



**A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY USING THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT FORM
(APPENDIX D) FOR THE RANCHO DEL SOL PROJECT,
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

(PUBLIC VERSION)

Project Number: 506590

PTS Number: 506590

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April 2020

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Date: March 2020

USGS: 7.5-minute Quadrangle: Del Mar

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

This archaeological resource report form summarizes an archaeological survey conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) for Metcalf Development and Consulting, Inc. for the Rancho del Sol Project in Carmel Valley in the City of San Diego, California (Map 1) on February 29, 2020. The Project parcel (APN 305-060-18) is a 10.236-acre property that is currently undeveloped. The Owner's intent is to grade 3.5-acres of the property for construction of a single-family residence with drainage structures, retaining walls, and an access driveway.

This report is submitted in compliance with the City of San Diego Land Development Code Appendix D. The archaeologist who conducted the survey was ASM Associate Archaeologist, Holly Drake. Maricela Tellow from Jamul Indian Village was the Native American monitor for the survey. All personnel involved in this project are certified by the City of San Diego to conduct the work described herein. The project is located on the USGS Del Mar 7.5-minute quadrangle in Township 14 South, Range 3 West, and Section 15 (Map 2).

II. SETTING

Natural Environment

The Project area is located on the northern edge of McGonigle Canyon, approximately 2.8-miles (mi.) southeast of the San Dieguito River with an elevation of between 205 and 296 feet (ft.) above mean sea level. The project vicinity is partially developed for primarily residential neighborhoods, and California State Route 56 is approximately 200 ft. from the northwestern corner of the property.

Prehistoric Period

Archaeological fieldwork along the southern California coast has yielded a diverse range of human occupation extending from the early Holocene into the Ethnohistoric period (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Jones 1992; Moratto 1984). Several different regional chronologies, often with overlapping terminology, are used in coastal southern California, and they vary from region to region (Moratto 1984:Figures 4.5 and 4.17). Today, the prehistory of San Diego County is generally divided into three major temporal periods: Paleoindian, 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, some scholars, referring to specific areas, utilize a number of cultural terms synonymously with these temporal labels: San Dieguito for Paleoindian, 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).

Paleoindian Period

The antiquity of human occupation in the New World is still a subject of considerable debate spanning the last several decades. The currently accepted model is that humans first entered the western hemisphere between 13,000 and 15,000 years before present (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., were reported (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1980; Rogers 1974). However, the amino acid racemization technique by which these dates were obtained is largely discredited through more recent accelerator mass spectroscopy 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 before 15,000 B.P. has emerged.

As in most of North America, the earliest recognized period of California prehistory is termed Paleoindian. 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. 1993), 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. 1993). Until recently, the near absence of milling tools in San Dieguito sites was viewed as the major difference between Paleoindian economies and the lifeways which characterized the later Archaic period.

Based upon rather scant evidence from a small number of sites throughout San Diego County, it is hypothesized that the people linked to the San Dieguito complex lived within a generalized hunter-gatherer society with band-level organization. This portrayal is essentially an extension to the inland and coastal areas of San Diego County of what has long been considered a continent-wide Paleoindian tradition. This immediate post-Pleistocene adaptation occurred within a climatic period characterized by somewhat cooler and moister conditions than exist presently. The range of possible economic adaptations of San Dieguito bands to this environment are poorly understood at present, but it is typically assumed that these groups followed lifeways similar to other Paleoindian groups in North America. This interpretation of the San Dieguito complex as the local extension of a post-Clovis tradition is based primarily on materials from the Harris Site (Ezell 1983, 1987; Warren 1966, 1967).

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. 1993). Archaic subsistence is generally considered to have differed from Paleoindian subsistence in two major ways. First, gathering activities were emphasized over hunting, with shellfish and seed-collecting of particular importance. Second, milling technology, frequently employing portable ground stone slabs, appears. The shift from a mostly maritime-based subsistence focus to a terrestrial focus is traditionally seen as marking the transition from the Paleoindian to the Archaic period. In reality, the implications of this transition are poorly understood from both an economic and cultural standpoint (see Warren et al. 1993 for a broader 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 (disk-shaped grinding stones), 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.

For many years the common model has included something that D. L. True (1958) termed the Pauma complex, an archaeological construct based upon a number of inland Archaic-period sites in northern San Diego that appeared to exhibit assemblage attributes different from coastal Archaic sites. Pauma complex sites were typically located on small saddles and hills overlooking stream drainages, and were characterized by artifact scatters of basin and slab metates, manos, some scraper planes, debitage, and occasional ground stone discoidals. Further analysis suggests that the Pauma complex is simply an inland counterpart to the coastal La Jolla complex (Cardenas and Van Wormer 1984; Gallegos 1987; True and Beemer 1982). Given that the distance between the coastal and inland environments is only a few dozen kilometers, and that sites attributed to each complex appear to be contemporaneous, it seems more parsimonious to consider the differences in materials as seasonal manifestations of a mobile residence strategy using both coastal and inland resources (see Bayham and Morris 1986; Sayles 1983; Sayles and Antevs 1941).

In recent years, local archaeologists have questioned the traditional definition of the Paleoindian San Dieguito complex as consisting solely of flaked lithic tools and lacking milling technology. There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of “San Dieguito” and “La Jolla” sites may reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987; Wade 1986). Gallegos (1987:30) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture; that is, different site types are the result of differences in site locations and resource exploitation. This hypothesis, however, has been strongly challenged by Warren and others (1993).

