



**Archaeological Excavation Report for the  
Parkview Townhomes Project  
Escondido, California**

Prepared for  
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USGS Quadrangle Map: 7.5-minute, Valley Center, 1996

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### CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS (Under Separate Cover)

1:	Locations of Shovel Test Pits and Surface Collection at 10596-S-1
2:	Site Form Update for 10596-S-1

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

APE	area of potential effect
BP	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Escondido
cm	Centimeters
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	global positioning system
MM	mitigation measure
project	Parkview Townhomes Project
RECON	RECON Environmental, Inc.
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
STP	shovel test pit
TCA	traditionally and culturally affiliated
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## Management Summary

This report details the methods and results of the archaeological excavation for the Parkview Townhomes Project (project). The project area is located in the city of Escondido, California, east of Interstate 15, and north of West El Norte Parkway. The project area is bounded by residential and commercial uses to the east, West El Norte Parkway followed by residential to the south, vacant land to the west and north, and residential development to the north. The project would construct 70 townhome units, a pool and patio area, a tot-lot children's park, private drive aisles, parking, and associated improvements within 4.96 acres. In addition, the project includes a 0.06-acre off-site improvement area that includes constructing a new public sidewalk along its frontage of West El Norte Parkway and providing a new driveway connection to West El Norte Parkway within the existing right-of-way.

Because a bedrock milling resource (10596-S-1) was recorded during the archaeological survey, an evaluation was undertaken in accordance with requirements of the City of Escondido (City) to avoid significant impacts to cultural resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In order to determine if 10596-S-1 qualifies as a significant cultural resource, an evaluation excavation program was implemented. RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) completed the evaluation excavation program by the excavation and recordation of a series of shovel test pits.

The excavation program yielded what archaeologists identify as a sparse subsurface cultural deposit. Due to the lack of artifact density and variety identified and documented through the archaeological methodologies and applied concepts, 10596-S-1 was recommended not a significant cultural resource under CEQA or City criteria. For archaeological interests and concerns, this resource does not qualify under CEQA criteria 1, 2, and 3 since the bedrock milling feature site could not be associated with a significant event or a significant person by the archaeologists, and it does not possess a unique construction method according to mainstream archaeological definitions and determinations. The lack of artifact density and variety limits the resource's ability to answer archaeological questions of chronology, site formation, and subsistence; therefore, this resource does not qualify under criterion 4 as likely to yield important information to prehistory for archaeologists. Based upon the results of the excavation program, archaeologists postulate that the resource was likely used as a grass and seed processing location rather than a short-term field camp.

Impacts to 10596-S-1 would not be significant because this resource has been recommended not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources or the City's local register. Because these impacts are not significant, no further treatment is needed; however, as a tribal cultural resource mitigation measure and if feasible, the bedrock milling features may be moved during construction and relocated to an open space; the location of which has not been determined. Although project impacts will not be significant, archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction is recommended to prevent significant impacts to inadvertent discoveries.

# 1.0 Introduction and Project Description

This report details the methods and results of the positive archaeological survey for the Parkview Townhomes Project (project). The project area is located in the city of Escondido, California, east of Interstate 15 and north of West El Norte Parkway on assessor parcel number 226-380-48 (Figure 1). The project area occurs within Section 9, Township 12 South, Range 02 West, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series, Valley Center quadrangle (Figure 2). The project area is bounded by residential and commercial uses to the east, West El Norte Parkway followed by residential to the south, vacant land to the west and north, and residential development to the north (Figure 3). The project would construct 70 townhome units, a pool and patio area, a tot-lot children's park, private drive aisles, parking, and associated improvements within 4.96 acres (Figure 4). In addition, the project includes a 0.06-acre off-site improvement area that includes constructing a new public sidewalk along its frontage of West El Norte Parkway, installing an accessible ramp from the project area to the public sidewalk, and providing a new driveway connection to West El Norte Parkway within the existing right-of-way.

