



# RED TAIL ENVIRONMENTAL

July 20, 2022

Mike Gerber  
OnPoint Development  
7514 Girard Avenue, Suite 1515  
La Jolla, CA 92037

Re: Cultural Resources Study for the 2351 Meyers Avenue Project (Tentative Parcel Map P18-00011), Escondido, California

Dear Mr. Geber,

This report presents the results of a cultural resources study conducted by Red Tail Environmental (Red Tail) for the proposed 2351 Meyers Avenue Project (Project), located in Escondido, California. This study was performed in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area. The City of Escondido is the lead agency for the Project. This cultural resources study 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 1-mile (mi.) search radius, a pedestrian survey of the Project area by an archaeologist and Native American monitor, and a review of the Sacred Lands File held by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). This report includes the results of the study, as well as a brief historic background sketch for the area and archaeological recommendations.

No archaeological resources were identified during the archaeological survey. The record search of the Sacred Lands File was negative. Twenty-nine cultural resources were identified within one mile of the Project area. No resources were previously recorded within the Project area. Due to the negative Sacred Lands File record search and the lack of resources within the Project Area, no further archaeological work is recommended.

## PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located at 2351 Meyers Avenue, Escondido, California and is shown on the USGS 7.5' *San Marcos, California* Quad map within Section 18 of Township 12 South and Range 2 West (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The Project area encompasses a total of 4.96 acres within parcel 228-31-205.

The Project proposes the development of the parcel for the construction of a four-unit commercial structure with a paved parking and access area surrounding the building.



1529 SIMPSON WAY  
ESCONDIDO, CA 92029



2627 ARIANE DRIVE  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92117



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The City of Escondido is the Lead Agency for the Project. This cultural resource study is being undertaken in compliance with CEQA and the City of Escondido's Municipal Code Chapter 33: Article 40. Article 40 provides guidance and definitions to:

- Protect, enhance and perpetuate historical resources, sites, and districts that represent or reflect elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history for the public health, safety, and welfare of the people of the city;
- Safeguard the city's historical heritage as embodied and reflected in its historical resources, sites, and historical districts;
- Stabilize and improve property values;
- Foster civic pride in the character and accomplishments of the past;
- Strengthen the city's economy by protecting and enhancing the city's attractions to residents, tourists, and visitors and serve as a support and stimulus to business and industry;
- Enhance the visual character of the city by encouraging the preservation of unique and established architectural traditions;
- Promote the use of historical landmarks and districts for the education, pleasure, and welfare of the people of the city; and
- Permit historical and archaeological sites to be identified, documented, and recorded by written and photographic means and allow an opportunity for preservation of historical and archaeological sites.

This study is also in compliance with the City of Escondido's General Plan Resource Conservation Element, which provides policy and guidance addressing the preservation and support for the protection of cultural and historical resources.

## **NATURAL SETTING**

The Project area is located within northern San Diego County at elevations ranging from 749 feet amsl at the southwest corner of the property to 702 feet amsl at the northeast corner of the property. The Project is located adjacent to several developed commercial centers and a mobile home park. The Project area is bounded by Meyers Avenue to the east, Barham Road and Highway 78 to the north, Poco Grande Vista to the west, and Corporate Drive and Executive Place to the south. The majority of the surrounding vicinity has been developed into a mix of commercial and residential units.

Modern climate conditions within the Project area consist of a Mediterranean climate, with average rainfall of nine to ten inches a year, generally from January through March. Soils within the Project area consist of Tujunga sand at 0 to 5% slopes, Terrace escarpments, and lagoon water (USDA 2020).

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

The cultural setting of the Project area can be divided into the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic periods, as discussed below.

### Prehistoric Period

Generally, archaeologists believe that human occupation within San Diego County began sometime after 20,000 years Before Present (B.P.) (Fagan 2003, Gallegos 2017). Archaeologists have developed numerous chronologies and nomenclature for the archaeological record many of which conflict with each other. Most

archaeologists divide the human occupation of San Diego County during the prehistoric period into three main occupation eras: the Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period; the Middle Holocene Period; and the Late Holocene Period.

*Terminal Pleistocene / Early Holocene Period (ca. 12,000-6,000 B.C.), Paleo-Indian, San Dieguito*

Paleo-Indian sites have been identified across most of North America, often referred to as the Clovis Complex. The Clovis Complex is defined by the use of large fluted projectile points and other large bifacial stone tools. Three isolated fluted points have been reported in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969, Kline and Kline 2007, Rondeau et al. 2007). However, no fluted points have been found in San Diego County that are associated with radiocarbon dates or in association with Pleistocene fauna (Rondeau et al. 2007). In San Diego County the Paleo-Indian period is generally termed San Dieguito. San Dieguito was defined by Warren (1968) at the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) and was characterized by leaf shaped and large stemmed projectile points, scrapers and other stone tools that were technologically similar to the Western Stemmed Point Tradition (WSPT), also called the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). Archaeological evidence of the WSPT has been found across the western interior of North America with small regional variations (Gallegos 2017, Sutton 2016, Warren 1968). Radio carbon dates from the C.W. Harris Site (SDI-149) ranged from ca. 8,000 to 6,500 cal B.C. (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2017). While the earliest radiocarbon dates in San Diego County are ca. 10,000 to 11,000 years ago, Gallegos (2017) stresses that all San Diego County sites have problematic stratigraphy because of bioturbation or disturbances from modern uses. Ground stone use was infrequent in San Dieguito archaeological remains, leading to the belief that the San Dieguito were highly mobile groups and their subsistence practices focused on the hunting of large game.

It is unknown if the first people arrived in San Diego County via the sea or from the pluvial lakes within the Great Basin to the east. Masters and Aiello argue that from approximately 10,800 to 9,400 B.C. the extensive kelp beds of the coast of southern California flourished and would have provided a resource rich environment that would have made the coastal area a more attractive living location than the interior (2007). The estuaries off the coast of San Diego were productive with resources such as fish nurseries, shellfish, shorebird and marine mammals (Masters and Aiello 2007). Early sites within San Diego County, in addition to artifacts similar to the WSPT, also contain artifacts which show a diet of shellfish, fish, birds, small to large mammals, and plant foods. Traditionally, archaeological research on Paleo-Indians has focused on the subsistence strategy of large game hunting of Pleistocene megafauna, which was then hunted to extinction. Subsequently Paleo-Indian peoples then focused on different subsistence strategies (Erlandson et al. 2007). More recent studies along the Southern California coast have focused on the diversity of subsistence strategies during this period, acknowledging the use of smaller animals and plant foods as staples, with limited evidence for big game hunting (Byrd and Raab 2007, Erlandson et al. 2007). There is little specific information from San Diego County archaeological sites for subsistence practices from this time period.

