



January 9, 2014

Ms. Sophia Hahl Mitchell
Sophia Mitchell & Associates, LLC
P.O. Box 1700
Gualala, CA 95445

Re: Cultural Resources Study for the San Marcos Highlands Project, San Marcos,
San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Mitchell,

This report presents the results of a cultural resources inventory and evaluation conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc., (ASM) for the proposed San Marcos Highlands Project (Project). The Project is located within the city of San Marcos, San Diego County, California. This study was performed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant prehistoric and historic resources within the project's area of potential effects (APE). It consisted of a review of all relevant site records and reports on file with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at San Diego State University within a 0.25-mi. search radius, a record search of the Sacred Lands File held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), direct correspondence with Native American contacts provided by the NAHC, and a pedestrian survey of the APE. An earthen dam feature was recorded as Dam 1. The dam was constructed sometime between 1938 and 1947, therefore it meets the age threshold for eligibility under CEQA. Dam 1 was evaluated for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and as an historic resource under CEQA. It is recommended not significant under CEQA and not eligible to the CRHR.

Two possible historic features, a well and an adobe wall, were previously identified within the APE but were not relocated due to dense vegetation. No additional historical or archaeological resources were identified within the APE during ASM's study. ASM recommends that archaeological monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor take place during the initial vegetation clearing within the APE, as the ground surface visibility was severely limited due to dense vegetation.

Project Description

The San Marcos Highlands Project consists of the development of 189 homes on 293 acres, the preservation of 242 acres of open space, the preservation of ridgelines, the development of three city parks, and the development of trails within the open space. The APE is bounded Las Posas Road on the south, Esplendido Avenue on the west, B Street on the north, and Robinhood Road on the north and east. Specifically the Project is located within Township 11 South, Range 3 West, Sections 34 and 35 on the San Marcos USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The Project has been redesigned since its initial approval to be more environmentally friendly, result in less grading, fewer roads and an overall smaller development. In total, 83% of the Project area will remain in open space.

Cultural Setting

Prehistory

Archaeological fieldwork along the southern California coast has documented a diverse range of human occupation extending from the early Holocene into the Ethnohistoric period (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Jones 1992; Moratto 1984). A variety of different regional chronologies, often with overlapping terminology, have been used in coastal southern California, and they vary from region to region (Moratto 1984). Today, the prehistory of San Diego County is generally divided into three major temporal periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. These time periods are characterized by patterns in material culture that are thought to represent distinct regional trends in the economic and social organization of prehistoric groups. In addition, particular scholars referring to specific areas utilize a number of cultural terms synonymously with these temporal labels: San Dieguito for Paleo-Indian, La Jolla for Archaic, and San Luis Rey for Late Prehistoric (Meighan 1959; Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939, 1945; True 1966, 1970; Wallace 1978; Warren 1964).

Paleo-Indian Period

The antiquity of human occupation in the New World has been the subject of considerable debate over the last few decades. The most widely accepted model currently is that humans first entered the western hemisphere between 12,000 and 15,000 years B.P. While there is no firm evidence of human occupation in coastal southern California prior to 12,000 B.P., dates as early as 23,000 B.P. and even 48,000 B.P. have been reported (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1980; Rogers 1974). The amino acid racemization technique used to date these sites has been largely discredited, however, by more recent accelerator radiocarbon dating of early human remains along the California coast (Taylor et al. 1985). Despite intense interest and a long history of research, no widely accepted evidence of human occupation of North America dating prior to 15,000 B.P. has emerged.

As in most of North America, the earliest recognized period of California prehistory is termed Paleo-Indian. In southern California, this period is usually considered to date from at least 10,000 B.P. until 8500 to 7200 B.P. (Moratto 1984; Warren et al. 2008), and is represented by what is known as the San Dieguito complex (Rogers 1966). Within the local classificatory system, San Dieguito assemblages are composed almost entirely of flaked stone tools, including scrapers, choppers, and large projectile points (Warren 1987; Warren et al. 2008).

Archaic Period

The Archaic period (also referred to as the Early Milling period) extends back at least 7,200 years, possibly to as early as 9000 B.P. (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1966; Warren et al. 2008). Archaic subsistence is generally considered to have differed from Paleo-Indian subsistence in two major ways. First, gathering activities were emphasized over hunting, with shellfish and seed collecting having a high importance. Second, milling technology, frequently employing portable ground stone slabs, was developed. The shift from a mostly maritime subsistence focus to a land-based focus is traditionally held to mark the transition from the Paleo-Indian period to the Archaic period. In reality, the implications of this transition are poorly understood from both an economic and a cultural standpoint (see Warren et al. 2008 for an excellent review).

Early Archaic occupations in San Diego County are most apparent along the coast and the major drainage systems that extend inland from the coastal plains (Moratto 1984). Coastal Archaic sites are characterized by cobble tools, basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of “Pinto” and “Elko” series dart points, and flexed burials. Together, these elements typify what is termed the La Jolla complex in San Diego County, which appears as the early coastal manifestation of a more diversified way of life.