## 1.1 Project Personnel

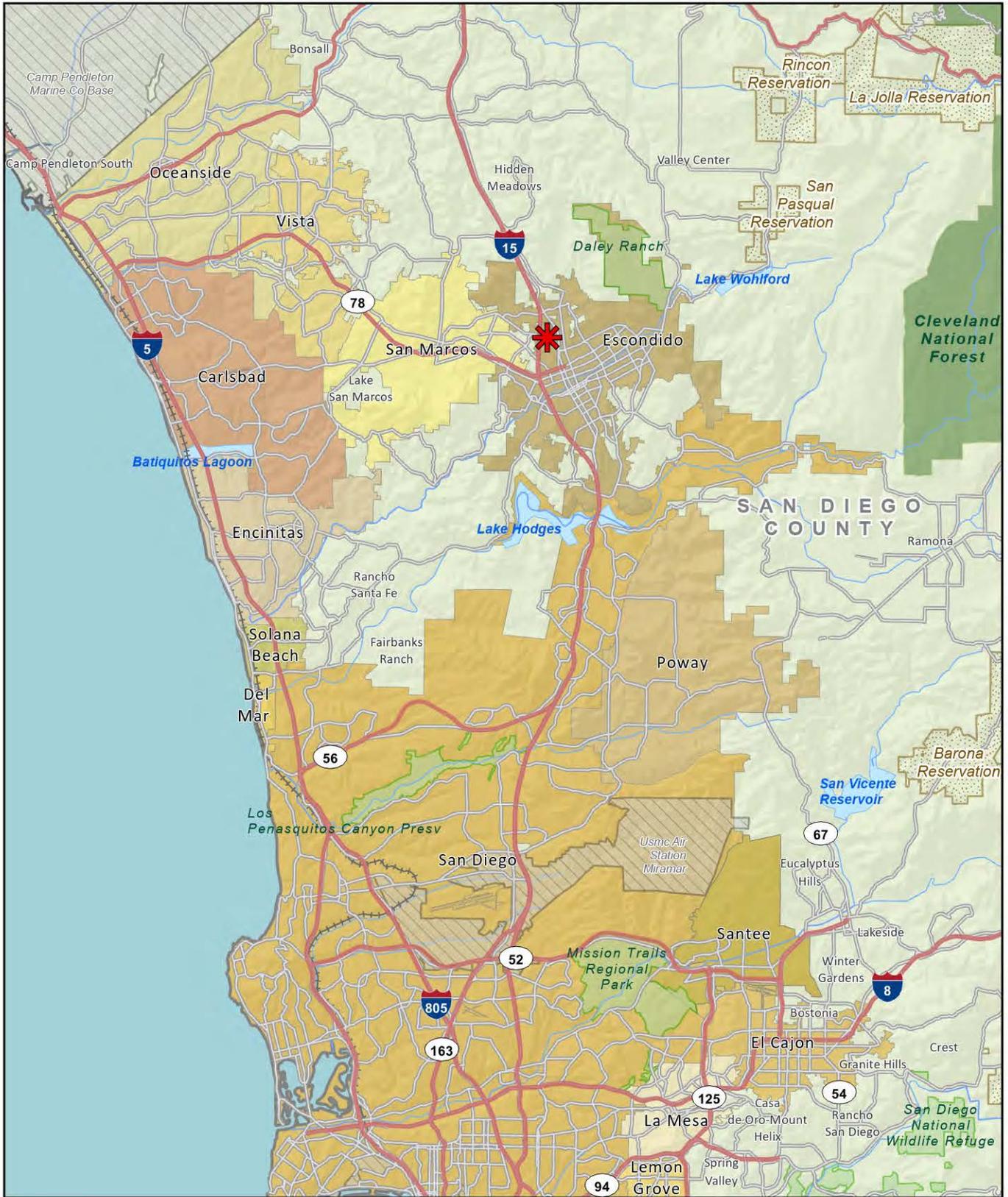
Carmen Zepeda-Herman, M.A., RPA, served as principal. Ms. Zepeda-Herman meets the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Ms. Zepeda-Herman earned a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology from San Diego State University and is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. She has over 25 years of field experience involving prehistoric resources in southern California and the Southwest region. Nathaniel Yerka, B.A., served as field director and co-report author. Stacey Higgins oversaw copyediting. Benjamin Arp managed the geographic information system (GIS) data and performed the GIS data analysis.

## 2.0 Setting

### 2.1 Natural Setting

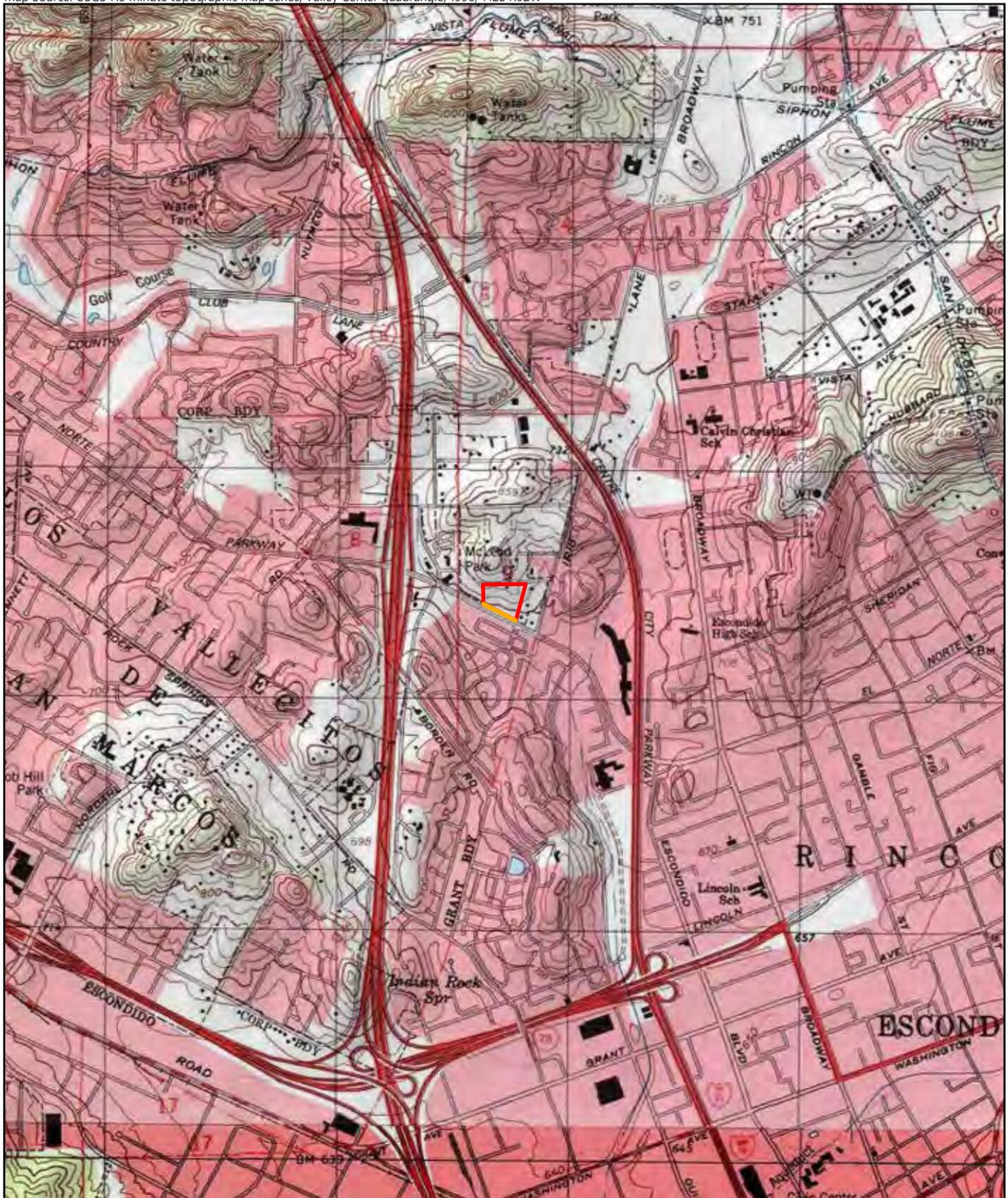
The approximately 5.02-acre area of potential effect (APE) is situated west of a channelized portion of Escondido Creek in northern Escondido. The APE generally slopes to the south-southeast, with a steeper slope from mid parcel, down to the southern project APE boundary. Elevations within the project APE range between 688 feet above mean sea level near the southeast project APE corner and 752 feet above mean sea level along most of the northern project APE boundary.

