of LFV distribution, postulated by Pigniolo for the area, as well as provide information for a better understanding of lithic raw material procurement for the larger Ramona area.

6.0 NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION/CONSULTATION

Letters were sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by ICF and on behalf of the DPR on March 21, 2019, requesting a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and a list of contacts for AB 52 consultation. No response was received from the NAHC in regards to the SLF search; however, previous SLF searches conducted for the Preserve and later additions failed to indicate the presence of resources on the Preserve but were positive for surrounding properties. A response letter from Katy Sanchez of the NAHC, dated May 2, 2019, was sent for AB 52 consultation and provided a list of seven contacts recommended for consultation who may have additional information. However, it should be noted that all of the recommended contacts were for Luiseno or Cahuilla tribes or people, and the Property is outside of what is typically considered those two tribes' traditional territory, which is in northern San Diego County along the San Luis Rey River drainages. One response was received from the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians on June 3, 2019, who stated that the study area is outside their aboriginal territory and recommended contacting other tribes within the study area. Native American correspondence is located Appendix C.

Native American monitor Justin Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of the Ipai Nation participated in all of the pedestrian surveys for the project.

7.0 IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

There are six cultural resources within or directly adjacent to the Property. DPR is currently managing the Preserve in accordance with an existing RMP, including Management Directives. It is anticipated that the County is proposing to revise the existing Preserve RMP to include the Property baseline information and management directives. The present study, including both historical context for the Property and the cultural resource inventory, provides the County with a framework for the development of the revised RMP. No development is currently proposed. When any potential future development or other construction are proposed in the future, these activities may have a significant impact on potentially significant resources documented within the Property. Additionally, vegetation management efforts and future development may cause impacts on archaeological resources through vegetation removal and ground disturbing activities that may damage cultural resources.

The County of San Diego's preferred management of cultural resources is avoidance and preservation incorporated into project design. However, it is recommended that, prior to development of any trails, access roads, staging areas, or other facilities and prior to implementation of vegetation management plans, any of the recorded archaeological sites that cannot be preserved through project design and avoidance should be tested and evaluated for significance. As summarized in Table 4, below, six cultural resources were recorded within the Property, although one site (CA-SDI-6859) was not relocated during the current survey. Four of the five prehistoric resources are determined to have moderate research potential (EG-P-S-001, EG-P-S-002, CA-SDI-20944, P-37-030266) and should be tested and evaluated to determine whether subsurface deposits are present, to define site boundaries, and to assess resource significance. Site CA-SDI-6859 was not relocated. However, testing could be undertaken near the pool that was recorded in the site record to determine if the site exists within the Property. The presence and nature of any subsurface component of the prehistoric sites (EG-P-S-001, EG-P-S-002, CA-SDI-6859, CA-SDI-20944, P-37-030266) is unknown; therefore, their potential significance is unknown until significance testing is conducted at the sites. For the purposes of this inventory it is assumed that these resources have a moderate potential for site significance.

The single historic period isolate (EG-H-S-001) is not recommended eligible for the NRHP/CRHR. As an isolated artifact, by definition, it does not possess the characteristics necessary to be considered as an eligible resource.

Native American representatives should be present to monitor prehistoric archaeological testing activities and be involved in the assessment of prehistoric site significance.

The County of San Diego's preferred management of cultural resources is avoidance and preservation incorporated into project design. However, it is recommended that, prior to development of any trails, access roads, staging areas, or other facilities and prior to implementation of revegetation plans, any of the recorded archaeological sites that cannot be preserved through project design and avoidance should be tested and evaluated for significance.

The present study, including both historical context for the Property and the cultural resource inventory, provides the County with a framework for the incorporation of the Property into the

Preserve's current RMP. Although staging areas and potential trail development are anticipated, no other development is currently proposed. When trails, staging areas, and any potential future development or other construction are proposed in the future, these activities may have a significant impact on potentially significant resources documented within the Property. Additionally, vegetation management efforts and future public access may cause impacts on archaeological resources through vegetation removal, ground disturbing activities, and increased potential for the public to encounter and damage significant cultural resources.