Late Prehistoric Period

In his later overview of San Diego prehistory, Malcolm Rogers (1945) hypothesized that around 2000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the Colorado River region began migrating into southern California. This hypothesis was based primarily on patterns of material culture in archaeological contexts and his reading of historical linguistics. This “Yuman invasion” is still commonly cited in the literature, but some later linguistic studies suggest that the movement may have actually been northward from Baja California.

Assemblages derived from Late Prehistoric sites in San Diego County differ in many ways from those in the Archaic tradition. The occurrence of small, pressure-flaked projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremations, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection, processing, and storage (especially acorns) are only a few of the cultural patterns that were well established by the second millennium A.D. The centralized and seasonally permanent

residential patterns that had begun to emerge during the Archaic period became well established in most areas. Inland semisedentary villages appeared along major watercourses in the foothills and in montane valleys where seasonal exploitation of acorns and piñon nuts was common, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins.

Ethnohistoric Period

In ethnohistoric times, two main cultural groups occupied San Diego County: the Uto-Aztecan-speaking Luiseño in the north and the Kumeyaay, Ipai/Tipai or Diegueño in the south. Traditionally, Luiseño territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1925; Rivers 1993). The region inhabited by various groups of the Kumeyaay was much larger and probably extended from Agua Hedionda lagoon eastward into the Imperial Valley and southward through much of northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1978; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923). The Project area is located along the boundary between the Luiseño and Kumeyaay territory. Prior studies in the vicinity of the current APE have attributed nearby archaeological resources to the Luiseño (Comeau, Hale, and Becker, 2012 and Gallegos et al., 2002).

The term Luiseño is derived from association with the San Luis Rey mission, on the San Luis Rey river. The Luiseño people had a fairly rigid social structure and a moderately high population density (Bean and Shipek 1978). Maximum population estimates at Spanish contact range from 5,000 (Kroeber 1925) to 10,000 (White 1963). With a territory extending for almost 4,000 km², maximum population density estimates range from 1.25 to 2.5 persons per km² (3.3 to 6.7 persons per mi²). White (1963) estimated that the Luiseño included approximately 50 villages of 200 individuals each, while Oxendine (1983), using Portolá expedition observations, indicated that village size was closer to 60. Recent research with mission records suggests that village size varied significantly in the eighteenth century, with larger villages such as Topome along the Santa Margarita River consisting of multiple clans (Johnson and Crawford 1999).

The Luiseño were divided into several autonomous lineages or kin groups based on patrilineal descent groups and a patrilocal residential pattern. Each Luiseño lineage was based around an autonomous village that held collective ownership over a well-defined territory for hunting and gathering, and violations of trespass were punished (Bean and Shipek 1978). Village territories may have ranged from as little as 10 km² near the coast along major drainages such as the San Luis Rey River (Oxendine 1983:45) to as much as 100 km² elsewhere (White 1963). A variety of shorter-term residential camps (such as for acorn gathering) and specialized localities occurred within each village territory (Oxendine 1983; White 1963). There are varied estimates for the length of the

annual stay at the main village, and True et al. (1974) have even suggested a seasonal pattern with two permanent base camps, one in a major valley and another in the mountain region. Leadership included hereditary chiefs and council members who had specialized knowledge and authority over specific religious, economic, and warfare issues. Leaders conducted elaborate ceremonies; ritual and ceremonial specialists maintained ceremonial knowledge in secrecy and passed on the knowledge to only one heir (White 1963; Winterrowd and Shipek 1986). These leaders and specialists made use of fenced-in ceremonial structures, located in the village center.

Economic activities took place on the community and extended household levels, and varied significantly between coastal and inland areas (Bean and Shipek 1978:552). Community-wide efforts included fire management for game drives, and systematic use of fire to facilitate grasslands and increase yields of key plants and animals. Such burning was regularly mentioned in early Spanish accounts (Bean and Lawton 1976; Blackburn and Anderson 1993). Acorns, gathered in upland areas, have been considered the most important food source. Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and other plants were also used, along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, antelope, small game, and birds were exploited. Coastal marine animals utilized as food included sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. Near-shore fishing was done from light balsa reed or dugout canoes. Some accounts indicate that coastal communities exploited local shellfish in the winter (Sparkman 1908; White 1963), and during times of stress the interior Luiseño traveled to the coast to obtain shellfish, fish, and even some land mammals (White 1963). Bean and Shipek (1978) noted that most inland groups also had fishing and gathering locations on the coast that they visited annually when the tides were low or when the inland resources were scarce, typically from January through March.

Rigid gender division of labor did not exist, but women generally collected plant resources and men hunted (Bean and Shipek 1978). Houses were dispersed throughout villages. Lowland village houses were conical structures covered with tule bundles, and other structures included sweatshouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas, and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets, ceramic cooking and storage vessels, and milling tools. Hunting implements included bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Nets and hooks made of shell and bone were used for fishing.