*Middle/Late Holocene Period (ca. 6000 B.C.-A.D. 500 - 800), Archaic Period, La Jolla Complex, Millingstone Horizon*

The Millingstone Horizon, also known as the La Jolla Complex or the Archaic Period in San Diego County, is defined through the presence of specialized tools that focused on collection and processing of small plant seeds and the hunting of a variety of medium and small game animals. These specialized tools also promoted a reliance on marine resources along the coast (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009, Rogers 1945, Warren 1968). While early milling stone assemblages show that by 9,000 years ago milling tools were in use and that seeds and nuts must have been a dominant food source (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009), the Millingstone Horizon is generally attributed to the Middle to Late Holocene Period and has been identified across much of central and southern California by ca. 6000 to 5000 cal B.C. The La Jolla Complex has been identified as remaining relatively

stable for thousands of years within San Diego County with very little technological changes identified within the archaeological record (Byrd and Raab 2007, Hale 2009).

The archaeological record from this period are often found near the coastal lagoons, however inland sites are also identified during the lengthy Middle Holocene Period. Coastal La Jolla Complex sites contain a large number of shellfish remains. Stone tools associated with this period are often described as “crude” or “expedient” and contain choppers, scrapers, handstone, milling slabs, basin metates, discoidals, and Pinto and Elko projectile points. Flexed burials are also associated with the La Jolla Complex (Moriarty 1966, Gallegos 2017, Hale 2009). A large number of small sandstone mortars or bowls have been recovered from archaeological sites in the La Jolla area, dated to the La Jolla Complex, as well as manos metates, pestles, net weights, scrapers and projectile points (Gallegos 2017).

During this lengthy period little technological changes are identified within the archaeological record until approximately 5,000 years ago when there was an increase in sedimentation along the coast. The increased sedimentation transformed the estuaries into shallow wetlands, closed several of the lagoons, transformed the coastal areas into sand and mudflats, and limited the kelp forests, causing the coastal region to have a lower level of subsistence resources than in the past (Byrd and Raab 2007, Gallegos 2007, Masters and Aiello 2007).c

Gallegos theorizes that local populations adapted to the changing environmental conditions during this time by altering their settlement patterns to increase their use of plant and terrestrial animal use, which is identified in the archaeological record through an increase in habitation areas near oak and grassland resources and away from the coastal zone (Gallegos 2017). Gallegos shows that this is supported in the archaeological record by a near absence of human occupation at archaeological sites at Agua Hedionda, Baticuitos, San Elijo and San Dieguito lagoons ca. 3500-1580 B.P., with evidence that these lagoons opened again between 1580 and 1000 BP. However, Peñasquitos Lagoon, Tijuana Lagoon, San Diego Bay, and La Jolla Bay did not close and show continuous prehistoric occupation.

Besides the lessening of marine resources nearly 5,000 years ago, archaeologists have not come to a consensus on identifying different phases within the La Jolla Complex from either environmental or cultural changes. Overall, the archaeological record during this lengthy time period remains very similar (Hale 2009, Laylander 2018). Little is known about the transition from the La Jolla Complex to the Late Prehistoric Period. Laylander reports that there is a relative scarcity of dates within archaeological sites from 1300 B.C. to A.D. 200, but it is unknown if this represents a decline in population during the end of the Archaic Period or a bias in research data (Laylander 2014a).

#### *Late Holocene Period (A.D. ca. 500 – 800 to 1769), Late Prehistoric Period*

The Late Prehistoric Period is defined by the introduction of the bow and arrow after approximately A.D. 500 and the use of ceramics after approximately A.D. 1000. Also, during this time, mortuary practices changed from inhumations to cremations (Byrd and Raab 2007). It is unknown if the transition to the Late Prehistoric was caused by the adoption of new technologies by local San Diego populations during the La Jolla Complex or was representative of an influx of migrating populations into San Diego County (Laylander 2014a). Gallegos suggests that there may have been a long period of transition between what archaeologists identify as the La Jolla Period and the Late Prehistoric Period. He theorizes that the transition possibly occurred over a thousand years and that this transition is marked by an increase in the diversification of pressure flaked artifacts (Gallegos 2017:33).

The Late Holocene Period is identified as a continuation of the cultural practices that were present during the initial Euro-American exploration of San Diego County and that were recorded during the Ethno-Historic Period (Byrd and Raab 2007). During the Late Holocene Period, subsistence strategies focused on smaller and more plentiful resources such as the collection of small species of shellfish and seed plants and the hunting of smaller terrestrial animals and marine fish. Within the archaeological record there is an increase in the use of Donax shellfish, milling of plant seeds and nuts in inland locations, and the presence of numerous hearth features along the coast in Torrey Pines habitat which were likely used to process pine nuts.

Late Period Sites are plentiful across San Diego County and Gallegos argues that it is unknown if the Late Period sites in San Diego County are found frequently due to an increase in population during this period, especially in the inland areas, or due to the result of more recent sites not being buried by silt and sediment like Early and Middle Holocene sites, and thereby hidden from the archaeological record (Gallegos 2017).

People lived in larger coastal and lower valley villages that were located near permanent water sources. These villages acted as ceremonial and political centers and may have been occupied, at least partially, year-round. Smaller villages and residential areas were inhabited seasonally and were located near subsistence resources or were used for specialized activities, especially in inland areas (Byrd and Raab 2007, Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). This may have led to an increase in community size, longer stays at the major residences, and different societal organization. It is unknown if these changes in settlement patterns were caused by environmental factors, resource usage, population growth, or other reasons. It is possible that some of these changes were responses to the Medieval Climatic Anomaly between A.D. 1100 and 1300, which caused a temperature increase and drought across the area (Gallegos 2017). Evidence of formal or permanent residential or communal structures has not been identified in the archaeological record. However, early archaeological studies in San Diego County by Rogers reported archaeological evidence of brush house structures, stone enclosures, sweatshouses, hearths, roasting pits, granary bases, bedrock milling features, pictographs, and petroglyphs (Gallegos 2017).

Ceramic use entered the San Diego region during the Late Prehistoric Period, with a wide variety of Late Prehistoric dates for the introduction of ceramics in various parts of the County (Gallegos 2017, Hale 2009, Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Shackley reported that ceramics were not identified west of the mountains within San Diego County prior to A.D. 1300 (2004). There is a consensus that ceramic use spread from the eastern deserts to the center of San Diego County, into Kumeyaay territory, and then spread to northern San Diego County, into the Luiseño territory, after it was in use in the Kumeyaay territory.