In short, our understanding of the interplay between human land use, social organization, and material culture for the first several millennia of San Diego prehistory is poorly developed, although some progress has been made. Recent data collection has accelerated in the areas of paleoenvironmental analysis, paleoethnobotany, faunal analysis, and lithic technology studies. More importantly, efforts are being made to reexamine the assumptions surrounding existing artifact typologies and climatic reconstructions that form the basis of the standard systematics.

Late Prehistoric Period

In his later overviews 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 ethnolinguistics. 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 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 were common, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented in the northern part of San Diego County by the San Luis Rey complex (Meighan 1954; True et al. 1974), and by the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county (True 1970). The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño, while the Cuyamaca complex reflects the material culture of the Yuman ancestors of the Kumeyaay (also known as Diegueño).

The San Luis Rey complex is typically divided into two phases: San Luis Rey I and II. San Luis Rey I is a pre-ceramic phase dating from approximately 2000 B.P. to 500 B.P. (True et al. 1974). The material culture of this phase includes small triangular pressure-flaked projectile points, manos, portable metates, *Olivella* spp. shell beads, drilled stone ornaments, and mortars and pestles. The San Luis Rey II phase differs only in the addition of ceramics and pictographs. Firm dates for the introduction of ceramics have not been satisfactorily documented, but a date of between ca. A.D. 800 and A.D. 1300 is generally accepted. Evidence compiled by Griset (1986) indicates that the introduction and/or diffusion of ceramic technology throughout San Diego is more complex than previously thought.

According to True and others (1974), the Cuyamaca complex, while similar to the San Luis Rey complex, is differentiated by its greater frequencies of side-notched points, flaked stone tools, ceramics, and milling stone implements, a wider range of ceramic forms, a steatite industry, and cremations placed in urns. Assigning significance to these patterns should be done with caution, however, since it is obvious that

seasonal camps in upland areas would reflect a different economic focus and would involve a slightly different set of trade relations than would be expected for populations on the seaboard. Thus, a good deal of the variation in artifact form might be attributable to functional differences or point of origin. Gross and others (1989) have suggested that these differences may not serve as indicators of cultural affiliation, and some may be due to different levels of organization. In regard to site structure, we might also expect occupational spans to differ between coastal and inland camps given the shorter summers at higher elevations.

Ethnohistoric and Historic Periods

In general, the term Kumeyaay has come into common usage to identify the Yuman-speaking people living in the central and southern part of San Diego County at the time of Spanish contact, although some descendants of these people consider themselves Diegueño or Ipai. The Kumeyaay people established a rich cultural heritage that is described in detail in Waterman (1910), Spier (1923), and others. The Kumeyaay were organized into large groups with base camps and an extensive territory exploited for specific resources. Based on ethnohistoric and ethnographic information, a large number of village sites have been identified throughout San Diego County. Ethnographic documentation places the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy (Kosoi) approximately 1 mi. west of the project area at the western base of Presidio Hill. The village was probably relocated or dispersed after the arrival of the Spanish (Carrico 1993:V-12). Given the general ethnohistoric accounts of the Kumeyaay, groups residing along the San Diego River and Bay could have utilized several ecological niches varying by altitude. Review of the ethnographic and ethnohistoric record indicates that most groups moved to different areas on a seasonal basis to capitalize on particular crops such as acorns or agave and were not wholly dependent on any one resource.

The Spanish were the first Europeans to make contact with Native Southern Californians, beginning their colonization of Alta California with the establishment of the San Diego Mission de Alcalá in A.D. 1769 (Schaefer and Van Wormer 1998). By 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and San Diego came under Mexican rule. The war between Mexico and the United States for control of the western territories erupted in 1846, and San Diego soon fell to the U.S. Army, with California becoming a sovereign state in 1850 (Schaefer and Van Wormer 1998). Between 1845 and 1870, San Diego County experienced a Frontier period, transforming the region from a “feudal-like society to an aggressive capitalist economy” (Schaefer and Van Wormer 1993:VI-6). Urban development between 1870 and 1930 established the City of San Diego.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE includes a 3.5-acre portion of parcel number 305-060-18 that is to be graded for the construction of a single-family residence with drainage structures, retaining walls, and an access driveway (Map 3). The APE is located behind the gated subdivision of Rancho Glens. There are several improvised dirt roads that crisscross the APE. The soils within the Project area consist of Olivenhain cobbly loam with 9 to 30 percent slopes. The vegetation consists of Diegan coastal sage scrub.

IV. STUDY METHODS

A records search for the property was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego State University, on February 29, 2020. The search encompassed the project area and a 0.5-mi. radius around the project. No previously recorded sites were located within the APE.

ASM Senior Archaeologist James T. Daniels, Jr., also contacted The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 4, 2020, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File. On March 12, 2020, Cultural Resources Analyst Stephen Quinn responded that no Native American cultural resources were

identified in the project APE. Mr. Quinn also provided a list of Native American tribal representative who may have further knowledge of such sites in the area or concerns regarding the proposed project location. Copies of the NAHC request and response letters for this study are provided in Appendix A.