Historic Period

The Hispanic era in California's history includes the Spanish Colonial (1769-1821) and Mexican Republic (1821-1846) periods. This era witnessed the transition from a society dominated by religious and military institutions consisting of missions and presidios to a civilian population residing on large ranchos or in pueblos (Chapman 1925).

On July 20, 1769, Father Juan Crespí arrived in the San Luis Rey River Valley with the Portolá expedition to Monterey. His report back to his superiors declaring it an ideal location for a mission led to the eventual founding of Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, the eighteenth California mission (Pourade 1961:115). The mission was formally dedicated on June 13, 1798. Named for King Louis IX of France, this mission became known as the “King of Missions” due to its size and success. At its height, San Luis Rey became one of the most populous and successful of the missions. In 1824, it had an Indian neophyte population of 3,000 and the extensive mission lands supported 1,500 horses, 2,800 sheep, and 22,000 cattle (Pourade 1961:139).

The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Native American population of southern California. At the time of contact, Luiseño population estimates range from 5,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals. Kumeyaay population levels were probably similar or somewhat higher. Many of the local Kumeyaay were incorporated into the Spanish sphere of influence at a very early date. Inland Luiseño groups were not heavily affected by Spanish influence until 1816, when an outpost of the mission was established 32 km further inland at Pala (Sparkman 1908). Most villagers, however, continued to maintain many of their aboriginal customs and simply adopted the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821, and with it the process of dismantling of the mission system began to unfold. The 1833 Secularization Act passed by the Mexican Congress ordered half of all mission lands to be transferred to the Indians, and the other half to remain in trust and managed by an appointed administrator. These orders were never implemented due to several factors that conspired to prevent the Indians from regaining their patrimony. By 1835, the missions, including Mission San Luis Rey, were secularized.

The subsequent American period (1846 to present) witnessed the development of San Diego County in various ways. This time period includes the rather rapid dominance over Californio culture by Anglo-Victorian (Yankee) culture and the rise of urban centers and rural communities. A Frontier period from 1850 to 1870 saw the region's transformation from a feudal-like society to an aggressive capitalistic economy in which American entrepreneurs gained control of most large ranchos and transformed San Diego into a merchant-dominated market town. Between 1870 and 1930, urban development established the cities of San Diego, National City, and Chula Vista, while a rural society based on family-owned farms organized by rural school district communities also developed, especially in the northern region of the county. The Army and Navy took an increased interest in the San Diego harbor between 1900 and 1940. The Army established coastal defense fortifications at Fort Rosecrans on Point Loma, and the Navy developed major facilities in the bay (Fredericks 1979; Van Wormer and Roth 1985). The 1920s brought a land boom (Robinson 1942) that stimulated

development throughout the city and county, particularly in the Point Loma, Pacific Beach, and Mission Beach areas. Development stalled during the depression years of the 1930s, but World War II ushered in a period of growth based on expanding defense industries.

City of San Marcos History

Much of the area included within the City of San Marcos was originally part of Rancho Los Vallecitos de San Marcos. Rancho Los Vallecitos is located directly south and east of the APE. Before secularization of the missions, this land was one of the cattle-grazing tracts claimed by Mission San Luis Rey. In 1840, Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado granted the 8,877-acre Rancho Los Vallecitos de San Marcos (the Little Valleys of St. Mark) to Don José María Alvarado. Don José married Lugarda Osuna, daughter of the owner of San Dieguito Rancho, Don Juan María Osuna.

In 1846, shortly after the Battle of San Pasqual, Don José and 10 other rancheros were captured by a band of Indians and taken to an Indian ranchería at Agua Caliente where they were slain (Bibb 1976; Moyer 1969:22). Lugarda later married Luis Machado, the owner of Rancho Buena Vista. It is unclear who owned Rancho Los Vallecitos de San Marcos in the years following her marriage, but in 1883 the U.S. Land Commission granted a patent to the rancho to Lorenzo Soto, who had fought against the Americans at the Battle of San Pasqual. Cave J. Coutts, a former Army officer and owner of the adjacent Rancho Guajome and Rancho Buena Vista, later came into possession of the ranch. Coutts ran cattle on the ranch but did not build any substantial structures.

The transcontinental railroad connection to San Diego was completed in November 1885, resulting in an unprecedented real estate boom for San Diego city. The population of San Diego soared in the mid 1880s from a total population of 5,000 in 1885 to 40,000 in 1889 (MacPhail 1979). Settlers poured into San Diego, lured by real estate promotions offering a salubrious climate, cheap land, and the potential to realize great profits in agriculture and real estate. Speculators formed land companies and subdivided town sites throughout the county (Pourade 1964:167-191). The real estate boom also stimulated demand for agricultural land in the county, and the number of farms increased from 696 to 2,747 between 1880 and 1890 (Schaefer et al. 1994). This boom brought homesteaders to the San Marcos area. San Marcos was typical of the small agricultural communities that grew up in the hinterland of San Diego, characterized generally by widely dispersed settlements that were united by a common school district, post office, church, and general store (Van Wormer 1986a, 1986b, 1987).