Archaeological evidence shows that during the Late Prehistoric Period there was a decline in usage of large mammals and a focus on smaller terrestrial mammals, especially rabbits (Christenson, 1990). This subsistence practice is linked to the use of bow and arrows. The earliest arrow points, small projectile points, have been dated in San Diego County is between A.D. 490 to 650 and A.D. 690 (Hale 2009). By A.D. 1000 small projectile points have been identified across San Diego County in large numbers (Hale 2009). Two main projectile point types are found within the Late Prehistoric Period, the Cottonwood Triangular and the Desert Side-Notch, although some typologies have added a third category, Dos Cabezas Serrated (Laylander 2014b). Projectile points and lithic raw materials in general are consistent between the coastal and eastern areas of the County during the Late Prehistoric period, further implying that the western and eastern site of the territory were occupied by the same peoples seasonally.

Common lithic materials for formed tools, primarily projectile points include chert, jasper, agate, fossilized wood, rhyolite, wonderstone, quartz, obsidian, and Santiago Peak metavolcanics (Shackley 2004, Lightfoot

and Parrish 2009). Besides the creation of the small projectile points, which are ubiquitous in Late Prehistoric sites and were often carefully made, Schaefer and Laylander characterize lithic technology from this period as “expedient” (2007:252). In general, Schaefer and Laylander theorized that tools were created as need from available materials and discarded after use. Gallegos (2017) also supports that lithic technologies were similar through time, with a focus on a direct response to the tools needed and the quality of local lithic material. The small projectile points in abundance during the Late Prehistoric Period could utilize poorer quality material than the large projectile points within the Early and Middle Holocene, as shown with the use of poor-quality Obsidian Butte obsidian and Piedra de Lumbre (PDL) chert. Generally, local volcanic material was used to make scraper tools, and local granitic and sandstone was used for groundstone tools (Gallegos 2017). Overall lithic technology, besides projectile points, tends to be stable over time across San Diego County, with the only clear chronologically identifiable lithic technology as the change in projectile point type. Groundstone tools show a greater effort of manufacture especially sandstone metates and other volcanic pestles and metates than flaked lithic tools (Gallegos 2017).

After 1300 B.P. cremation was common practice across San Diego County, and was practiced during the Ethno-Historic Period by both the Kumeyaay and the Luiseño (Gallegos 2017). It is thought that this practice came from the north or east, and it is unknown if the transition from inhumations to cremations was adopted for religious or population reasons, or to control the spread of disease (Gallegos 2017).

### Ethnohistoric Period

The project area lies within an area that was traditionally inhabited by the Luiseño, a Takic-speaking people associated with Mission San Luis Rey. The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeno, Gabrielino, and Ipai peoples. The Luiseño language is part of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, which also includes Serrano and Kitanemuk, and is considered a part of the larger Uto-Aztecan family (Bean and Shipek 1978).

Luiseño cultural material has been divided into two periods, San Luis Rey I (1400-1750 CE) and San Luis Rey II (1750-1850 CE). The Luiseño inhabited a territory along the Southern California coast extending from about Agua Hedionda Creek to the south to near Aliso Creek to the northwest, expanding inland to Santiago Peak, across the eastern side of the Elsinore Fault Valley to the east of Palomar Mountain, and around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose. In all, the territory comprised approximately 1,500 square miles, and included most of the San Luis Rey River and Santa Margarita River drainages. Settlements were typically located within valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges. Villages were often located in sheltered areas near good water supplies, in a defensive location, or on the side of warm thermal zone slopes. Each village contained named places associated with food products, raw materials, or sacred beings (Bean and Shipek 1978). Named places were owned by either an individual, a family, a chief, or the collective group. Group economic activities were restricted to areas owned by the village as a whole, whereas familial gatherings were limited to family-owned areas, unless given express permission to hold such gatherings in areas other than their own (Bean and Shipek 1978). The concept of private property was important to the Luiseño, and trespassing upon private areas was punished severely. Private property also included houses, capital equipment, treasure goods and ritual equipment, trade and ceremonial beads, eagle nests, songs, and other nonmaterial possessions. Privately owned property was either inherited patrilineally or transferred to another owner (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The diverse ecological zones within the Luiseño territory provided a wide array of subsistence products. Principal game animals included deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, valley and mountain quail, doves, ducks, and other birds. (Bean and Shipek 1978). The most important gathered resource

were acorns, and village locations were typically located near water sources for use in acorn leeching. Grass seeds were the next most abundant resource, in addition to manzanita, sunflower, chia, sage, lemonade berry, prickly pear, and pine nuts. Fire was used as a crop management technique as well as for community rabbit drives. Tools for the acquisition, storage, or preparation of food were highly varied and constructed from locally derived materials, with a few items acquired via trade from specific localities (steatite bowls from Santa Catalina Island, obsidian blanks or tools from either eastern or northern neighbors) (Bean and Shipek 1978). Hunting activities used either individual or group participation, using bows and arrows for larger game or curved throwing sticks, slings, traps, or pit type deadfalls for smaller animals.

### Historic Period

San Diego history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

#### *Spanish Period (1769-1822)*

European exploration of the San Diego area was initiated with the maritime expeditions of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602. Continuous European settlement began in 1769 when expeditions under the leadership of Gaspar de Portolá and Junípero Serra reached the region from Baja California and passed northward along the coastal plain to seek Monterey, and the presidio and the Mission San Diego de Alcalá were founded. Fr. Juan Crespi, who was part of Portolá's expedition passed by Buena Vista lagoon on Monday, July 17, 1769, and commented in his diary that the expedition named the lagoon Santa Sintrosa (Crowell 2016).

Additional missions were founded in the region at San Juan Capistrano in 1776 and San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798. During this period the original El Camino Real ran from Mission San Diego de Alcalá through the current Vista and Oceanside city limits to Mission San Luis Rey de Francia. The City of Oceanside was initially founded following the establishment of the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798 (Hawthorne 2015a). The mission was the largest of the missions within California and included lands for fruit orchards and cattle raising activities. Native Americans within the vicinity of the Project area were removed from their lands and forced into servitude at Mission San Luis Rey de Francia.

#### *Mexican Period (1822-1846)*

In 1821, Mexico achieved its independence from Spain, and the region became more open to outside visitors and influences. The missions were secularized in 1833 and land grants were given to citizens of Mexico. The region surrounding Escondido became part of the Rancho Rincon del Diablo land grant, and was bestowed by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltooren to Juan Bautista Alvarado in 1843 (City of Escondido n.d.). Alvarado had previously been regidor of a small Los Angeles pueblo and of San Diego. The Rincon del Diablo, or "Corner of the Devil", land grant consisted of 12,633 acres, and upon being bestowed Alvarado constructed a six-room adobe in Dead Horse Canyon for himself, his wife, and his six children (Whetstone 1963). Alvarado later passed away on the ranch after residing in it for nearly three years.