The archaeological survey was conducted on March 5, 2020. The area was surveyed along 5-meter transect intervals in all areas accessible. Densely vegetated areas that were impassable on foot were noted and recorded with a submeter-accurate Trimble R1 GPS receiver and ESRI's *Collector* application on an iPad mini tablet. Overview photos were taken at different locations within the area surveyed and their locations were recorded with the GPS and tablet. Artifacts, if encountered, were also recorded with the GPS and tablet.

V. RESULTS OF STUDY

Background Research

A records search was conducted at the SCIC for the project area and a 0.5-mi. radius surrounding it. The search involved a review of recorded cultural resources, previous cultural resources survey report boundaries, historic addresses, and a historic maps database. A total of 37 previous cultural resource reports have addressed areas within a 0.5-mi. radius of the current APE (Confidential Map 4). Twelve of those previous studies address the project area or portions thereof (Table 1). Just nine previously recorded cultural resources are within a 0.5-mi. radius of the APE (Table 2). None of the cultural resources intersect the current project area or APE. The complete results of the records search are included in the separate Confidential Appendix B.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within the Project Area

| NADB No. | SHPO ID | Title | Author(s) | Year |
|-----------------|----------------|---|--|-------------|
| 1120269 | SD-00269 | <i>An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Route 56</i> | Bull, Charles | 1974 |
| 1122698 | SD-02698 | <i>Historic/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Subarea 111 Future Urbanizing Area, San Diego, California.</i> | Gallegos, Dennis, Ivan Strudwick, and Roxana Phillips | 1993 |
| 1123351 | SD-03351 | <i>Draft EIR Pacific Highlands Ranch (Subarea 3) Subarea Plan in The North City Future Urbanizing Area (NCFUA)</i> | City of San Diego | 1998 |
| 1123352 | SD-03352 | <i>Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for North City Future Urbanizing Area, Subarea 3</i> | Gallegos, Dennis, Ivan Strudwick, and Roxana Phillips | 1993 |
| 1123373 | SD-03373 | <i>An Archaeological Survey of the Peterson Residence Project San Diego, California DEP No. 95-0566</i> | Smith, Brian F. and Larry J. Pierson | 1995 |
| 1123719 | SD-03719 | <i>Addendum to Archaeological Survey Report for The Proposed Alternate Northerly and Central State Route 56 Alignments City of San Diego, California (Dep No.95-0099)</i> | Schroth, Adella B, Dennis R. Gallegos, Ivan H. Strudwick, And James D. Eighmey | 1997 |
| 1123738 | SD-03738 | <i>Research Design for Assessing Site SRH-1 In the Proposed Alternate Northern State Route 56 Alignments City of San Diego, California</i> | Dolan, Christy | 1997 |
| 1125114 | SD-05114 | <i>EIR: Pacific Highlands Ranch Subarea Plan in The North City Future Urbanizing Area</i> | Monserrate, Lawrence | 1998 |
| 1125656 | SD-05656 | <i>Addendum-EIR-Santa Monica</i> | Monserrate, Lawrence | 2001 |
| 1125793 | SD-05793 | <i>Historical/Archaeological Survey: Test Report for North City Future Urbanizing Area Subarea 3, San Diego</i> | Strudwick, Ivan | 1993 |
| 1126098 | SD-06098 | <i>Historic Study Report State Route 56 Between Interstate 8 and Interstate 15, McGonigle Family</i> | Dolan, Christy | 1996 |

| NADB No. | SHPO ID | Title | Author(s) | Year |
|----------|----------|--|-----------------|------|
| 1133213 | SD-13213 | <i>Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey AT&T Site Ns0614 Triangle Farms 6155 Carmel Valley Road San Diego County, California</i> | Loftus, Shannon | 2011 |

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 0.5-Mi. Radius of the APE

| Designation | | Site Type | Recorder, Date |
|------------------------|---------------------|---|--|
| Primary Number (P-37-) | Trinomial (CA-SDI-) | | |
| 006911 | 6911 | AP15. Habitation debris | Norwood 1979; Strudwick, Eighmey, Boughton, and Tift of Gallegos & Associates 1993 |
| 006912 | 6912 | AP15. Habitation debris | Norwood 1979; Strudwick, Eighmey, Boughton, and Tift of Gallegos & Associates 1993 |
| 007206 | 7206 | AP2. Lithic scatter | Talley 1979; Strudwick and Tift of Gallegos & Associates 1993 |
| 010221 | 10221 | AP2. Lithic scatter | Hector 1985, Strudwick, Eighmey, Boughton, and Tift of Gallegos & Associates 1993 |
| 013098 | 13098 | AP15. Habitation debris | Strudwick and Tift of Gallegos & Associates 1993 |
| 014771 | -- | Isolate flakes | Christenson 1979 |
| 015302 | -- | Isolate metate fragment | Strudwick, Eighmey, Boughton, and Tift of Gallegos & Associates 1993 |
| 015528 | -- | HP2. Single family property, AH3. Landscaping/orchard | Allen and Dolan of KEA Environmental 1996 |
| 015986 | 14562 | AP15. Habitation debris | James of KEA Environmental 1997 |

Field Reconnaissance

Then entire 10.286-acre parcel was surveyed, and no cultural resources were identified in the project area during archaeological survey with the exception of five extremely small isolate fragments of shell outside the 3.5-acre Project APE. The fragments were too small to speciate. Two areas within the Project area were not surveyed at regular 5-meter transects due to dense vegetation but were visually inspected in areas with breaks in the density of vegetation (Map 5). A total of six overview photos of the Project area were taken during the survey showing the current conditions of the land (Photos 1-6 also see Map 5). There are several improvised dirt roads that crisscross the Project area and a large graded area in the northwest corner of the parcel with the highest elevation. Some disturbance was also noted on the eastern side of the project area near the entrance.