The project APE consists of a single-family residence with several ancillary structures, a driveway, a separate access road, underground and overhead utilities, a terraced area, several fenced areas, and two large open areas that exhibit vacant and fallow agricultural land. The immediate surrounding area to the west and northwest is vacant open land with loosely populated single-family residential development occurring to the north, northeast, and east. Along the southern APE boundary is West El Norte Parkway and past that to the south is a planned single-family residential development. A gas station and a small business commercial development is to the southwest.



 Project Location

FIGURE 1  
Regional Location



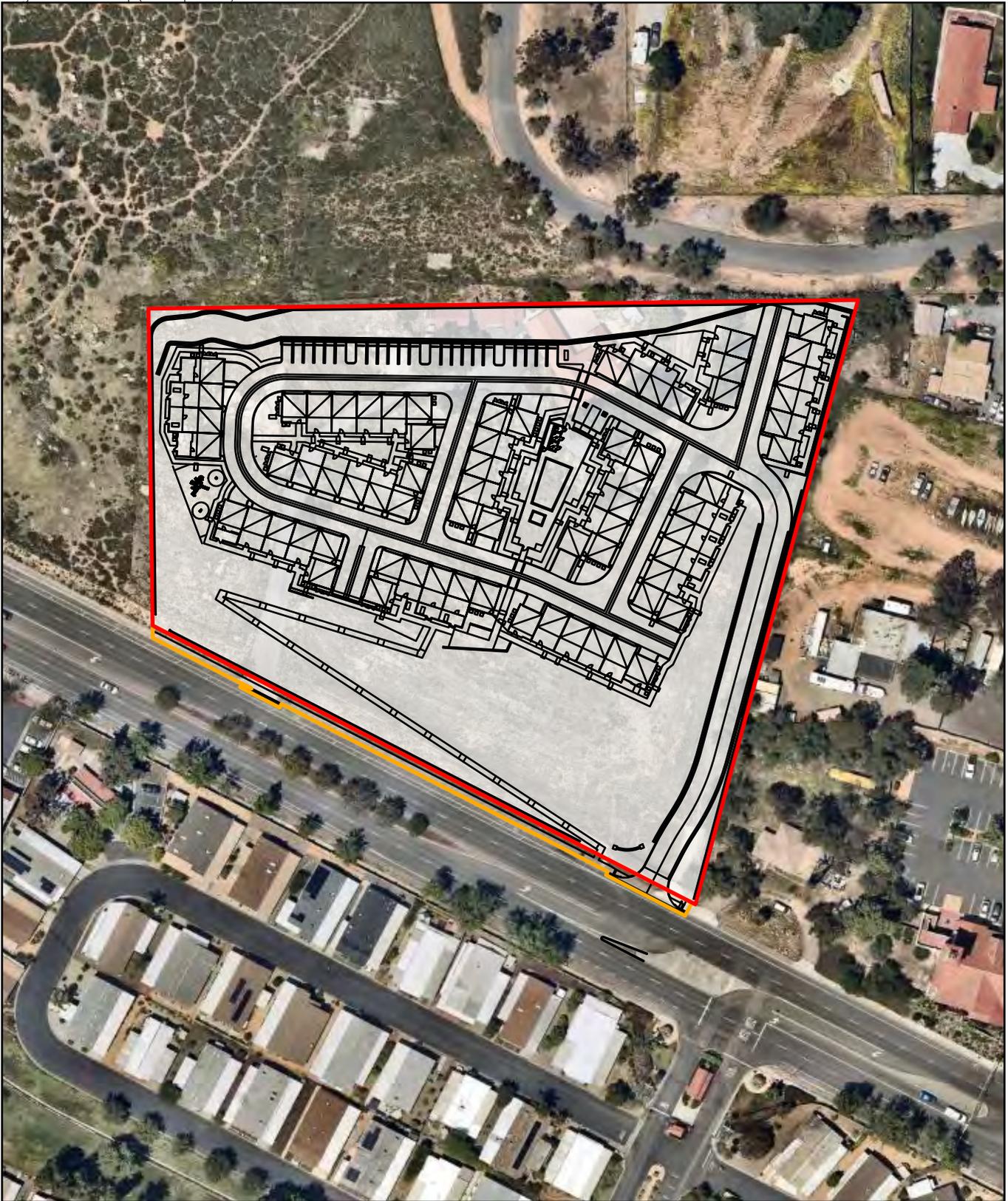
-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvements





-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvements





-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvements
-  Site Plan



Three soil types as mapped by the U.S. Department of Agriculture occur within the project area. The soil types include Vista coarse sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, Vista coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, and eroded Escondido very fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes. The Vista coarse sandy loam soil series are sandy loam soils derived from granodiorite or quartz diorite and occur in uplands with slopes ranging from 5 to 65 percent. In a representative profile the surface layer is dark greyish brown to dark brown, neutral to slightly acidic sandy loam. The subsoil is dark brown to yellowish brown, slightly acidic coarse sandy loam. Below this is strongly weathered granitic rock. Escondido very fine sandy loams are moderately deep to deep, well-drained, upland fine sandy loams that have formed as a result of metamorphosed sandstones weathering in place. A typical profile will have a surface layer that is dark brown, slightly acidic very fine sandy loam approximately 6 inches thick. The subsoil is brown, neutral, very fine sandy loam approximately 24 inches thick. The substrate is a hard, fine-grained metasedimentary rock (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1973).

## 2.2 Area of Potential Effect

The entire 5.02-acre project area is considered the APE.

## 2.3 Cultural Setting

The prehistoric cultural sequence in San Diego County is generally divided into three basic periods: the late Pleistocene/early Holocene dated between about 12,000 and 8,000 Before Present (BP) and manifested by the San Dieguito Complex (Erlandson et al. 2007), the Middle Holocene from approximately 8,000 to 4,000 BP and manifested by the coble and core technology of the La Jolla Complex (True 1958, 1980); and the Late Holocene lasting from approximately 4,000 BP to historic contact (A.D. 1769) and represented by the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes in San Diego County (Moratto 1984; True 1966). This latest complex is marked by the appearance of ceramics, small arrow points, and cremation burial practices (True 1966).

### 2.3.1 Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene (12,000-8,000 BP)

Paleo-Indian Period is the term given to human occupation during the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene. The earliest part of the Paleo-Indian Period is represented by the Clovis Complex, characterized by the Fluted Point Tradition. Lanceolate bifaces with edge-ground concave bases and at least one central flake-scar running from the bottom to the tip of the biface characterize the artifact assemblage. However, the dates for these points are problematic in the Great Basin and California because no fluted points in California have been associated with radiocarbon dates nor found in association with Pleistocene fauna (Rondeau et al. 2007).

The San Dieguito Complex is more widely represented in San Diego County during the Early Holocene than the Clovis Complex. The San Dieguito assemblage consists of well-made scraper planes, choppers, scraping tools, crescentics, elongated bifacial knives, and leaf-shaped points. The San Dieguito Complex is thought to represent an early emphasis on hunting (Warren et al. 1998). The C. W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149) is the most thoroughly investigated San Dieguito component in San Diego County and has an artifact assemblage similar to that of the Lake Mojave Complex of the Mojave Desert (Moratto 1984; Warren et al. 1998).

Human occupation before the Paleo-Indian Period has been a point of controversy by many researchers (Erlandson et al. 2007). Some archaeologists argue that a Californian pre-Clovis occupation existed, citing several sites within the Mojave and Colorado deserts, including the Yuha Pinto Wash, Lake Manix, Calico Hill, and China Lake sites (Davis et al. 1980). The archaeological community distrusted the early radiocarbon dates assigned to the sites because they came from questionable materials (Erlandson et al. 2007; Sutton et al. 2007). Recently, dates from Chile (the Monte Verde site dating to 12,500 BP), from Oregon (the Paisley Caves dating to 12,300 BP), and the Northern Channel Islands off the coast of Santa Barbara, California (Arlington Man dating to 10,900 BP and Daisy Cave dating to 10,700 BP) are changing the skepticism of pre-Clovis occupation in California (Erlandson et al. 2007; Jenkins 2012).

### 2.3.2 Middle Holocene (8,000–4,000 BP)

The La Jolla Complex of the Archaic Period is the coastal San Diego County manifestation of the widespread Millingstone Horizon. Archaic assemblages in interior northern San Diego County have been designated as the Pauma Complex. The La Jolla and Pauma complexes have very similar assemblages and are thought to be different environmental adaptations of the same culture (True 1958). Because of the warmer and drier conditions, the Middle Holocene brings an apparent shift toward a more generalized economy and an increased emphasis on seed resources, small game, and shellfish. Along with an economic focus on gathering plant resources, the settlement system appears to have been more sedentary. Coastal cultures gradually increased their use of marine foods and shellfish as sea levels began to rise at the end of the Early Holocene, creating more productive bays and estuaries (Byrd and Raab 2007). The La Jolla assemblage is dominated by rough, cobble-based choppers and scrapers, manos, slab and basin metates, and flexed human burials (inhumations; Warren et al. 1998). Elko and Pinto-like projectile points appeared late in the period (Warren et al. 1998). Large deposits of marine shell at coastal sites argue for the importance of shellfish gathering during the Middle Holocene (True 1980). Pauma Complex sites are typically found on terraces or ridges above a water source such as a stream. They often do not have discernible midden development, but they may have subsurface deposits. While they typically have numerous portable metates and manos, they lack bedrock milling, mortars, and pestles (True and Waugh 1981).