#### *American Period (1846-Present)*

The conquest and annexation of California by the United States in the Mexican-American War between 1846 and 1848 ushered in many more changes. Many Californio families lost their lands to outsiders, and cultural patterns that were brought by immigrants from the eastern U.S. gradually supplanted old Californio customs. Following the passing of Alvarado, his heirs sold the adobe to Judge Oliver S. Witherby of San Diego, who later sold the property in 1868 to John, Josiah, and Matthew Wolfskill of Los Angeles (Whetstone 1963). Following

acquisition of the land grant by the three brothers, the Escondido Valley was known as Wolfskill Plains for a short while.

During the 1880s, the United States endured a massive land boom. Within the Escondido region, the first settlement associated with the boom was made on the McDougall ranch, where a post office was opened with Mr. McDougall serving as postmaster. The post office, called Apex, was passed to Thomas W. Adams on June 28, 1883, and the name was changed from Apex to Escondido on April 24, 1884 (Whetstone 1963). Around the same time, several investors from San Diego and Los Angeles purchased the Rincon del Diablo landgrant from the Wolfskills for \$128,000. The purchase was completed in October 1883, but it was resold a year later to the Escondido Company, a group of San Joaquin grape growers, who later deeded the grant to the newly formed Escondido Land & Town Company on March 1, 1886 (Ray 1988, Whetstone 1963). As the town site was developed, the valley was divided into small farms which focused upon growing grapes or citrus (City of Escondido n.d.).

In 1887, a 100-room hotel was constructed at the eastern end of Grand Avenue, now the present-day location of Palomar Hospital (Whetstone 1963). The hotel was marketed as one of the finest and best equipped in Southern California, and the facility served as the social center for the new community for many years. During the same year, a branch line of the Santa Fe railroad was extended to the new community and set about a great financial boom from the transportation of freight and passengers. The railroad company was enticed to build the service line by the Escondido Land and Town Company, who offered a \$50,000 bonus for the line's construction (Whetstone 1963). However, the line was only fully completed by A.W. Wohlford, who moved to the area after the Escondido Land and Town Company advertised for a buyer for a newly constructed two-story building and bank. Wohlford purchase both facilities, allowing the Land and Town Company to use the capital to complete the railway (Whetstone 1963). Wohlford remained in Escondido after the purchase and became a prominent figure in the city's financial development.

The City of Escondido was officially incorporated on October 8, 1888, and the city's populous elected a city council, clerk, treasurer, and marshal (Ray 1988). A.K. Crovath was also elected as the first president, or mayor, of Escondido. Three years later, the Escondido Irrigation District was created and issued approximately \$350,000 in bonds for the construction of the Escondido Reservoir, later named Lake Wohlford. The bonds were sold to Henry W. Putnam of San Diego, although following their issuance the majority of the local residents were unable to pay their irrigation taxes. A compromise was soon agreed upon, and the lands were released from their indebtedness upon payment of 43% of the total amount due (Whetstone 1963). On September 9, 1905, also known as Admission Day, three thousand individuals gathered at the Lime Street school grounds to burn the repaid bonds. Three years later, Escondido residents started holding "Grape Day" in remembrance of the bond burning ceremony. The holiday was called "Grape Day" as grapes were considered one of the most important agricultural products of the valley, and tons of free grapes were freely distributed to the crowds each year (Whetstone 1963).

During the early to mid-20th century, the City of Escondido continued to grow and prosper from agriculture. Starting with a population of approximately 1,200 in 1900, the community steadily grew to more than 24,000 within the following decades (Whetstone 1963). The primary factors to supporting the population boom came from citrus and grape agricultural industry, as well as hay and grain farming (Whetstone 1963). Starting in the late 1920s, lemons were introduced to the region and became a staple crop for two decades. Avocados were also introduced in the late twenties, and still are considered a standard regional crop even in the present day (Whetstone 1963). As the 20th century progressed, orchards and fields were slowly replaced with additional urban and suburban development, primarily residential, in order to support the growing population.



**STUDY METHODS**

Methods used to assess the presence or absence of cultural resources within the Project area included a search of existing records, archival research, and an intensive pedestrian field survey. Native American monitoring was provided by Saving Sacred Sites under the direction of Cami Mojado.

The records search was conducted at the SCIC on October 26, 2020 (Attachment A). The search included the Project area and a radius of one- mile around it. It included a review of all records for historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, historic addresses, as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports. A records search of the Sacred Lands File held by the NAHC was requested on October 23, 2020 (Attachment B). Historic aerial photographs and maps, provided by historicaerials.com and USGS Historical Topographic Map Explorer, of the Project area were examined.

The field survey was conducted on November 3, 2020. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of the Project area by the archaeologist and Luiseño Native American monitor in transects spaced at 10-m intervals. The Project area was photographed, and all visible soils were examined for cultural resources. During the survey, if an artifact or feature had been discovered, the crew would halt while the person who made the discovery scouted the area to determine whether the item was isolated, associated with only a few other items, or part of a larger site deposit. If isolates or sites had been discovered during the survey, they would be recorded during the transects. Archaeological isolates were distinguished from sites on the basis that isolates consist of three or fewer artifacts within a 50-m radius. If previously recorded or unrecorded resources were identified during the survey, they would have been recorded in Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates using handheld GPS units with sub-meter accuracy. Sites would be plotted on project maps using NAD 83 UTM feet coordinates. Site information would also be recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms. While the process of site documentation would vary slightly depending on what kinds of artifacts and features were identified, if sites were identified they would have their spatial boundaries delineated, site maps would have been drawn, artifacts would be plotted, artifact inventories would be completed, and material types would be noted. All notes and photographs from the study are curated at Red Tail’s office.