Evaluation

Sloping terrain typically exposes some material remains when present. The lack of any cultural material on the surface of the undisturbed portion of the APE indicates that the area has a low probability of subsurface cultural resources.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

ASM identified no cultural deposits on the surface during the archaeological survey. As a result, ASM does not recommend additional archaeological testing prior to grading. However, the record search revealed known cultural resources within the vicinity of the Project area. Thus, archaeological and Native American monitors are recommended during grading in the event that unanticipated subsurface archaeological deposits are encountered.

VII. SOURCES CONSULTED

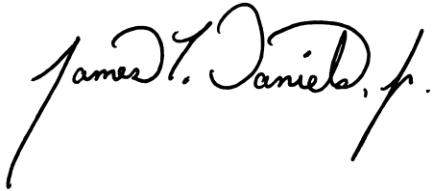
Archaeological/Historical Site Records:
South Coastal Information Center

February 29, 2020

VIII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer: James T. Daniels, Jr., M.A., RPA
Signature:

Title: Principal Investigator
Date: March 16, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James T. Daniels, Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

IX. ATTACHMENTS

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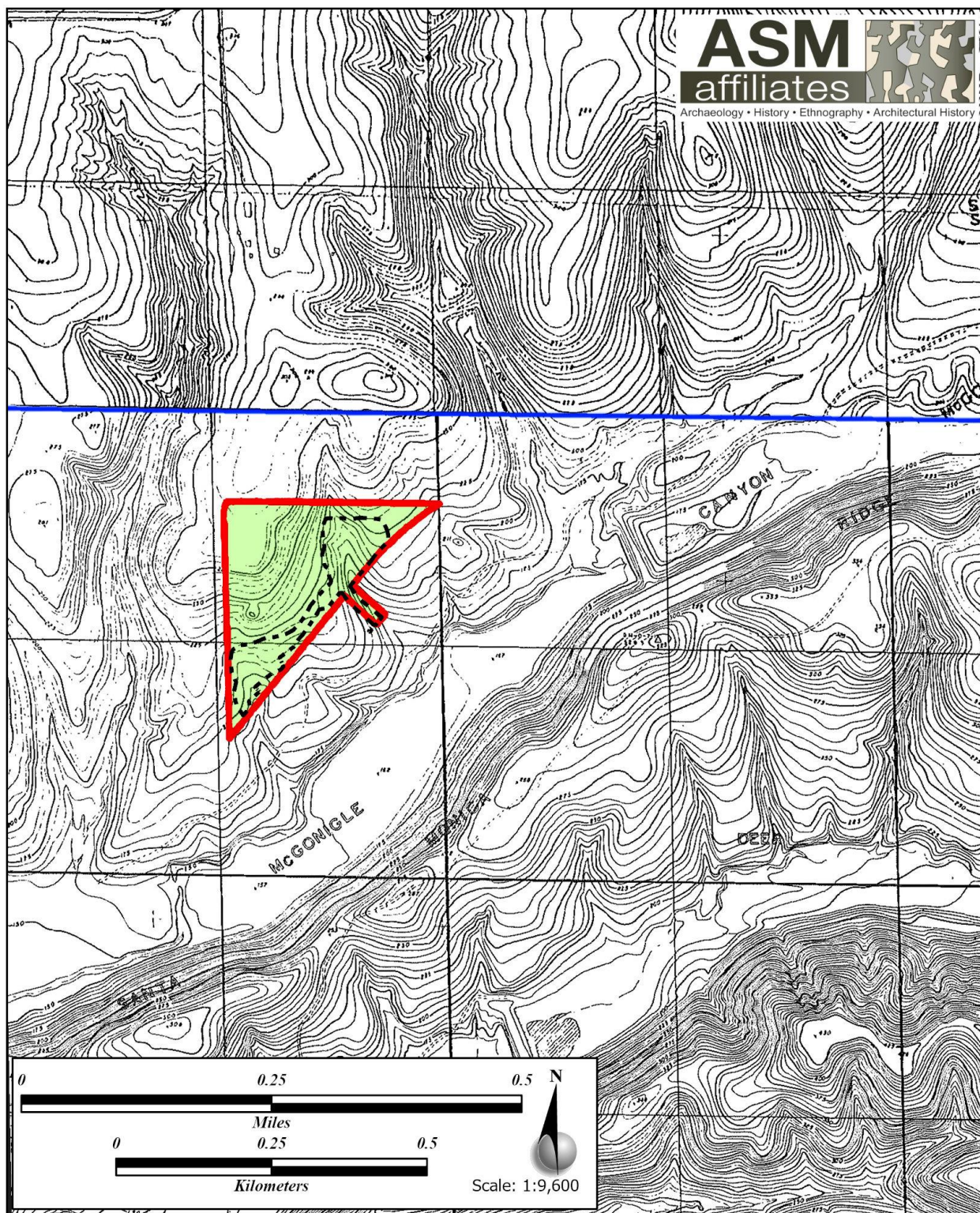
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Maps