During the latter part of this period, estuaries and bays began to fill with sediment owed to the rise, and later stabilization, of the rise in sea levels, resulting in a reduced shellfish population (Masters and Gallegos 1997). The degree of silting in of the major bays and rivers along the San Diego coastline varied so that there was continuous occupation of the San Diego Bay, Peñasquitos Lagoon, San Elijo Lagoon, Las Flores Creek, and San Mateo Creek through to the Late Holocene. Recent data has altered the idea that the coast was abandoned or occupied seasonally after sea level rise. Evidence of wide-reaching trade networks from the coast to the western edges of the Great Basin and north to central Oregon has been found through the presence of Olivella grooved rectangular beads, pushing the extended trade network before the Late Holocene as previously thought (Byrd and Raab 2007; Raab and Howard 2000; Jenkins and Erlandson 1997).

### 2.3.3 Late Holocene (After 4,000 BP)

The late prehistoric archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills, beginning approximately 1,500 years ago, is characterized by two major complexes: the Cuyamaca and the San Luis Rey. This period is characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems (Gallegos 2002; Moratto 1984). Economic systems diversify and intensify during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the widespread use of shell-beads, and the appearance of more labor-intensive but effective technological innovations (Gamble and King 2011; McDonald and Eighmey 1998). Burial practices changed from inhumations to cremations and paddle and anvil pottery and smaller projectile points (bow and arrows) are introduced. Other cultural traits include rock art and an increase in bedrock milling inland (Byrd and Raab 2007; Gallegos 2002). The Late Holocene also brought about resource intensification on more costly or labor-intensive resources (Byrd and Raab 2007). This is highlighted in the high quantities of smaller shellfish such as *Donax* sp., smaller fish like nearshore schooling fish, and small land mammals (rodents and rabbits) in coastal northern San Diego County (Byrd and Reddy 2002).

Archaeology of the San Diego coast and foothills during the Late Holocene is characterized by the Cuyamaca Complex. It is primarily known from the work of D.L. True (1970) at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. The Cuyamaca Complex is characterized by the presence of steatite arrowshaft straighteners, steatite pendants, steatite comales (heating stones), Tizon Brown Ware pottery, ceramic figurines reminiscent of Hohokam styles, ceramic "Yuman bow pipes," ceramic rattles, miniature pottery, various cobble-based tools (e.g., scrapers, choppers, and hammerstones), bone awls, manos and metates, mortars and pestles, and Desert Side-Notched (more common) and Cottonwood Series projectile points (True 1970).

The San Luis Rey Complex was based primarily on excavations near Pala and thought to represent the ancestors of the ethnographic Luiseño (True 1966, 1970), who arrived in northern San Diego County as part of the large series of coastward migrations of Shoshonean speakers, sometimes called the Takic Wedge (Meighan 1954; Waugh 1986). San Luis Rey I is characterized by slab metates and mortars, both of which can be found in shaped and unshaped, bedrock and portable configurations. Cremations, bone awls, and stone and shell ornaments are also prominent in the material culture. In the San Luis Rey II assemblage, pottery cooking and storage vessels, cremation urns, and polychrome pictographs appear. Chipped stone arrowpoints are dominated by the Cottonwood Triangular series but Desert side-notched, Dos Cabezas serrated, leaf-shaped, and stemmed styles also occur.

### 2.3.4 Ethnohistory

The APE is within the traditional territory of the Luiseño. The Luiseño are Shoshonean or Uto-Aztecan-speaking populations that are found in northern San Diego, southern Orange, and southeastern Riverside counties from the onset of ethnohistoric times through the present day. The Luiseño are linguistically and culturally related to the Gabrielino and the Cahuilla and appear to be the direct descendants of Late Prehistoric populations. Historically, the Luiseño social structure was the clan triblet. The triblet was composed of patrilineally related people who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring triblets. Unlike other Takic-speaking tribes that surrounded them, the Luiseño do not appear to have been organized into exogamous moieties

(descent groups that married outside one's birth group) but may have been loosely divided into mountain-oriented groups and ocean-oriented groups (Bean and Shipek 1978). One or more clans would reside together in a village (Oxendine 1983). A heredity village chief held a position that controlled economic, religious, and warfare powers (Bean and Shipek 1978).

A wide variety of plants growing in the various biotic communities between the coast and mountains were utilized by the Luiseño, including acorns, annual grasses, seeds, yucca, sage, chia, lemonade berry, manzanita, and other wild greens and fruits (Kroeber 1925). These resources become available at different times of the year, which prompted moves to different campsites. In addition to plant-associated moves, trips to coastal camps to exploit marine resources such as shellfish, fish, and marine mammals took place. Animal resources used by the Luiseño included most of the mammals occurring in their territory, except for predator animals and tree squirrels (Bean and Shipek 1978). Reptiles were also avoided as a food source.