Major Gustavus French Merriam from Topeka, Kansas made the first permanent settlement in the San Marcos area. Merriam homesteaded 160 acres in the north Twin Oaks Valley and began wine and honey production. German and Dutch immigrants began moving into the area in the early 1880s. In 1883, a few miles south of the

settlement, John H. Barham founded the first town in the area, calling it Barham. By 1884, the town of Barham had a post office, blacksmith, feed store, weekly newspaper, and school (City of San Marcos 2004). William Webster Borden published the town's first newspaper, called Our Paper and later The Plain Truth (Sherman 2001:44). In the 1880s, another small settlement called Buena grew up approximately 4 mi. northwest of Barham where a school was located. In 1887, Cave Cout's widow sold San Marcos Ranch to O. S. Hubbell, and he sold it to the San Marcos Land Company, headed by Jacob Gruendike, a San Diego banker, and his associate W. G. Jacobs for \$233,000. The San Marcos Land Company had been formed with the intention of developing a town site. The company laid out the San Marcos town site near the intersection of Grand Avenue and Rancho Santa Fe Road with 5- to 10-acre plots. A number of houses were built in addition to a hotel, post office and several stores. In the late 1880s, the Santa Fe Railroad announced that it was going to lay tracks going through the valley. Anticipatory settlers not only made their homes in town but in the hills in Richland and Twin Oaks Valley that contributed to a growing population of more than 87 registered voters and their families. In 1889, the Barham school was moved to San Marcos and the Richland School was constructed (City of San Marcos 2004). When the Santa Fe Railroad tracks were laid 1 mi. away from the center of the town, the importance of the town waned and in 1901 it was abandoned. Many buildings were moved to the intersection of Mission and Pico (City of San Marcos 2004; Moyer 1969:22-24). By 1905, the rejuvenated town had every convenience, including rural mail delivery and telephone service (City of San Marcos 2004).

San Marcos remained a quiet rural town through the first half of the twentieth century. While agriculture had dominated in the late 1800s and early 1900s, by the mid-1900s dairies and poultry production became a big part of the business in the town. San Marcos was chosen as the site of the future Palomar College in 1946. Classes initially took place in Vista, but Quonset huts were moved onto the San Marcos site in 1950, and the first permanent buildings were constructed in 1956 (City of San Marcos 2004).

Population growth in San Marcos had been constrained by the lack of water resources in the region. The arrival of Colorado River water in the city in 1956, supplementing the existing local water supply, was a big boon to the city. After the arrival of water, several small businesses started and the population rapidly increased to 2,500. San Marcos, with a population of 3,200 residents, became incorporated on January 28, 1963. Through the 1960s, the city grew by a few thousand new residents, but in the 1970s, San Marcos was flourishing as the third-fastest-growing city in the state, with a population of 17,479 by 1980. Growth has continued to boom in San Marcos, and the present population of the city is approximately 67,000 (City of San Marcos 2004).

History of the San Marcos Highlands Project Area

During an 1891 land survey, a structure was identified near a road in northern portion of the APE (United States Geological Survey 1893). In 1892, the property was

officially conveyed to Thomas Isbell by the Federal government as part of a 160-acre timber culture claim property that included the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, Township 11 South, Range 3 West (General Land Office 1892). The Federal government enacted the Timber Culture Act (1873) in response to increased demand for timber. It allowed settlers to plant trees in exchange for 160 acres of land. Forty acres had to be devoted to trees for a period of ten years. This requirement was reduced to ten acres for eight years on June 14, 1878. Abuse by land speculators led to repealing the act on March 3, 1891 (Robinson 1948: 167-170). A homestead property is evident in a 1928 aerial that shows that the trees planted, possibly as part of the timber culture claim, may have been eucalyptus (Figure 4) (Tax Factor 1928). During a previous cultural resources reconnaissance survey (Brown 2001), a 3-ft. high semi-circular mud/adobe wall and well was identified. A neighbor indicated that the wall had been recently constructed by a migrant Mexican (Brown 2001:8). However, given that such a structure would require more time and resources than what would be available to a migrant worker, it is more likely that a nearby lean-to identified in 2001 was used as a temporary home for a migrant worker. The RMW Paleo Associates Incorporated report (Brown 2001:9) suggested that the wall and well may be associated with the early homestead and that the well may have been used for irrigation. It was estimated in 2001 that the well may have been 75 years or older. Thomas Isbell is not mentioned in contemporary history as a pioneer and was not identified as an important person in contemporary literature (Van Dyke 1888) or the records at the San Marcos Historical Society.