Table 4. Potential Significance of Cultural Resources within the Property

Resource	Type	Description	Potential Significance for NRHP/CRHR	Reasoning
EG-H-S-001	Historic	Survey Monument Marker	Recommended not eligible	
EG-P-S-001	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter Site	Unevaluated/Moderate	
EG-P-S-002	Prehistoric	Bedrock Milling Site	Unevaluated/Moderate	
CA-SDI-6859	Prehistoric, site not relocated and is likely mismapped or destroyed during highway construction.	Bedrock Milling Site	Unevaluated	
CA-SDI-20944	Prehistoric, site originally recorded adjacent to the Property. Additional features were identified within the Property and site has been expanded.	Bedrock Milling Site	Unevaluated/Moderate	
P-37-030266	Prehistoric, originally recorded as isolate flake. Bedrock milling identified and resource updated as a site	Bedrock Milling site	Unevaluated/Moderate	

Note: Shaded resources are previously recorded

None of the prehistoric resources have been tested and evaluated for listing in the CRHR. The only historical-era resource is a survey monument marker, which, as an isolate, does not possess the characteristics that would make it an eligible resource for the CRHR or County Register. If testing and evaluation of the unevaluated resources within the Property is not possible or desired DPR, mitigation measures should be developed to protect or treat these resources. Recommended mitigation measures include site avoidance or, if avoidance is not possible, the development and completion of an archaeological data recovery program. In the event recreational activities occur on-site, DPR must take into consideration potential impacts on cultural resources resulting from public access and increased public use at the entire Property. It is recommended that DPR avoid as much as possible developing trails, staging areas, or other recreation areas that would allow for an increase in public access to or through sites. Trail development and maintenance activities may impact

subsurface deposits, and the increase in traffic and accessibility may create direct impacts through vandalism, looting, or the inadvertent destruction of artifacts and site integrity. Any sites that cannot be avoided in the development of the Property should be capped as a preservation measure.

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

It is essential to reiterate that specific potential impacts on significant resources cannot be identified until resource significance has been determined through testing and evaluation. Until evaluation of the identified resources' importance has been completed, mitigation measures and/or design considerations involving impacts on cultural resources cannot be formulated. While DPR considers preservation of cultural resources through project design the preferred mitigation strategy to avoid impacts, should avoidance not prove feasible at any site determined to be significant, a data recovery program for archaeological resources, or a documentation program of historic period structures and features, must be developed in coordination with DPR and executed prior to the proposed activities.

8.0 REFERENCES

Adema, Thomas J.
1993 *Our Hills and Valleys: A History of the Helix-Spring Valley Region*. San Diego Historical Society, San Diego.

Alexander, William
1912 *Plat Book of San Diego County. Township 14 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Meridian*. Prepared by W. E. Alexander and published by Pacific Platt Book Company, Los Angeles, California. Available: https://www.loc.gov/item/2007626895/.

Almstedt, Ruth
1974 *Bibliography of the Diegueño Indians*. Ballena Press, Ramona.
1980 *Ethnohistoric Documentation of Puerta La Cruz, San Diego County, California*. California Department of Transportation, San Diego.

Autobee, Robert
2008 *San Diego Project, Second Draft*. Study conducted under the Bureau of Reclamation History Program. Available: http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/html/sandiego1.html.

Baldwin, Bruce G., Douglas H. Goldman, David J. Keil, Robert Patterson, Thomas J. Rosatti, and Dieter H. Wilken, eds.
2012 *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*. 2d ed. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

Bean, Walton and James J. Rawls
2003 *California: An Interpretive History.* Eighth Edition. McGraw Hill. San Francisco, California.

Berryman, Judy A.
1981 Archaeological Mitigation Report for Santel Greens, SDI-5669. Report on file at SCIC.

Bowen, Russell, and Leona B. Ransom (edited by R. S. Meyer)
1975 *Historic Buildings of the Ramona Area*. Ramona Pioneer Historical Society, Ramona

Bull, Charles
1983 *Shaking the Foundations: The Evidence of San Diego Prehistory*. San Diego State University Cultural Resource Management Center Casual Papers Vol. 1, No.3:15-64. Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.