**STUDY RESULTS**

SCIC Record Search Results

The SCIC record search results indicate that 63 studies have previously been completed within the 1-mi. record search radius (Table 1). None of the previously conducted studies have intersected the Project Area.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

REPORT NUMBER	YEAR	AUTHORS	REPORT TITLE	RELATION TO THE PROJECT AREA
SD-00225	1976	CARRICO, RICHARD	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY AND POTENTIALITY SURVEY FOR RICHLAND NEIGHBORHOOD STUDY SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA.	OUTSIDE
SD-00491	1979	CHACE, PAUL G.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL RECORDATION AND TESTING PROGRAM FOR THE WESTRIDGE INDUSTRIAL PARK.	OUTSIDE
SD-00562	1986	CHACE, PAUL G.	SUPPLEMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE LOUETTO BUSINESS PARK PROJECT, CITY OF ESCONDIDO.	OUTSIDE
SD-00684	1985	HECTOR, SUSAN AND STEPHAN VAN WORMER	ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY OF THE PROHOROFF PROPERTY SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA.	OUTSIDE

REPORT NUMBER	YEAR	AUTHORS	REPORT TITLE	RELATION TO THE PROJECT AREA
SD-00691	1974	FINK, GARY R.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED REALIGNMENT OF VALLEY CENTER ROAD, VALLEY CENTER, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-01031	1983	GALLEGOS, DENNIS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR BUSINESS/INDUSTRIAL, RICHMAR, LAKE SAN MARCOS AND BARHAM/DISCOVERY COMMUNITY PLAN, SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-01079	1978	FLOWER, DOUGLAS, DARC Y I KE, AND LINDA ROTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY OF WESTRIDGE INDUSTRIAL PARK, ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA.	OUTSIDE
SD-01689	1979	WALKER, CAROL J. AND CHARLES S. BULE	A CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY OF PROPOSED ACCESS ROADS BETWEEN THE ESCONDIDO SUBSTATION AND THE PROPOSED SUBSTATION SITE AT RAINBOW	OUTSIDE
SD-01766	1980	MORIARTY, JAMES ROBERT III AND LARRY J. PIERSON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND TEST OF THE SHELLY GROUP/SAN MARCOS PROJECT SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-01889	1980	MORIARTY, JAMES ROBERT III AND LARRY J. PIERSON	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE NORTH COUNTY CHRISTIAN CENTER SUBDIVISION SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-02033	1979	AMERICAN PACIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS INC.	ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 76-2 OF THE SAN MARCO COUNTY WATER DISTRICT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	OUTSIDE
SD-02043	1989	MICHEAL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES, INC.	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT SAN MARCO FLOOD CONTROL CHANNEL SAN MARCOS CREEK/LAS POSAS REACH SCH #88061505	OUTSIDE
SD-02285	1990	SRS INC.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT FOR EDEN VALLEY PROJECT RANCHO LOS VALLECITOS DE SAN MARCOS SAN DIEGO COUNTY	OUTSIDE
SD-02764	1993	GALLEGOS, DENNIS AND ET AL	CULTURAL RESOURCE LITERATURE REVIEW FOR THE SAN DIEGUITO RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL OPEN SPACE PARK FOCUSED PLANNING AREA, SAN DEIGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-03821	1999	GHABHLAIN, SINEAD NI, TRACY STROPES, AND DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE OCEANSIDE-ESCONDIDO BIKEWAY PROJECT SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-04114	1977	RECON	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR BRIGHT SKIES MOBILE ESTATES	OUTSIDE
SD-04121	1991	DENNIS GALLEGOS	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR RICHLAND HILLS, SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-04441	1979	AMERICAN PACIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF SAN MARCOS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT PROPOSED ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 76-2, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-04652	2001	GALLEGOS AND ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCE TEST REPORT FOR OCEANSIDE - ESCONDIDO RAIL PROJECT OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-04744	1986	BISSELL, RONALD M.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE SAN MARCOS CREEK FLOOD CHANNEL PROJECTS, SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-06172	1999	HARRIS, NINA	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE HIGHPOINTE PROPOERTY SAN MARCOS, CALIF.	OUTSIDE
SD-06249	1990	ERCE	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE OCEANSIDE TO ESCONDIDO RAIL PROJECT, SAN MARCOS LOOP SEGMENT, SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-07359	2001	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT .64 KILOMETER SEGMENT OF CITRACADO PARKWAY (VINEYARD AVENUE) WIDENING	OUTSIDE
SD-07537	2002	TIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL	CITRACADO PARKWAY WIDENING PROJECT NEGATIVE HISTORIC PROPOERTY SURVEY REPORT	OUTSIDE
SD-08588	1980	CITY OF ESCONDIDO	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR EXPANSION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY	OUTSIDE
SD-08729	1989	MITCHELL, PATRICIA	THE OCEANSIDE TO ESCONDIDO RAIL PROJECT	OUTSIDE
SD-08758	1980	HCH & ASSOCIATES	PALOS VISTA GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	OUTSIDE
SD-09247	2004	PIERSON, LARRY J.	A CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PALOMAR POWER PLANT WATER PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY PROJECT	OUTSIDE
SD-09250	2004	SMITH, BRIAN F. AND K. HARLEY MEIER	MITIGATION AND MONITORING REPORT FOR THE ESCONDIDO RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER	OUTSIDE
SD-09451	2005	MOSLAK, KEN AND COOK, JOHN	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE BARHAM DRIVE WIDENING PROJECT, SAN MARCOS AND ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE

REPORT NUMBER	YEAR	AUTHORS	REPORT TITLE	RELATION TO THE PROJECT AREA
SD-09546	2001	GUERRERO, MONICA, GALLEGOS, DENNIS, STROPES, TRACY, BOUSCAREN, STEVE, BUGBEE, SUSAN, AND CERRETO, RICHARD	CULTURAL RESOURCE TEST REPORT FOR OCEANSIDE-ESCONDIDO RAIL PROJECT OCEANSIDE, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-09585	2003	GUERRERO, MONICA C. AND DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE BARHAM ROAD PROPERTY SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-09674	2005	BUYSSE, JOHNNA AND SCOTT MATTINGLY	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL SURVEY AND RESOURCE EVALUATION OF THE EDEN HILLS PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, APN'S 232-013-01 THROUGH -03, 232-020-55	OUTSIDE
SD-09905	2005	BONNER, WAYNE H. AND MARNIE AISLIN-KAY	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE NS-332-02 (NORDAHL MARKETPLACE), CENTER DRIVE, SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-10260	2006	BONNER, WAYNE H. AND MARNIE AISLIN KAY	CULTURAL RESOURCE SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CRICKET TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SAN-210 (PADILLA PROPERTIES) 1039 EAST MISSION ROAD, SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-10311	2006	PIERSON, LARRY J.	RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING AND MITIGATION PLAN (CRMP) FOR THE PALOMAR ENERGY CENTER PROJECT	OUTSIDE
SD-10398	2006	ROSEN, MARTIN D.	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT (HPSR) STATE ROUTE 78 WOODLAND PARKWAY INTERCHANGE PROJECT	OUTSIDE
SD-10551	2006	ARRINGTON, CINDY	CULTURAL RESOURCES FINAL REPORT OF MONITORING AND FINDINGS FOR THE QWEST NETWORK CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-11087	2007	ROSEN, MARTIN	COMPLETION OF SECTION 106 AND FILING OF HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT (HPSR) / CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE NORDAHL ROAD INTERCHANGE PROJECT COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-11187	2007	PIERSON, LARRY J.	RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE PALOMAR ENERGY PROJECT, ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-11201	2007	MCGINNIS. PATRICK	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE NORDAHL ROAD INTERCHANGE PROJECT. COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-12039	2007	GUERRERO, MONICA AND DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE NORTH COUNTY TRANSIT DISTRICT (NCTD) SPRINTER RAIL PROJECT OCEANSIDE TO ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-12723	2010	WILLOUGHBY, KERRY AND SHANNON L. LOFTUS	AT&T SITE NS0332 HIGHWAY 78 AND NORDAHL ROAD 842 NORDAHL ROAD SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92069	OUTSIDE
SD-13124	2011	FRANCISCO, SONNIER AND DON C. PEREZ	PROPOSED NEW TOWER PROJECT 2629 GINGER WAY, ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-13320	2011	PEREZ, DON	NEW TOWER, CITRACADO, 2629 GINGER WAY, ESCONDIDO	OUTSIDE
SD-13358	2011	PEREZ, DON C.	CITRACADO 2629 GINGER WAY ESCONDIDO SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92029	OUTSIDE
SD-13541	2009	ROSENBERG, SETH A.	ETS #8021; TL 688 AND TL 6932 RELOCATION AND UNDERGROUND CONVERSION PROJECT	OUTSIDE
SD-13970	2012	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	EDEN HILLS HAKIMIAN PARCEL CULTURAL RESOURCES DUE DILIGENCE	OUTSIDE
SD-14140	2003	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW, VALLECITOS WATER DISTRICT MASTER PLAN UPDATE SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-14146	2011	SMITH, BRIAN F.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ HISTORICAL SURVEY AND RESOURCE EVALUATION OF THE EDEN HILLS PROJECT, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-14328	2013	WILSON, STACIE	LETTER REPORT: ETS 20872 CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR TL6956 UNDERGROUNDING TRENCH EXCAVATION, CITY OF ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA- IO 200414230	OUTSIDE
SD-14420	2012	LOFTUS, SHANNON	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY AT&T SITE NS0332 HIGHWAY 78 AND NORDAHL ROAD SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92069	OUTSIDE
SD-14597	2009	MCGINNIS, PATRICK	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE NORDAHL ROAD INTERCHANGE PROJECT COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE

REPORT NUMBER	YEAR	AUTHORS	REPORT TITLE	RELATION TO THE PROJECT AREA
SD-14666	2012	LOFTUS, SHANNON	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH AND SITE SURVEY AT&T SITE SD0503 ESCONDIDO UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT 2310 ALDERGROVE AVENUE ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92029	OUTSIDE
SD-15138	2014	PHIL FULTON	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CLASS I INVENTORY VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES CITRACADO NCD FACILITY CITY OF ESCONDIDO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-15668	2015	DON C. PEREZ	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, NORDAHL MARKET PLACE / ENSITE #22336 (290500), 842 NORDAHL ROAD, SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92069, EBI PROJECT NO. 61148937	OUTSIDE
SD-15669	2015	PHIL FULTON	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT CLASS III INVENTORY, VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES, LA MOREE FACILITY, CITY OF SAN MARCOS, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-16428	2014	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY AND GILETTI, ANDREW	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT: VALIANO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, CASE NUMBER PDS2013-SP-13-001, PDS2013-GPA-13-001, PDS2013-STP-13-003, PDS2013-TM-5575, PDS2013-REZ-13-001, PDS2013-ER-13-08-002	OUTSIDE
SD-16429	2015	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT: VALIANO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OUTSIDE
SD-16442	2014	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY AND GILETTI, ANDREW	RESEARCH DESIGN AND DATA RECOVERY PLAN: VALIANO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, CASE NUMBER PDS2013-SP-13-001, PDS2013-GPA-13-001, PDS2013-STP-13-003, PDS2013-TM-5575, PDS2013-REZ-13-001, PDS2013-ER-13-08-002	OUTSIDE
SD-16854	2016	CRISMON, HOLLY AND DIETTERICH, JAMES	ADDENDUM TO FCC FORM 620 NORDAHL MARKET PLACE / ENSITE #22336 (290500) 842 NORDAHL ROAD SAN MARCOS, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA, 92069 EBI PROJECT NO. 6114008937 SHPO NO. FCC_2015_0206_001	OUTSIDE
SD-17419	2014	WADE, SUE	P14-0037 CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT CUP 14-013 & SPECIFIC PLAN MODIFICATION SP 14-005 - VERIZON WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITY (842 NORDAHL ROAD): CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY	OUTSIDE
SD-17439	2012	WADE, SUE	AT&T SITE SD0503, ESCONDIDO UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, 2310 ALDERGROVE AVE., ESCONDIDO (FCC 120711C): ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUBSURFACE TESTING - NEGATIVE FINDINGS	OUTSIDE

Twenty-nine cultural resources have been recorded within the 1-mi. record search radius, which includes archaeological sites, historic addresses and isolates (Table 2). No previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project area.

Two resources lie within ¼-mi. of the project area:

- P-37-012045/CA-SDI-12045: a single-family residential structure located at 1412 Barham Drive, approximately 285 meters north-northwest of the Project area. The residence was constructed in the early 1920s using a Spanish Eclectic architectural style and was originally recorded by K. Joyner in 1990.
- P-37-012046/CA-SDI-12046H: a modified Craftsman style single-family residence located at 1414 Barham Drive, approximately 270 meters north of the Project area. The resource was originally recorded in 1990 by K. Joyner and L. Maier.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area

PRIMARY NUMBER	TRINOMIAL	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	RECORDER DATE	EVALUATION	RELATION TO THE PROJECT AREA
P-37-000598	CA-SDI-598	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	TRUE (1960)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-004667	CA-SDI-4667	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	M.J. HATLEY, M. WIEDAUER (1976)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-004668	CA-SDI-4668	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	M. WEIDAUER (1976)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-008328	CA-SDI-8328	PREHISTORIC	AP16 LITHIC ISOLATE	L. PIERSON (1980)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-008329	CA-SDI-8329	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	L. PIERSON (1980)	-	OUTSIDE