The earthen dam identified on the property was constructed between 1938 and 1947, and has remained essentially the same design since its construction (Tax Factor 1928; United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1947, 1953, 1964, 1980; United States Geological Survey 1948). According to Matt Simmons of CCI, the dam and reservoir were created to collect overflow from the nearby Vista Irrigation District's (VID) flume. Construction began on the VID irrigation system of reservoirs and distribution structures after its organization in 1923. Pechstein Reservoir, located north of the APE, was completed in 1926 as the main holding facility for the main conduit. Nearby VID bench flumes were also completed the same year (Van Wormer 2009:3-5). According to Brian Smith (a Vista Irrigation District's water resources staff member), the dam is not associated with the VID operations and has been known as Natwick's Pond, previously owned by F.J. Natwick. His ranch was called Robin Hood Ranch. A nearby road is the namesake for the property. ASM's Senior Historian Sarah Stringer-Bowsher contacted the San Marcos Historical Society for additional information on F.J. Natwick, the Robin Hood Ranch, and the dam, but no additional information was available.

Study Methods and Field Conditions

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the property included a search of existing records and an intensive field survey. The record search was conducted at the SCIC on October 9, 2013 (Appendix A). The search included the Project area and a radius of 0.25 mi. around it. Historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps of the APE were consulted from historicaerials.com.

A record search of the Sacred Lands File at the NAHC was requested on December 20, 2013. A response was provided by the NAHC on December 24, 2013, stating that the record search of the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places/sites in the Project area (Appendix B). The NAHC recommended that eight local tribal groups or individuals be contacted regarding additional potential sacred sites in the area. Letters of inquiry were sent to all groups on the contact list on December 30, 2013.

The field survey was conducted on December 23, 2013, by ASM Senior Archaeologist Shelby Castells, M.A. and ASM Associate Archaeologist Angela Pham, M.A., and Native American Monitor P. J. Stoneburner. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of the APE by the archaeologists in transects spaced at 15-m intervals, depending on terrain. Any isolates, sites, and features were recorded. All site and isolate locations were recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using handheld GeoExplorer Trimble units with sub-meter accuracy. Resources were plotted on project maps using NAD 83 UTM coordinates. As applicable, site information was recorded on State of California DPR 523 series forms to State of California standards.

Study Results

SCIC Record Search Results

Twenty-one reports have addressed cultural resource studies within a 0.25-mi. radius of the Project area. Eight of the reports have addressed a portion of the APE and two of the reports have addressed the entire APE. The cultural resource survey of the San Marcos Highlands project area was performed by Gallegos & Associates in 1989 for the San Marcos Highlands Specific Plan EIR. No prehistoric cultural resources were identified as a result of this study. One well site (of undetermined age) was identified. A second cultural resource study was completed for the property by RMW Paleo Associates in 2001. No cultural resources were recorded or mapped as a result of this study. However, RMW's report did identify several possibly historic resources within the APE, consisting of an earthen dam and reservoir, a covered well, and an adobe wall (Brown 2001). Descriptions of the cultural resource studies within the record search radius are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the APE and
 0.25-Mi. Record Search Radius

NADB No.	Authors	Date	Title	Relation to the APE
1121354	San Diego County Archaeological Society	1975	Archaeological Sensitivity Study of the Twin Oaks Valley, San Diego County, California.	Outside
1125797	San Diego Archaeological Society	1975	Archaeological Sensitivity Study of the Twin Oaks Valley, San Diego County CA. San Diego County Archaeological Society.	Outside
1127114	McCorkle-Apple, Rebecca	1976	San Marcos Survey: Introduction to Archaeological Surveying.	Outside
1129808	Polan, Keith H.	1976	An Archeological Field Report on Buena Creek Ranch.	Outside
1121678	Wade, Sue A. and Susan M. Hector	1988	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Baldwin Park Property.	Intersect
1121046	Gallegos, Dennis R., and Carolyn Kyle	1989	Cultural Resource Survey of the San Marcos Highlands Project.	Intersect
1122398	TMI Environmental Services	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment for 29.1 Acres in San Marcos, California.	Outside
1122043	Michael Brandman Associates, Inc.	1989	Draft Environmental Impact Report San Marcos Flood Control Channel San Marcos Creek/Las Posas Reach SCH #88061505.	Intersect
1122399	TMI Environmental Services	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment for 6+ Acres In San Marcos, California.	Intersect
1122400	TMI Environmental Services	1989	Cultural Resource Assessment for 80+ Acres In San Marcos, California.	Outside
1122091	ERC Environmental & Energy Services Co	1990	Draft Environmental Impact Report San Marcos Highlands Specific Plan.	Intersect
1124108	Andrew Pignuolo	1990	Cultural Resource Survey of the Palomar Heights Projects, San Marcos, California.	Intersect
1125342	Brown, Joan C.	2001	Cultural Resources Literature Review and Reconnaissance for the San Marcos Highlands.	Intersect
1130262	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate San-201b (Borden Water Tank), West Borden Road, San Marcos, San Diego County, California	Outside
1130432	Hector, Susan M.	2006	Cultural Resources Sensitivity Analysis for the Carryover Storage and San Vicente Dam Raise Project (CSP) Alternatives Analysis.	Intersect
1130622	Losee, Carolyn	2007	Cultural Resources Analysis for T-Mobile Site # SD06937a: 2141 Esplendido Avenue, Vista, CA 92083.	Outside