Burt, William H., and Richard P. Grossenheider
1976 *A Field Guide to the Mammals of America North of Mexico*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Carrico, Richard L.
1998 Ethnohistoric Period. In *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study.* Draft document prepared by ASM Affiliates, Inc. for Metropolitan Wastewater Public Works, San Diego, California.
2003 *Kumeyaay Settlement Systems and Patterning: A Case Study Using the Village of Pa'mu and Tekamak, San Diego County*. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Sacramento.

2008 *Strangers in a Stolen Land: Indians of San Diego County from Prehistory to the New Deal*. Sun Belt Publications, San Diego.

Carrico, Richard L., and Theodore G. Cooley
2005 *Cultural Resources Report of the Survey and Testing Programs for the Oak Country Estates Development in Ramona, San Diego County, California.* Report prepared by, and on file at, ICF International, San Diego.
2007 *Cultural Resources Report of the Survey and Testing Programs for the Spitsbergen Property in Ramona, San Diego County, California*. Report prepared by, and on file at, Jones & Stokes, San Diego.

Christenson, Lynne E.
1990 *The Late Prehistoric Yuman People of San Diego County, California: Their Settlement and Subsistence System*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe.

Cirilo et al.
1979 Site form for CA-SDI-06589 on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

Cooley et al.
2016 Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Preserve, Cielo and Wu Properties Additions, San Diego County, California. Report on file at SCIC.

County of San Diego
2007 Cultural Resources Report Format and Guidelines for Determining Significance.

County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation
2013 *Resource Management Plan for the Sycamore-Goodan Ranch Preserve*. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center.

Dominici, Debra
1982 First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for a Truck Lane Widening Project on 11-SD-67 North of Lakeside, San Diego County, California, P.M. 11.2-11.5, 11209-1866702

Engelhardt, Zephyrin
1920 *San Diego Mission.* James H. Barry Company. San Francisco, California.

Ezell, Paul H.
1987 The Harris Site: An Atypical San Dieguito Site or Am I Beating a Dead Horse? In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by D.R. Gallegos, pp. 15–22. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

Farris, G.
1997 Captain Jose Panto and the San Pasqual Indian Pueblo in San Diego County, 1835–1878. *The Journal of San Diego History*, 43 (Spring). http://www.sandiegohistory.org/journal/97spring/panto.htm. Accessed: January 7, 2018.

Gallegos, Dennis R.
1985 *Batiquitos Lagoon Revisited*. Casual Papers Cultural Resource Management Vol. 2, No. 1. Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.

1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by D. Gallegos, pp. 23–34. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

1991 Antiquity and Adaptation at Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad, California. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J.M. Erlandson and R.H. Colten. pp. 19–42. Perspectives in California Archaeology, vol. 1, J.E. Arnold, series editor. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Gallegos and Associates

2003 Cultural Resource Survey for the San Vicente ASMD and Fire Management Plan, San Diego County, CA. Prepared for KTU&A. Manuscript on File, County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, History Archives.

Gallegos, Dennis R., Carolyn Kyle, Adella Schroth, and Patricia Mitchell

1998 Management Plan for Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources, San Diego, California. Report prepared by Gallegos & Associates for the City of San Diego and CALTRANS. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Garcia-Herbst et al.

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.

Hedges, Kenneth

1975 Notes on the Kumeyaay: A Problem of Identification. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 2(1):71–83.

Hunt, Kevin P., and Michelle Raven-Jennings

1998 *Results of a Data Recovery Program at Site SDI-5493.* Submitted to the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use. Unpublished report prepared by Brian F. Smith & Associates for Holly Oaks Ranch LLC. On file at the SCIC, San Diego State University, San Diego.

Jacques, Terri E. and Dennis K. Quillen

1983 *Archaeological and Historical Impact Report for Sycamore Canyon State Vehicular Recreation Area*. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego.

Jordan, Stacey C. and Theodore G. Cooley

2008 *Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California*. Report on file at ICF.

Kennedy, Michael P. and Gary L. Larson

1975 Geology of the San Diego Metropolitan Area. California Division of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 200. Sacramento.

Koerper, Henry C.