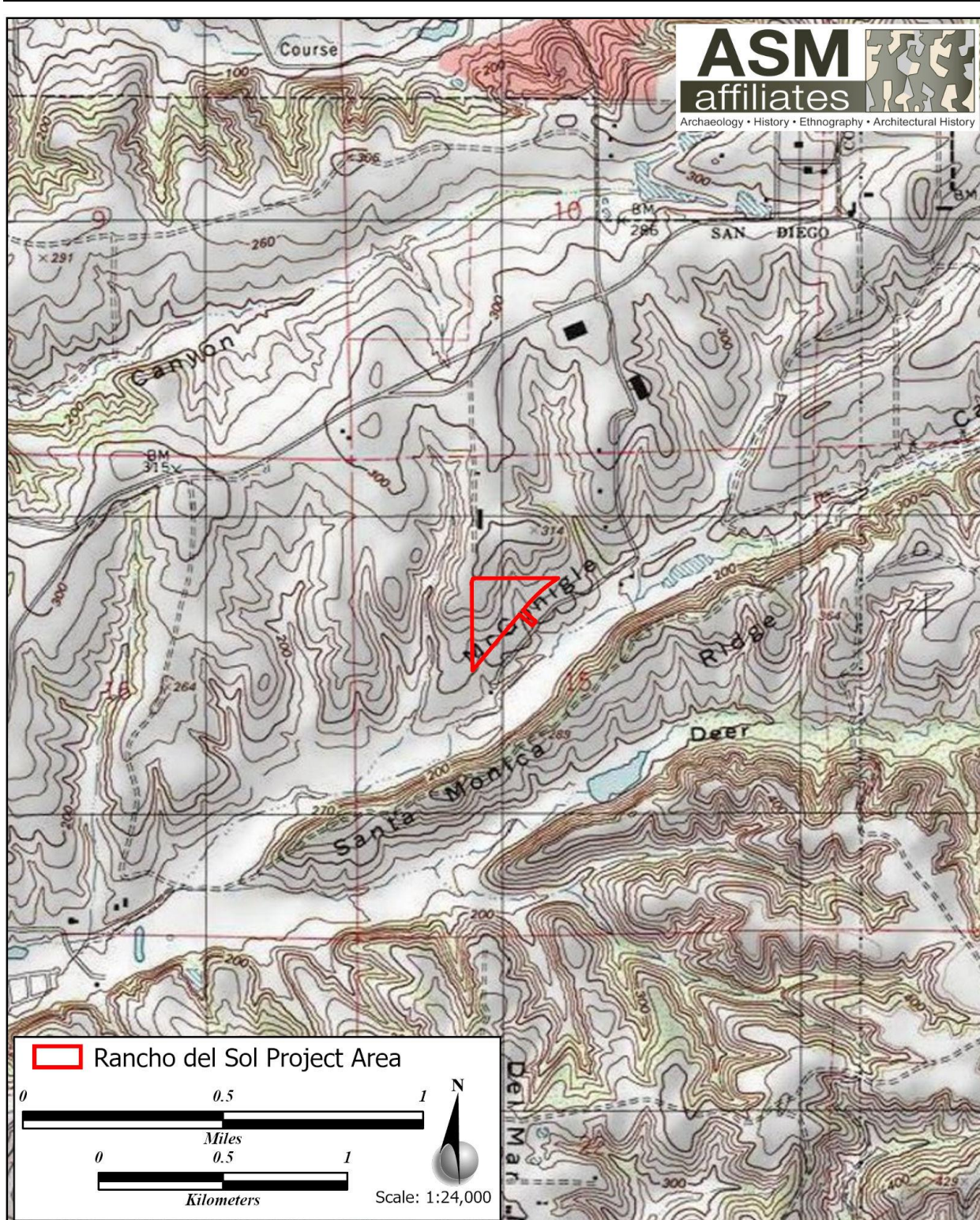
- Map 1. City of San Diego 1"=800' Scale
- Map 2. Location map of Rancho del Sol Project USGS 7.5' Del Mar Quadrangle.
- Confidential Map 3. Records search map showing previously recorded sites within the 0.5-mi. of the Rancho del Sol Project area.
- Map 4. Rancho del Sol Project area showing the limits of grading.
- Map 5. Results of pedestrian survey with locations of overview photos, small shell fragments, and areas of limited visibility within the Rancho del Sol Project area.

Photographs

- Photo 1. Northeast-facing overview of densely vegetated portion of project area taken from edge of graded upland area.
- Photo 2. Southeast-facing overview from northeastern most portion of upland graded area showing densely vegetated slope.
- Photo 3. Graded upland area in the northwestern portion of the Project area.
- Photo 4. Southeast-facing overview of area to be graded in southern portion of the Project area.
- Photo 5. Southwest-facing overview from northeastern most corner of the Project area.
- Photo 6. Northwest-facing overview of entrance to Project area of Caminito Mendiola.



Map 1. City of San Diego 1"=800' Scale.