PRIMARY NUMBER	TRINOMIAL	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	RECORDER DATE	EVALUATION	RELATION TO THE PROJECT AREA
P-37-008386	CA-SDI-8386	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES (2001) D. JAMES (1996) UNKNOWN RECORDER (1996) J. MORIARTY, L. PIERSON (1980)	6Z: DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN NRHP, CRNR, OR LOCAL DESIGNATION THROUGH SURVEY EVALUATION	OUTSIDE
P-37-010896	CA-SDI-10896	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER, AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	S. SHACKLEY, K. NORWOOD, R. APPLE (1988)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-012045	CA-SDI-12045H	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	K. JOYNER, L. MAIER (1990)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-012046	CA-SDI-12046H	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	K. JOYNER, L. MAIER (1990)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-012096	CA-SDI-12096	MULTICOMPONENT	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER, AH4 PRIVIES/DUMPS/TRASH SCATTERS, AH11 WALLS/FENCES	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES (2001) D. JAMES (1996) S. BRIGGS, A. PIGNIOLO (1991)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-013743	-	HISTORIC	HP2 SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY	ROTH AND ASSOCIATES (1994)	7: NOT EVALUATED	OUTSIDE
P-37-015576	CA-SDI-14325	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES (2001) D. JAMES, R. BARK, B. GLENN, J. SABIO, T. COOLEY (1996) D. JAMES, R. BARK, T. COOLEY (1996)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-024452	CA-SDI-16222	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	J. UNDERWOOD (2001)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-024453	CA-SDI-16223	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	J. UNDERWOOD (2001)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-024454	CA-SDI-16224	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	J. UNDERWOOD (2001)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-024455	CA-SDI-16225	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	J. UNDERWOOD (2001)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-024456	CA-SDI-16226	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	J. UNDERWOOD (2001)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-024546	-	HISTORIC	HP11 ENGINEERING STRUCTURE	L. WILLEY, C. GREGORY (2002)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-025576	CA-SDI-16989	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER, AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES (2004)	7: NOT EVALUATED	OUTSIDE
P-37-025577	CA-SDI-16990	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES (2004)	7: NOT EVALUATED	OUTSIDE
P-37-026712	CA-SDI-17508	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES (2005)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-026713	CA-SDI-17509	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES (2005)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-026714	CA-SDI-17510	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER, AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	M. ROBBINS-WADE (2015) A. GILETTI (2013) BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES (2005)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-026762	-	HISTORIC	HP8 INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, HP21 DAM, HP33 FARM/RANCH	L. PIERSON (2005)	7: NOT EVALUATED	OUTSIDE
P-37-032848	CA-SDI-20762	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	A. GILETTI, K. DAVISON, M. ROBBINS-WADE, D. LINTON, P.J. STONEBURNER (2013)	-	OUTSIDE

PRIMARY NUMBER	TRINOMIAL	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	RECORDER DATE	EVALUATION	RELATION TO THE PROJECT AREA
				M. ROBBINS-WADE, C. LINTON (2012)		
P-37-032849	CA-SDI-20763	PREHISTORIC	AP2 LITHIC SCATTER, AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE, AP16 MARINE SHELL SCATTER	A. GILETTI, K. DAVISON, M. ROBBINS-WADE, D. LINTON, P.J. STONEBURNER (2013) M. ROBBINS-WADE, C. LINTON (2012)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-033120	CA-SDI-20858	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	A. GILETTI (2013) A. GILETTI, M. ROBBINS-WADE, D. LINTON, P.J. STONEBURNER (2013) M. ROBBINS-WADE, C. LINTON (2013)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-033121	CA-SDI-20859	PREHISTORIC	AP4 BEDROCK MILLING FEATURE	A. GILETTI (2013) A. GILETTI, M. ROBBINS-WADE, D. LINTON, P.J. STONEBURNER (2013) M. ROBBINS-WADE, C. LINTON (2013)	-	OUTSIDE
P-37-033557	-	HISTORIC	HP37 HIGHWAY	S. STRINGER-BOWSHER (2018) A. FOGLIA, K. KECKEISEN (2017) H. CHASTEENE (2017) ASM AFFILIATES (2015) L. TIFT (2013)	-	OUTSIDE

Five historic addresses have been previously recorded within the one-mile record search radius (Table 3). None of the historic addresses are located within the Project area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Historic Addresses within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Address	Name	Property Type	Recorder Date	Evaluation	Relation to the Project Area
-	110 BENNETT CT, SAN MARCOS	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	-	OUTSIDE
-	1300 BARHAM DR, SAN MARCOS	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	-	OUTSIDE
-	1407 BARHAM DR, SAN MARCOS	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	-	OUTSIDE
-	1412 BARHAM DR, SAN MARCOS	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	-	OUTSIDE
-	1414 BARHAM DR, SAN MARCOS	-	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	-	OUTSIDE

NAHC Record Search Results

A record search of the SLF held by the NAHC was requested on October 23, 2020. The NAHC responded on November 5, 2020 that the record search of the SLF was negative. The NAHC also provided a list of 31 Native American individuals and organizations which may have additional information on the contact area. All correspondence pertaining to the NAHC, is included in Attachment B.

Red Tail sent an information request letter to the 31 Native American individuals and organizations on November 9, 2020. On November 17, 2020 Ray Terran, Viejas Tribal Government, Resource Management Director, responded that the project site has cultural significance or ties to the Kumeyaay Nation and recommend that San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians be contacted regarding the project. Additionally, Viejas requests that all NEPA, CEQA, and NAGPRA laws be followed and to contact San Pasqual regarding any changes or inadvertent discoveries. On December 1, 2020, Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon

Band of Luiseño Indians, responded that they do not have knowledge of cultural resources within the proposed project area, but that does not mean none exist. They recommend conducting an archaeological record search and survey of the property with a tribal monitor for the Rincon Band. To date no additional responses have been received.

#### Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Research Results

Topographic maps of the Project area date to as early as 1893. Maps from 1893, 1897, 1901, 1907, 1913, 1929, 1937, and 1946 show the project area as undeveloped. The California Railroad Escondido Branch is visible upon each of these maps, as well as a single structure being present south of the Project area. Development within the vicinity of the project area is limited to several roads including East Mission Road, the railroad, and several structures. Topographic maps from 1949, 1955, 1958, 1963, and 1965 show continued development within the vicinity of the Project area including the creation of Highway 78, the establishment of new local roads, and new residential and commercial developments. Barham Road, north of the Project area, is visible in the 1970 and 1979 topographic maps, as is several large commercial structures to the east along Auto Park Way, and Meyers Avenue is present as a cul-de-sac proceeding west from Auto Park Way, with the terminus present at the intersection with present-day Oppen Street. Maps from 1983, 1988, 2000, 2012, 2015, and 2018 show the western portion of Meyers Avenue completed between the intersection with Oppen Street and the intersection with Barham Road. No development within the Project area is present within these figures. Commercial developments located north and east of the Project area are visible as early as the 1983 topographic map, as is the mobile home development located immediately to the west.