### 2.3.5 Historic Period

The Spanish Period in California (1769–1821) represents a time of European exploration and settlement. San Diego was first settled by Spanish colonists in A.D. 1769, when the Mission San Diego de Alcalá and Presidio de San Diego were founded. The Spanish Period economy was based on cattle grazing. Missions were major population centers, and mission cattle roamed freely over open range, tended by Native American vaqueros. European contact substantially and pervasively stressed the social, political, and economic fabric of Native American culture (Shipek 1988, 1991). Disease, starvation, and a general institutional collapse caused emigration, birth rate declines, and high adult and infant mortality levels for the local Native American groups in San Diego County (Shipek 1991).

During the Mexican Period (1822–1848), the mission system was secularized by the Mexican government, allowing for the use of these lands to dramatically expand the rancho system. The southern California economy became increasingly based on cattle ranching (Smythe 1908). The Mexican Period ended when Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, concluding the Mexican American War (1846–1848; Rolle and Verge 2008). A great influx of Americans and Europeans followed the discovery of gold in northern California in 1848. California became a state in 1850 (Rolle and Verge 2008).

American settlement in southern California was slow during the Gold Rush, when northern California experienced a dramatic population explosion (Rolle and Verge 2008). By the late 1800s, the county witnessed the beginnings of a recognizable downtown San Diego area and the gradual development of a number of outlying communities, many of which were established around previously defined ranchos and land grants. These communities were composed of an aggregate of people who lived on scattered farmsteads tied together through a common school district, church, post office, and country store (Hector and Van Wormer 1986, Pourade 1963).

In 1857, Judge O. S. Witherby acquired the title to Rancho Rincon del Diablo in the Escondido Valley from the children of Alvarado, who had died along with his wife, about 1850 (Pourade 1969). Judge Witherby ran the rancho until 1868, when he sold the entire rancho to Edward McGeary and Mathew, John, and Josiah Wolfskill (Pourade 1969). The land was next purchased by a group of Stockton businessmen in 1883. Two years later, the Escondido Land and Town Company, owned by R. A.

Thomas, J. R. Thomas, and C. E. Thomas, acquired the ranch and began to plat a town-site and subdivide the neighboring land into various tracts (Pourade 1969).

The founders of Escondido laid out the west side for small farms where families raised fruit, hay, grapes, or vegetables. The plots were often block-size. The area's rise to the west from the valley floor provided the upper reaches with views of the town and the mountains to the east. In 1887, the Escondido Irrigation District was founded to construct a dam and reservoir to provide reliable water to the developing community (Pourade 1969). Escondido was incorporated in 1888. Wealthy mid-western families built substantial winter homes on the slopes. A sanitarium and a country hotel were erected on view lots before World War I. During World War II, the U.S. Army constructed Camp Escondido on multiple blocks of the flat area. After the war, housing was so hard to come by that many blocks were divided, enabling individuals and developers to fill the need for single-family and multi-family dwellings. State Highway 395, which is today's Centre City Parkway, cut off the west side of the city from downtown in 1949.

## 3.0 Background and Research Design

### 3.1 Resource Description

Site 10596-S-1 has been recorded within the APE and consists of eight granite bedrock milling features exhibiting 56 milling elements. The milling elements consist of 40 milling slicks, 10 basins, and 6 amorphous milling areas. The mix of low-lying to ground-level granite boulders exhibit mild exfoliation, water-worn areas, fissures, several secondarily placed items, and some surface areas that were cleared of soil. Several secondarily placed items were observed atop bedrock milling features, including a small boulder (currently atop milling elements) and a bathtub. One fragment of sun-colored amethyst glass was recorded; no other prehistoric items were observed. The site measures 68 meters northeast/southwest by 44 meters northwest/southeast. The features are located within a fenced area that receives periodic mowing. The resource is situated within a disturbed vegetation zone of small bushes, cacti, and seasonal grasses that receive periodic mowing, on a southwest-facing generally 15-degree slope with an open exposure, situated approximately 1,700 feet west-northwest of Escondido Creek. The features are recorded as follows:

Feature A consists of nine milling elements and measures 10.3 by 4.1 by 0.2 meters high on the northwest side. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation and water-wear areas. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 34 by 32 centimeters (cm)
- Element 2: milling slick, 40 by 20 cm
- Element 3: milling slick, 34 by 22 cm
- Element 4: milling slick, 40 by 35 cm
- Element 5: milling slick, 29 by 23 cm
- Element 6: milling slick, 25 by 20 cm
- Element 7: amorphous milling area, 123 by 65 cm
- Element 8: milling slick, 29 by 21 cm
- Element 9: milling slick, 38 by 31 cm

Feature B consists of 30 milling elements and measures 13.5 by 5.2 by 1.5 meters high on the south side. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation and water-wear areas. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 50 by 39 cm
- Element 2: milling slick, 37 by 35 cm
- Element 3: milling slick, 104 by 71 cm; filled with soil
- Element 4: basin, 20 by 16 by 3 cm; filled with soil
- Element 5: milling slick, 28 by 22 cm; filled with soil
- Element 6: basin, 25 by 18 by 3 cm; filled with soil
- Element 7: amorphous milling area, 102 by 70 cm; filled with soil
- Element 8: milling slick, 42 by 32 cm
- Element 9: milling slick, 46 by 27 cm; filled with soil
- Element 10: milling slick, 38 by 23 cm; filled with soil
- Element 11: basin, 23 by 13 by 3 cm; filled with soil
- Element 12: amorphous milling area, 112 by 73 cm; filled with soil
- Element 13: milling slick, 39 by 31 cm
- Element 14: milling slick, 46 by 24 cm
- Element 15: milling slick, 56 by 36 cm
- Element 16: milling slick, 40 by 25 cm
- Element 17: milling slick, 48 by 29 cm
- Element 18: basin, 50 by 28 by 4 cm; filled with soil
- Element 19: milling slick, 45 by 37 cm
- Element 20: basin, 44 by 33 by 5 cm; filled with soil
- Element 21: milling slick, 33 by 22 cm
- Element 22: basin, 44 by 27 by 3 cm
- Element 23: milling slick, 55 by 21 cm; filled with soil
- Element 24: milling slick, 51 by 30 cm
- Element 25: basin, 36 by 27 by 3 cm
- Element 26: milling slick, 55 by 20 cm
- Element 27: milling slick, 45 by 36 cm
- Element 28: basin, 20 by 11 by 3 cm; filled with soil
- Element 29: amorphous milling area, 95 by 78 cm
- Element 30: basin, 28 by 15 by 3 cm