NADB No.	Authors	Date	Title	Relation to the APE
1132162	Kwiatkowski, Heather	2009	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for Moore Boundary Adjustment. County of San Diego Department Of Planning And Land Use.	Outside
1132605	Bonner, Wayne and Sarah Williams	2009	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate NS0328 (Spitzfaden Residence), 2141 Esplendido Avenue, Vista, San Diego County, California.	Outside
1132608	Bonner, Wayne And Sarah Williams	2009	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Twin Oaks', 1502 Maloney Street, San Marcos, San Diego County, California.	Outside
1132655	Robbins-Wade, Mary, Andrew Giletti, and Stephen Van Wormer	2009	Historic and Archaeological Resources Survey, Vista Flume Study, Vista, San Marcos, and Escondido San Diego County, California.	Outside
1133314	Loftus, Shannon	2011	AT&T Site NS 0328 Spitzfaden LTE Optimal. 2141 Esplendido Avenue Vista, San Diego County, California 92084.	Outside

No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the APE and four cultural resources, CA-SDI-8817H, CA-SDI-11717, CA-SDI-11718, and P-37-030889, have been previously recorded within one-quarter mile of the project area. These resources are described below:

CA-SDI-8817H is the site of a 1916 historic homestead that was recorded by Linda Roth in 1981. Site features included a small building, rock wall, and associated trash. The original homesteader, Mr. Millick was still in residence at the time of the survey.

CA-SDI-11717 is a prehistoric lithic quarry site located on a ridge. It was recorded in 1990 by ERCE. The site measures 80 x135 m in extent.

CA-SDI-11718 is a small lithic procurement area recorded by ERCE in 1990. The site measures 20 x 30 m in extent.

P-37-030889 is the Vista Irrigation District's water conveyance system, constructed in 1926. The system's main conduit consists of a series of concrete bench flumes on ridges along the side of hills and a series of concrete and steel pipe siphons transporting water from one ridge to the next. The main conduit is 12.5 miles long from the intake at Pechstein Reservoir. The system also includes 130 miles of delivery conduit. The system was recorded by Affinis in 2009 and recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historic Resources.

NAHC Record Search Results and Correspondence

The NAHC record search failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional cultural places within the Project area. The NAHC recommended that eight local tribal groups or individuals be contacted regarding additional potential sacred sites in the area. Letters of inquiry were sent to all groups on the contact list on December 30, 2013. On January 6, 2014 Carmen Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians responded that she recommended monitoring due to the poor ground surface visibility within the Project area. In addition, she stated she had already forwarded a letter to the City of San Marcos, and will forward the same letter to ASM. To date, no additional responses have been received. All correspondence pertaining to the Native American Heritage Commission is included in Appendix B.

Survey Field Conditions and Results

An earthen dam and reservoir feature (Dam1) was identified during the current survey; no additional cultural resources were identified. Ground surface visibility within the APE was less than 10 percent as dense vegetation obscured the ground surface in many areas. Vegetation within the APE included chaparral, non-native grasses, and palm and eucalyptus trees within the drainages.

The APE is bisected by several trails which improved surface visibility. The APE is characterized by steep hillsides especially in the eastern portion of the APE (Figure 5). Modern trash piles, abandoned cars, transient shelters, and some landscaping are present within the APE.

A previous study of the APE identified a well, of unknown age, and an adobe wall, that was reported as modern (Brown 2001). No DPR form was submitted to the South Coastal Information center for the features and their exact location is unknown. These features were not identified during the current study, as they were either covered by dense vegetation or have been washed away as they were likely located within the large drainage within the APE.

Dam and Reservoir Feature

The dam and reservoir feature was constructed between 1938 and 1947 (Tax Factor 1928; United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1947; United States Geological Survey 1948) (Appendix C). The dam is earthen, runs approximately north west by south east, and a dirt road runs along the top (Figure 6). The dam measures approximately 145 ft. by 12 ft. The drainage at the northwest corner of the dam is covered in concrete. North of the dam is the reservoir, which is currently dry. The reservoir is located within the natural drainage and does not appear to have been mechanically widened or deepened. At its largest it measures 600 ft. by 190 ft.

Evaluation

This historic evaluation was carried out in compliance with CEQA. Compliance with CEQA requires consideration of impacts to historical resources or those resources eligible for listing on the CRHR and local registers. A local register does not currently exist for the City of San Marcos. The procedures for assessing archaeological and historical resources are addressed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) and 15064.5(c).

The California Register of Historical Resources Significance Criteria

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to that established for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria.

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

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

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough integrity in their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for CRHR, integrity is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (Office of Historic Preservation 2001).

California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as “any object, building, structure, site, area, or place

which is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California,” as cited in Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b].