1979 The Question of the Chronological Placement of the Shoshonean Presence in Orange County, California. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 15(3):69–84.

Koerper, Henry C., Paul E. Langenwalter II, and Adella Schroth
1991 Early Holocene Adaptations and the Transition Phase Problem: Evidence from the Allan O. Kelly Site, Agua Hedionda Lagoon. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. H. Colton, 43–62. *Perspectives in California Archaeology*, vol. 1, J.E. Arnold, series editor. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Langdon, Margaret
1975 Kamia and Kumeyaay: A Linguistic Perspective. *The Journal of California Anthropology* 2(1):64–70.

Laylander, Don
2006 *Research Issues in San Diego Prehistory*. Available: http://home.earthlink.net/~researchissues/. Accessed: February 7, 2013.

Lee, Melicent
1937 *Indians of the Oaks*. Ginn and Company, Boston.

Lemenager, Charles
1989 Ramona and Roundabout: A History of San Diego County's Little Known Backcountry. Eagle Peak Publishing, San Diego.

1990 Off the Main Road: San Vicente and Barona. Eagle Peak Publishing, San Diego.

Luomala, Katherine
1963 Flexibility in Sib Affiliation among the Diegueño. *Ethnology* 2(3): 282–301.
1978 Tipai-Ipai. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 592–608. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

McCown, Benjamin E.
1945 An Archaeological Survey of the San Vicente Lake Bed, San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity 10*: 255–264.

McDonald, Meg
1995 *Phase II Evaluation of Six Prehistoric Sites in Ames Valley, Cleveland National Forest, San Diego, California*. Report prepared by ASM Affiliates for the U.S. Forest Service, Cleveland National Forest, San Diego California. Report on file at the Cleveland National Forest, Supervisor's Office, San Diego.

McDonald, Allison Meg, and James D. Eighmey
1998 Late Period Prehistory in San Diego. In *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study*. ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California.

Meighan, Clement W.
1954 A Late Complex in Southern California Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 10(2):215–227.

Moriarty, James R., III.
1969 The San Dieguito Complex: Suggested Environmental and Cultural Relationship. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 6(3):1–18.
1987 A Separate Origins Theory for Two Early Man Cultures in California: Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis R. Gallegos, pp 49–60. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper 1.

Moyer, C. C.
1969 *Historic Ranchos of San Diego*. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, CA.

Ní Ghabhláin, Sinead
2012 Archaeological Survey Report for the Hagey And Sycamore South Properties, Additions to the Sycamore Canyon and Goodan Ranch Preserves, San Diego County, California.

Oberbauer, Thomas, Meghan Kelly, and Jeremy Buegge
2008 Draft Vegetation Communities of San Diego County. March. Based on *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*, Robert F. Holland, Ph.D., October 1986.

Ogden
1995 *Cultural Resources Technical Report for Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement.* Report prepared for the San Diego County Water Authority, Emergency Water Storage Project, by Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Company for the San Diego County Water Authority and the Department of the Army, Los Angeles District, Corps of Engineers.

Peterson, Roger T.
1961 *A Field Guide to Western Birds*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Pico, A.R.
2000 *The Kumeyaay Millenium: The story of the original San Diegans.* San Diego Metropolitan. February 2000. Available at: http://www.sandiegometro.com/2000/feb/kumeyaay.html.

Piek, Lucas
2008 Site form for P-37-030226 on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

Pigniolo, Andrew R.
2009 Patterns in Stone: Mobility and the Distribution of Locally Important Lithic Material. *SCA Proceedings*, Volume 22.
2013 Site form for CA-SDI-20944 on file at the South Coastal Information Center.

Pourade, Richard F.
1960 *The History of San Diego: The Explorers.* Union-Tribune Publishing Company. San Diego, California.
1961 *The History of San Diego: Time of Bells.* Union-Tribune Publishing Company. San Diego, California.
1963 *The Silver Dons: the History of San Diego*. Union-Tribune Publishing, San Diego, California.

Rogers, Malcolm J.
1939 Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. San Diego Museum Papers No. 3.
1945 An Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1(2):167–198.
1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. Edited by R.F. Pourade, pp. 21–108. Copley Press, La Jolla, California.