Feature C consists of four milling slicks and measures 10.0 by 8.0 by 1.5 meters high at the center. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 57 by 30 cm
- Element 2: milling slick, 38 by 37 cm
- Element 3: milling slick, 90 by 50 cm
- Element 4: milling slick, 55 by 48 cm

Feature D consists of four milling elements and measures 2.87 by 1.93 by 2.5 meters on the south side. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 56 by 37 cm
- Element 2: milling slick, 26 by 17 cm

- Element 3: milling slick, 24 by 17 cm
- Element 4: amorphous milling area, 170 by 94 cm

Feature E consists of two milling slicks and measures 1.4 by 0.9 meters and is at ground level. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 35 by 23 cm
- Element 2: milling slick, 28 by 21 cm

Feature F consists of two milling slicks and measures 2.06 by 0.85 meters and is at ground level. The dimensions of the elements are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 35 by 30 cm; filled with soil
- Element 2: milling slick, 62 by 33 cm; filled with soil

Feature G consists of two milling elements and measures 2.9 by 2.5 by 0.28 meters high on the south side. The granite slab exhibits exfoliation and water-wear areas. The dimensions of the element are:

- Element 1: basin, 31 by 18 by 2 cm
- Element 2: amorphous milling area, 74 by 43 cm

Feature H consists of three milling slicks and measures 2.5 by 2.25 by 0.3 meters high on the southwest side. The dimensions of the element are:

- Element 1: milling slick, 85 by 44 cm; filled with soil
- Element 2: milling slick, 66 by 59 cm; filled with soil
- Element 3: milling slick, 61 by 43 cm; filled with soil

## 3.2 Research Themes

The goal of this evaluation program was to determine if 10596-S-1 is eligible for nomination to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and/or the City of Escondido's (City's) historic register. The investigation analyzed the content (e.g., artifacts, ecofacts), and the horizontal and vertical limits of the site within the APE. Sampling was directed towards collecting accurate information on the quantity, quality, and variety of artifacts and ecofacts, and on the uniqueness of the resource. The results of this work were evaluated within the context of the criteria of eligibility, for listing in the CRHR and the City's historic register.

Below is a list of questions and data requirements needed to evaluate the data potential of 10596-S-1 to be eligible for listing on the CRHR and the City's historic register.

There are several important research questions that can benefit from simply knowing where sites are, what general time period they belong to, how extensive and complex they are, and what kind of economic activities may have taken place there. This kind of basic data may contribute to a number of regional economic, settlement, chronological, subsistence, and lithic technology questions.

As noted in the Cultural Setting (see Section 2.2 above), numerous interpretations of cultural historical data have been presented to describe and understand the archaeological record. There are fundamental questions that are asked of most archaeological deposits. These include questions related to chronology, settlement and site function, subsistence, and trade and exchange.

### 3.2.1 Chronology and Dating

The issue of chronology, or when sites were created and occupied, is fundamental to most archaeological research designs, as this provides the primary framework of prehistory. Previous research in northern San Diego County has documented a range of archaeological sites dating from the early Holocene to the Late Prehistoric periods. Because chronological controls are essential to most archaeological investigations, several basic questions concerning the temporal data potential of a site include the following:

- Can the chronological placement of the archaeological site be determined?
- What kinds of chronometric data can this site provide? How well do those data correlate in terms of the age estimates they provide?
- Are there data indicating the presence of multiple occupation episodes at the site?
- Do diagnostic, time-sensitive artifacts appear to fit with temporal patterns recognized in the surrounding region? Are there any unique diagnostic items present?
- Can chronometric data from this site help to refine dating schemes in the local region?

To answer chronology questions, an adequate number of radiocarbon dates from different locations/features and/or levels would be needed.

Organic materials provide an often-reliable source of  $^{14}\text{C}$  for radiocarbon dating. However, for the data and associated dates to have meaningful significance to the site the organic matter must be recovered from reliable contexts; that is, the datable source must possess a clear association with the site or feature it is meant to date. Recovery of shell, bone, plant remains, or carbonaceous sediments from primary and intact contexts such as in association with a hearth feature, or some other type of organized space, would best answer questions regarding chronology. Selection of non-contextualized carbon samples should be discouraged. Site formation processes can introduce random carbon, both prehistoric and modern, into soil matrices through a variety of mechanisms, such as bioturbation, aeolian, or fluvial events.

Additionally, time-sensitive artifact classes, such as beads, ceramics, and projectile points, can be utilized to derive a relative time period of occupation. King (1990) and Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987), among others, have noted that certain bead types and styles change through time. Similarly, projectile points are frequently used to generally date a deposit, though it is argued that much research remains to clarify the timing of these changes (e.g., Warren 1980; Jenkins and Warren 1984; Vaughn and Warren 1987; Schroth 1994).