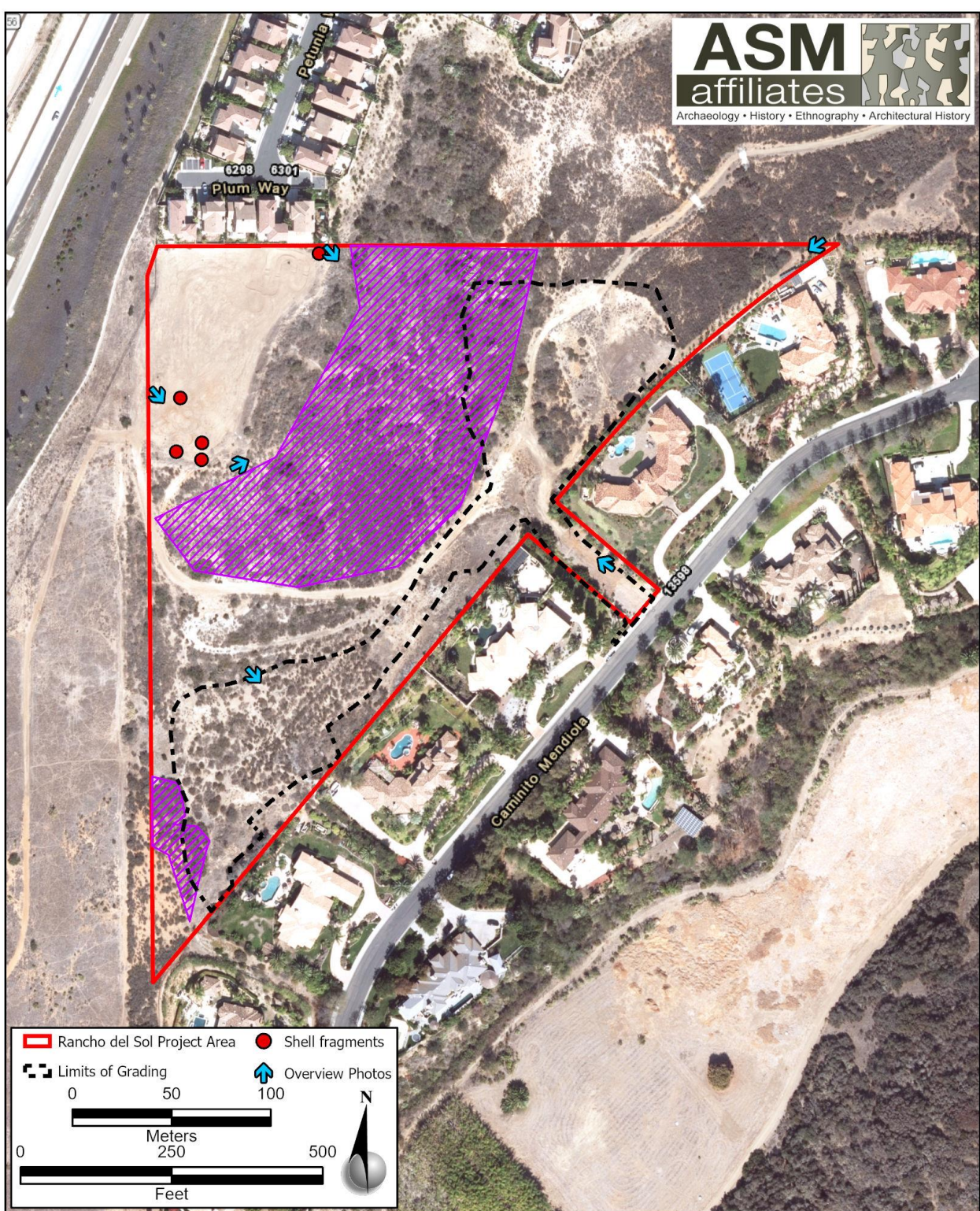
Map 2. Location map of Rancho del Sol Project USGS 7.5' Del Mar Quadrangle.

Confidential Figure Removed

Confidential Map 3. Records search map showing previously recorded sites within the 0.5-mi. of the Rancho del Sol Project area.



Map 4. Rancho del Sol Project area showing the limits of grading.



Map 5. Results of pedestrian survey with locations of overview photos, small shell fragments, and areas of limited visibility within the Rancho del Sol Project area.



Photo 1. Northeast-facing overview of densely vegetated portion of project area taken from edge of graded upland area.



Photo 2. Southeast-facing overview from northeastern most portion of upland graded area showing densely vegetated slope.