Sahlins, Marshall
1968 *Tribesmen*. Foundation of Modern Anthropology Series, Marshall D. Sahlins, editor. Prentice-Hall, New York.

Sandos, James A.
2004 *Converting California: Indians and Franciscans in the Missions*. Yale University Press. New Haven.

Saunders, Daniel M.
1993 *A Regional Spectrum: Archaeological Evaluation of the Montecito Ranch Property, in Ramona, California*. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, San Diego.

Schroth, Adella B., Roxanne Phillips, and Dennis Gallegos
1996 *Cultural Resources Survey of the Santa Margarita River Drainage, Camp Pendleton*. Unpublished report, on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University.

Service, Elman R.
1966 *The Hunters*. Foundations of Modern Anthropology Series, Series editor Marshall D. Sahlins, Prentice-Hall, New York.
1971 *Primitive Social Organization: An Evolutionary Perspective*. Random House, New York.

Sherman, L.
2001 *A History of North San Diego County: From Mission to Millennium*. Heritage Media Group. Carlsbad, California.

Shipek, Florence C.
1982 Kumeyaay Socio-Political Structure. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 4(2): 296–303.
1989 Mission Indians and Indians of California Land Claims. *American Indian Quarterly* 13(4), Special Issue: The California Indians (Autumn): 409–420.
1991 *Delfina Cuero: Her Autobiography, An Account of her Last Years, and Her Ethnobotanic Contributions*. Ballena Press, Menlo Park, California.

Spier, Leslie
1923 *Southern Diegueño Customs*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 20:294–358.

Stebbins, Robert C.
1966 *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

True, Delbert L.
1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23(3):255–263.

1966 *Archaeological Differentiation of Shoshonean and Yuman Speaking Groups in Southern California*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.

1970 *Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, San Diego County, California*. Archaeological Survey Monograph, University of California, Los Angeles.

1980 The Pauma Complex in Northern San Diego County: 1978. *Journal of New World Archaeology* 3(4):1–30. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

True, Delbert L., and Eleanor Beemer

1982 Two Millingstone Inventories from Northern San Diego County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 4(2):233–261.

True, Delbert L., Clement W. Meighan, and Harvey Crew

1974 *Archaeological Investigations at Molpa, San Diego County, California*. University of California Publications in Anthropology 11. University of California Press, Berkeley.

University of San Diego

2016 Chronology of the Indigenous Peoples of San Diego County. Available: http://www.sandiego.edu/native-american/chronology/. Accessed: December 31, 2015.

United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (USDA)

1973 *San Vicente Reservoir Quadrangle*. San Diego Area, California, Sheet No. 45. Soil Survey Map.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1903 Cuyamaca, California 30-Minute Series (1:62,5000). Topographic Quadrangle Map (surveyed 1898).

1939 El Cajon, California 15-Minute Series (1:24000). Topographic Quadrangle Map.

1955 San Vicente Reservoir, California 15-Minute Series (1:24000). Topographic Quadrangle Map (surveyed 1949).

Walker, D.

2004 Thirst for Independence: The San Diego Water Story. Sunbelt Publications, San Diego.

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214–230.

Warren, Claude N.

1966 *The San Dieguito Type Site: M. J. Rogers' 1938 Excavation on the San Dieguito River*. San Diego Museum Papers No. 6, San Diego.

1967 The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis. *American Antiquity* 32(2):168–185.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1–14. Eastern New Mexico Contributions in Anthropology 1(3). Portales, New Mexico.

1987 The San Dieguito and La Jolla: Some Comments. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by D.R. Gallegos, pp. 73–85. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

Warren, Claude N., and Delbert L. True
1961 *The San Dieguito Complex and Its Place in San Diego County Prehistory*. Archaeological Survey Annual Report, 1960-1961. pp. 246–291. University of California, Los Angeles.

Warren, Claude N., Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittmer
1998 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. In *Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study*. Draft report prepared by ASM Affiliates for Metropolitan Wastewater, San Diego.

White, Raymond C.
1963 *Luiseño Social Organization*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 48, No. 2:91–194.

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. On file at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, San Diego.