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

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be a “historical resource” if it:

- 1) Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code, § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) Is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.
- 3) Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

Integrity

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. NRHP Bulletin 15 establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: “Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service 2002). The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property’s physical features, and how they relate to the concept of

integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property, and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationship between other features or open space.
4. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. Workmanship is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory, and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

CEQA Evaluation of Dam and Reservoir Feature (Dam 1)

The earthen dam identified on the property was constructed between 1938 and 1947, and has remained essentially the same design since its construction (Tax Factor 1928; United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1947, 1953, 1964, 1980; United States Geological Survey 1948). It is a private dam, likely constructed by F.J. Natwick for his Robin Hood Ranch to collect runoff from the VID flume system. It is not associated with the operations of the VID, and is a late example of an earthen dam. Natwick was not a significant individual in the development of the City of San Marcos. He was an individual that operated a ranch during a time when many properties in San Marcos were ranches. The location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of the feature are largely intact.

Dam 1 does not satisfy criterion 1 or 2 of the CRHR as it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, nor is it associated with lives of persons important to local, California, or national history. As a minor earthen water storage structure, it does not satisfy criterion

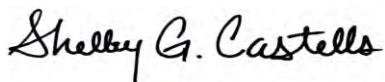
3. Criterion 4 does not apply to historic structures of this type. In conclusion, Dam 1 is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR nor does it qualify as a significant historical resource under CEQA.

Recommendations

Due to the poor surface visibility within the APE, monitoring by a qualified archaeological monitor and a Native American monitor is recommended during the initial vegetation removal and ground surface clearing to prevent inadvertent disturbance of any intact historical features or cultural deposits that may be present within the APE. Dense vegetation obscured the ground surface across most of the APE. A prior cultural resources study within the APE (Brown 2001) identified but did not record or map a possibly historic well and adobe wall feature. These features were not relocated, but are possibly still present and are not visible due to the dense vegetation. Historic research identified the presence of a structure constructed in or before 1891 in the northern portion of the APE. It is possible the well and wall features were associated with this structure. In the event that any previously undetected cultural resources are encountered, all work should cease in the vicinity of the discovery and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate such discoveries and determine if additional archaeological work is needed.

Should you have any questions regarding this study, please do not hesitate to call me.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attachments:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Figure 1 | Project Vicinity. |
| Figure 2 | Project Location. |
| Figure 3 | San Marcos Highlands Project Design. |
| Figure 4 | 1928 aerial photograph of the APE (Tax Factor 1928). |
| Figure 5 | Overview of the APE, facing east. |
| Figure 6 | The earthen dam and reservoir, facing north east. |

- Appendix A SCIC Record Search Confirmation
- Appendix B NAHC Correspondence
- Appendix C DPR Forms

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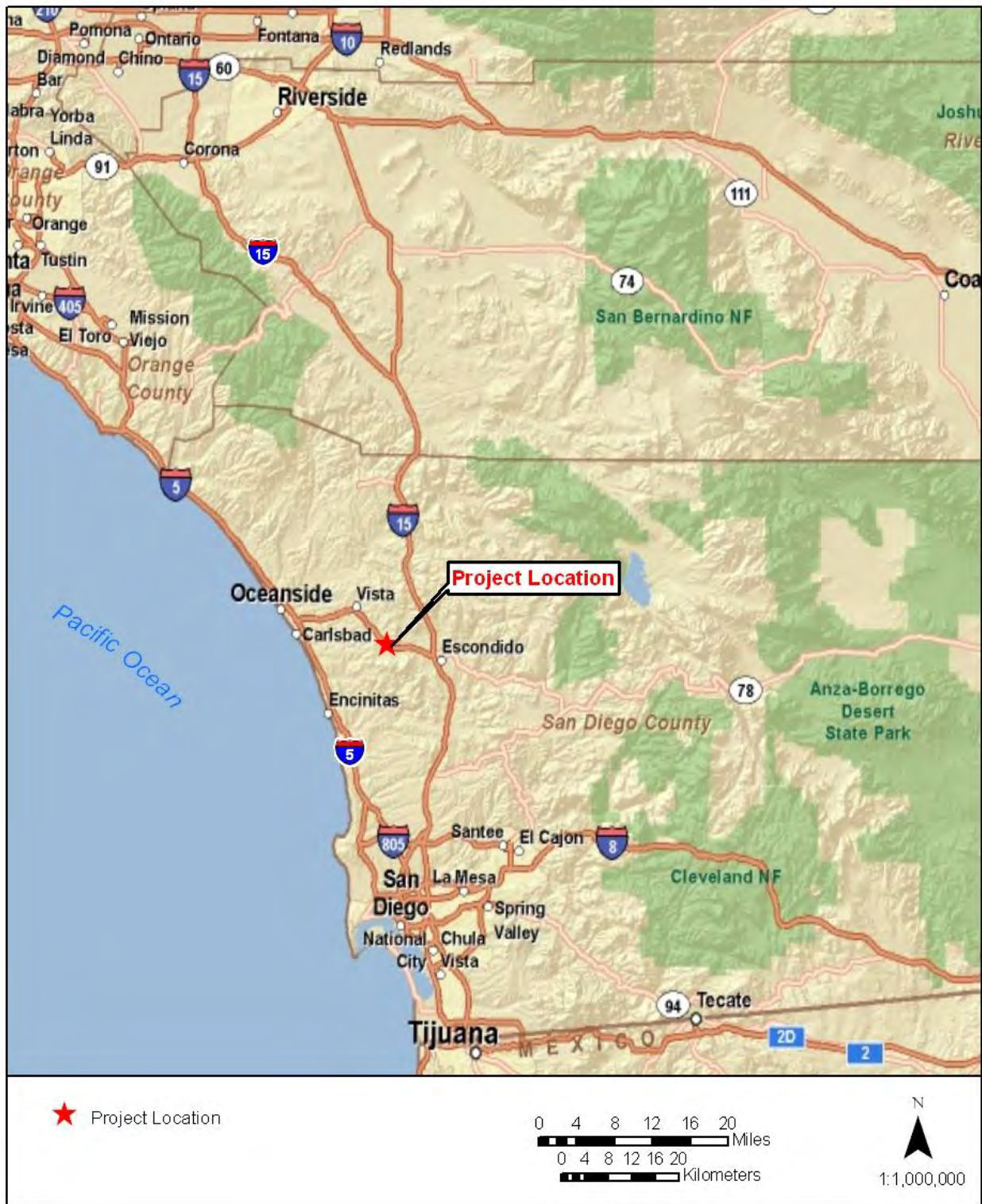