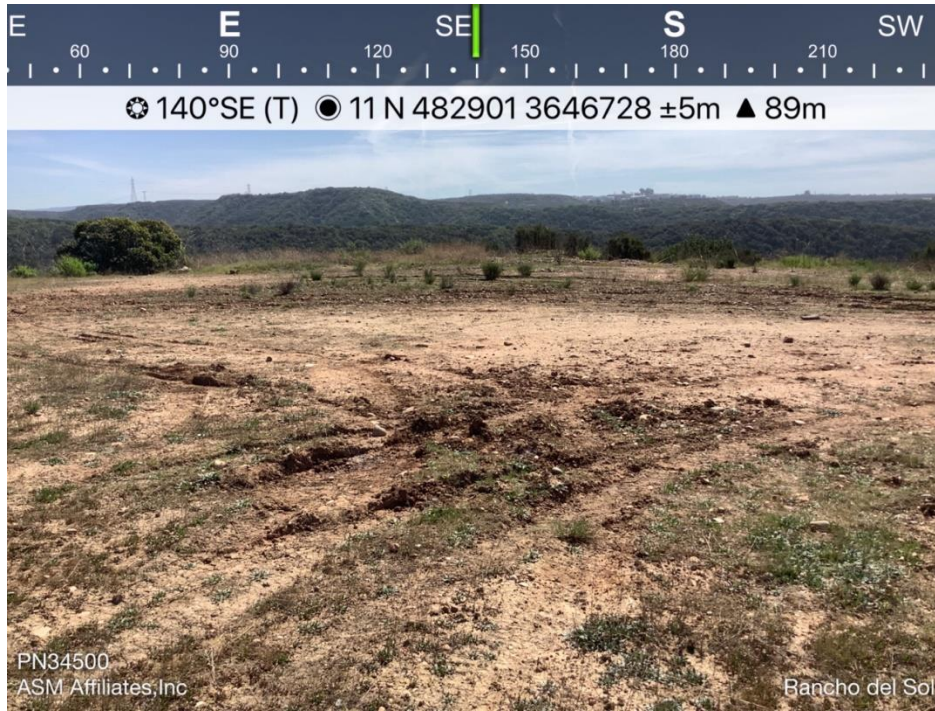


Photo 3. Graded upland area in the northwestern portion of the Project area.



Photo 4. Southeast-facing overview of area to be graded in southern portion of the Project area.



Photo 5. Southwest-facing overview from northeastern most corner of the Project area.

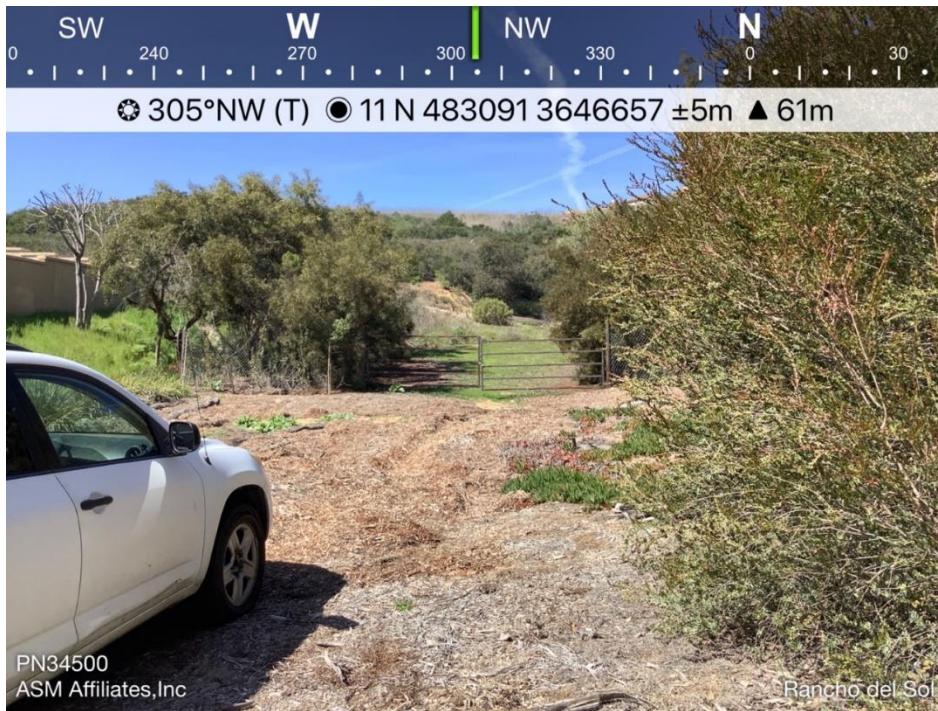


Photo 6. Northwest-facing overview of entrance to Project area of Caminito Mendiola.

APPENDIX A
Native American Consultation

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March 4, 2020

Steven Quinn
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Cultural Resources Inventory for the Rancho del Sol Project in San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Quinn,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resource inventory of an approximately 10.2-acre parcel (APN 305-060-18) located in the community of Carmel Valley in San Diego, California for the Rancho del Sol Project (Project). The investigation will be conducted in compliance with the City of San Diego (City) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The Project seeks to develop a residential complex. ASM requested a records search with the South Coastal Information Center and the results indicate that no known sites have been recorded within the Project area. I am writing to request a search of the Sacred Lands File and to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area.

We would also like to request a list of Native American tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Please submit your response to me via e-mail at jdaniels@asmaffiliates.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'James T. Daniels, Jr.' with a stylized flourish at the end.