Aerial imagery of the Project area is available as early as 1947. Imagery from 1947, 1953, 1964, and 1967 show the Project area as undeveloped, with much of the surrounding vicinity consisting of isolated single residences and minor agricultural use. Barham Road and Highway 78 are visible, as is the San Diego Railroad Escondido Branch line. Significant development is visible starting with imagery from 1980, in which the mobile home park west of the Project area has been completely developed and significant commercial development has occurred to the east and north. Meyers Avenue is visible in the 1980 imagery however the street exists only as an unpaved road connecting to Barham Road to the north. Imagery from 1989 show Meyers Avenue as fully paved. Imagery from 1989, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2002 show significant commercial development south and southwest of the Project area, specifically focusing upon the rise of commercial centers with the establishment of Corporate Drive and Executive Place. Imagery from 2003, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 show the Project area as remaining undeveloped. New developments within this time period occur within limited areas surrounding the Project area, with all structures and infrastructure existing within modern-day alignments.

#### Field Survey Results

The field survey was conducted on November 3, 2020, by Red Tail Senior Archaeologist Spencer Bietz and Luiseño Native American Monitor Aleshanee Ventura from Saving Sacred Sites. The archaeological survey was conducted in 10 m intervals going north to south across the Project area. The project area is located upon the lower elevations of a knoll on a north-facing slope (Figures 4 and 5). The parcel is undeveloped although the ground surface displayed evidence of having been mowed to reduce vegetation. Two large basins or excavated pits, were present, however the function of the features was unable to be determined, and no evidence of historic use was seen. Ground visibility was moderate with approximately 15 to 45 percent of the surface visible due to low-lying seasonal grasses and vegetation. Sediments consisted of a tan or tannish-brown sandy

silt with sub-rounded pebbles and small volcanic rocks. No cultural resources were identified during the survey effort. Additionally, no evidence of potentially intact subsurface deposits was observed.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study was negative for cultural resources. No archaeological resources were identified within the Project area during the survey. Archival research performed at the SCIC indicated that no previously recorded resources were present within the Project area. Research of historic topographic maps and aerial imagery also indicated that the parcel has not been previously developed. Due to the lack of archaeological resources and indicators of intact subsurface deposits observed during the survey effort, the lack of previous development, and the negative Sacred Lands File search no further archaeological work is recommended.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions on the above proposal, at [shelby@redtailenvironmental.com](mailto:shelby@redtailenvironmental.com) or (760) 294-3100.

Sincerely,



Shelby Castells, M.A., RPA  
Director of Archaeology  
Red Tail Environmental

### Attachments:

Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

Figure 2. Project location, USGS Topographic 7.5' quad map.

Figure 3. Project location, aerial photograph.

Figure 4. View of the Project area from the southwestern corner, facing northeast.

Figure 5. View of the Project area from the northeastern corner, facing south.

Attachment A. SCIC Record Search Confirmation

Attachment B. NAHC Correspondence.



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Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

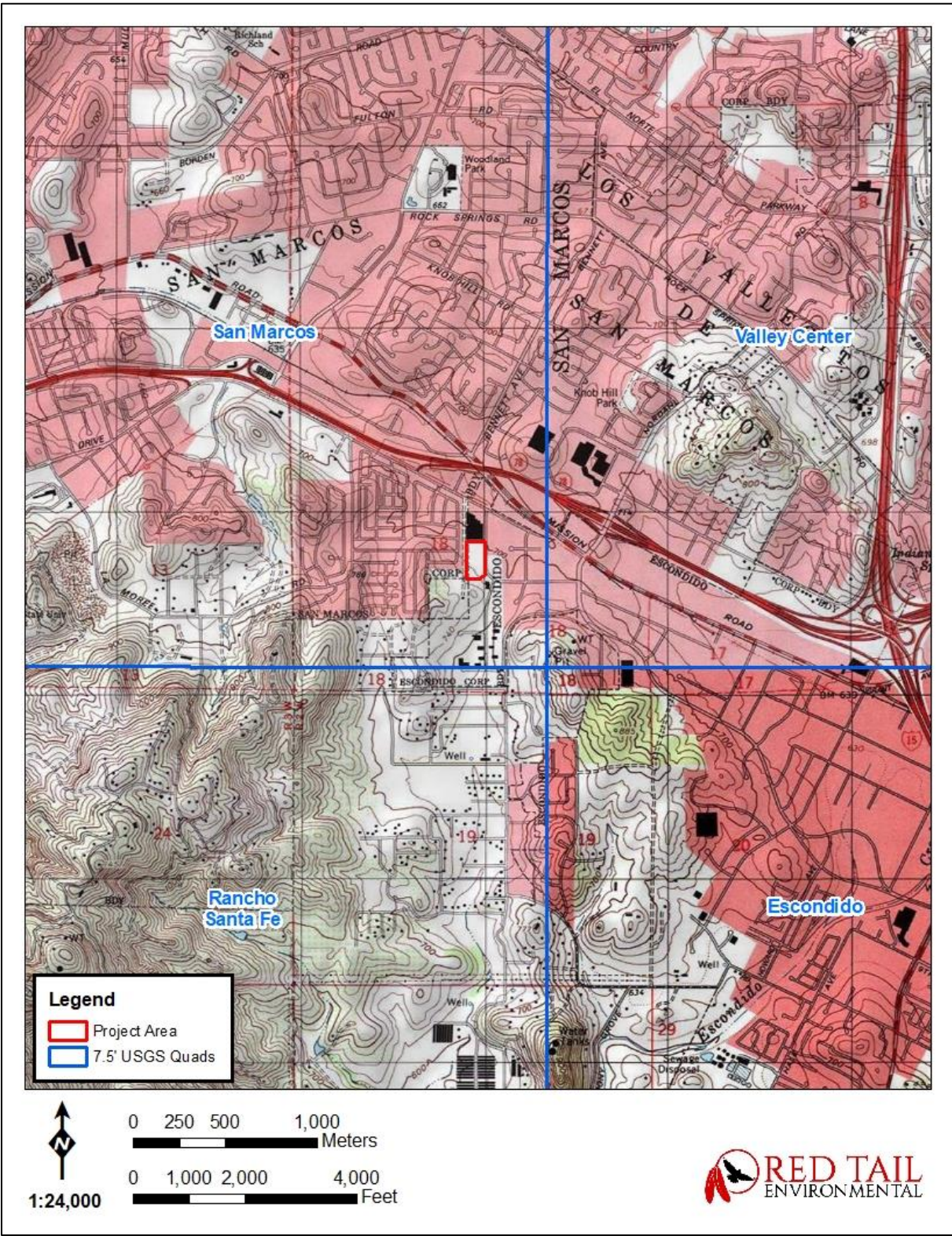


Figure 2. Project location, USGS Topographic 7.5' quad map.



Figure 3. Project location, aerial photograph.



Figure 4. View of the Project area from the southwestern corner, facing northeast.



Figure 5. View of the Project area from the northeastern corner, facing south.



**Attachment A. SCIC Record Search Confirmation**

**Attachment B. NAHC Correspondence**