Figure 1. Project vicinity.



Figure 2. San Marcos Highlands Specific Plan Area

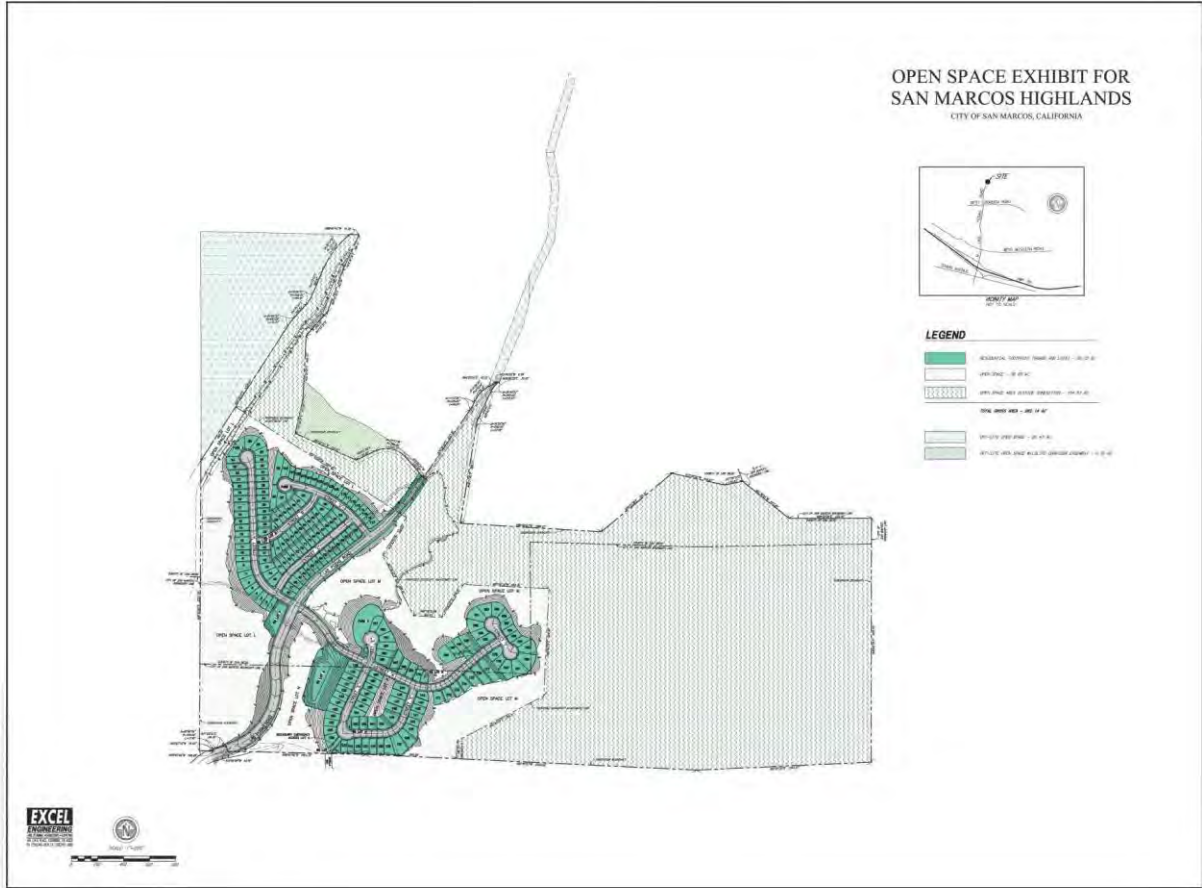


Figure 3. San Marcos Highlands Project Design.



Figure 4. 1928 aerial photograph of the APE (Tax Factor 1928).



Figure 5. Overview of the APE, facing east.



Figure 6. The earthen dam and reservoir, facing north east.