James T. Daniels, Jr. MA, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: Map of project parcel
Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Your Requested Information:

County – San Diego
USGS Quad – Del Mar
Townships – 14 South
Ranges – 3 West
Section – 15

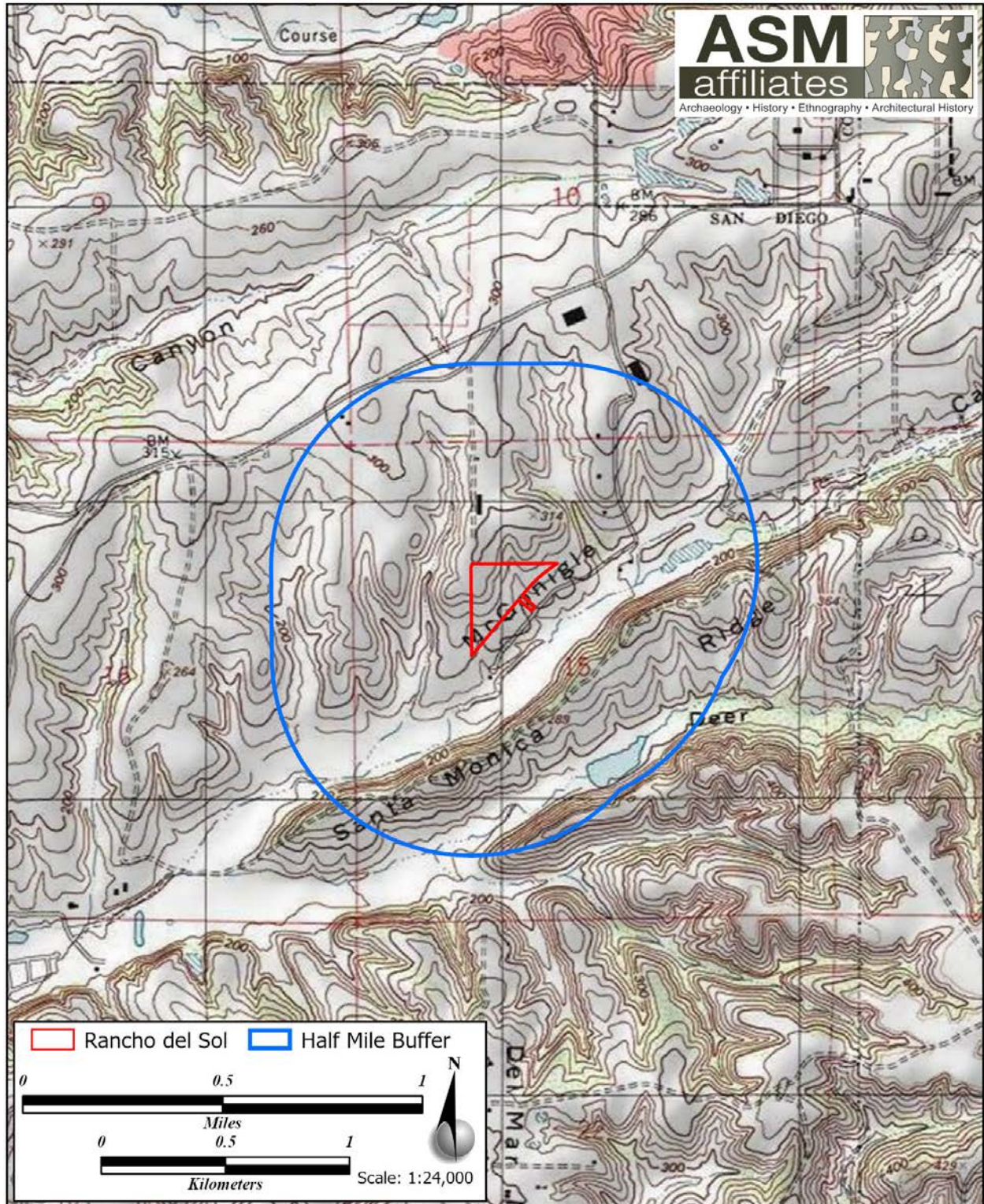


Figure 1. Location map of project area and 0.5-mile radius buffer.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle Name: _____

Township: _____ **Range:** _____ **Section(s):** _____

Company/Firm/Agency: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ **Zip:** _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description:

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 12, 2020

James Daniels
ASM Affiliates

Via Email to: jdaniels@asmaffiliates.com

Re: Rancho del Sol Project, San Diego County

Dear Mr. Daniels:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
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Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
3/12/2020**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
Fax: (619) 443-0681
cloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Inaja-Cosmit Band of Indians

Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Diegueno
Escondido, CA, 92025
Phone: (760) 737 - 7628
Fax: (760) 747-8568

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas,
P.O. Box 775 Kwaaymii
Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Diegueno
Phone: (619) 709 - 4207

Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal
Administrator
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 765 - 0845
Fax: (760) 765-0320

La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians

Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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

Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation

Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rancho del Sol Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
3/12/2020**

**Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

Ernest Pingleton, Tribal Historic
Officer, Resource Management
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 659 - 2314
epingleton@viejas-nsn.gov

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

John Flores, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
Indians**

John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

**San Pasqual Band of Diegueno
Mission Indians**

Allen Lawson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 3200
Fax: (760) 749-3876
allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Kristie Orosco, Kumeyaay
Resource Specialist
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 6917

**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Rancho del Sol Project, San Diego County.

Appendix B
Records Search

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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM CLIENT IN-HOUSE RECORDS SEARCH

Company: ASM Affiliates

Company Representative: Nick Doose

Date: 2/29/2020

Project Identification: Rancho del Sol

Search Radius: 1/4 mile

Historical Resources: SELF

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

Previous Survey Report Boundaries: SELF

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

Historic Addresses: SELF

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

Historic Maps: SELF

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

Copies: 54

Hours: 1

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