If the archaeological assemblage cannot be adequately defined chronologically, either because of a lack of datable material or because of extensive intermixing of chronologically diverse components, the deposit would be considered to be less likely to possess a significant research potential.

### 3.2.2 Settlement and Site Function

The function of prehistoric sites can be inferred from artifacts and feature characteristics. The types of sites in the area included processing sites, short-term field camps, and long-term habitation areas or villages. Based on Binford's (1980) model for foraging and gathering societies, processing sites would be categorized as locations. These were used for specialized tasks such as food procurement and processing activities. These sites would be located near a food resource, and limited artifact types would be represented in the archaeological record. Task-specific tools, such as ground stone tools in association with bedrock milling, would be found. Short-term field camps were temporary living areas located along routes between resource areas and long-term villages. They were associated with gathering tasks. The artifact types represented in the archaeological record would be similar to those from a location, but would include some domestic debris, such as bone, shellfish, charcoal, and seeds. Long-term habitation sites or villages are located near reliable water and procurement resources and central to other site types. Villages are the most complex site type and include high quantities of artifacts from a diverse range of artifact types. Often, features such as hearths, house floors, and roasting and storage pits are present.

A wide variety of site types are found across northern San Diego County. While certain data may be lacking in some, these sites likely span much of prehistory. Over time, from the early Holocene (i.e., Paleoindian and early Archaic periods) to the Late Prehistoric periods, significant shifts in settlement and subsistence have occurred. Cultural and subsistence strategies have changed with changing environmental conditions. A variety of data sets would be expected to elucidate the character of the site, and its placement in the overall settlement pattern. To more fully identify site function and general settlement patterns, certain data are required. If these are later period occupations, a key to understanding social organization during the Late Prehistoric periods is to determine the kinds of socioeconomic shifts that occurred after adoption of new hunting technologies (i.e., shift from dart/spear points to bow and arrow points), and the subsequent widespread use of ceramics.

Specific data requirements include information on general patterns of lithic reduction and raw material use—including exotic stone.

- Was tool production occurring at the site or were tools being discarded in exhausted condition?
- What does the debitage assemblage imply about the production and/or maintenance of stone tools at the site?

Site occupation and settlement duration may be evidenced by the presence of ground stone manufacture and intensity of use. Hale (2001) argues that the presence of shaped manos and pestles can be an indication that populations are somewhat mobile, implying use in off-site contexts—a shaped mano or pestle would be lighter and, therefore, least costly in terms of energy and time spent carrying the item to specialized off-site areas.

### 3.2.3 Subsistence

Subsistence questions can be related to intensification and deintensification of various resources, including plants, fish, and shellfish. Both macroscopic vegetal remains (primarily seeds) and microscopic plant residues, as well as faunal remains may be present. Several questions can be addressed using data, if recovered, from the site:

- What vegetal and faunal remains are present?
- How specialized was the subsistence strategy (i.e., were any species a focus of exploitation)?
- What types of “exotic” food resources are present?
- Can faunal/vegetal remains be correlated to types of ground stone used at the site?
- Can seasonal and/or diachronic changes be discerned in the subsistence emphasis?
- If diachronic change is detected, can this be related to technological or dietary changes such as the introduction of ceramics, arrow points, or changes in milling technology, or shifts in exploited resources?

Answers to such questions typically involve collection of data during excavation. Lithic tools, points, and ground stone often retain evidence of past use. This evidence can be in the form of use wear, as well as blood and plant residue. Protein residue analysis often can help identify what plant or animals were being processed.

### 3.2.4 Trade and Exchange Systems

Trade and exchange networks can leave traces in the archaeological record that can help answer lower-order questions pertaining to chronology, subsistence, and settlement patterns. There are higher-level questions that can be raised as well, such as how are exotic resources acquired; are they traded, or directly accessed; by whom; what are the relationships that may limit or permit direct access? Overall, these higher-level questions are not necessarily asked at the individual, small, or limited site level, but rather are framed within the larger cultural system at the regional level. However, many lower-level questions may be asked in order to better understand concerns relating to site chronology, and subsistence and settlement patterns.

- Are there exotic materials to suggest trade and exchange with coastal and/or inland groups?
- What are the sources of obsidian found in the area?
- Other fine-grained lithics are found in the area, such as chert and chalcedony. Are these microcrystalline quartzes (Luedtke 1992) local, or exotic to the area?

Recovery of shell beads or other ornaments would be indicative of trade or exchange with coastal groups, and may provide indications of origins of manufacture or use. Shell bead analysis based on bead types in many cases are both temporally and culturally relative (e.g., Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987). Additionally, carbon dating could yield data pointing to the likely period of production.

Similarly, recovery of obsidian of any quantity can be effectively sourced through a number of research facilities (e.g., Geochemical Research Laboratory). If obsidian items are of sufficient dimensions, they also may be able to yield relative temporal data through hydration band analysis. The presence of obsidian and certain ceramic wares would indicate either direct access to these sources, or trade with inland groups that control or have access to these areas. Obsidian sourcing could identify with which groups prehistoric people traded.

## 4.0 Methods

### 4.1 Field Methods

RECON Environmental, Inc. (RECON) archaeologists Deen Parke and Nathaniel Yerka, accompanied by Shuuluk Linton from the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, completed the excavation testing program between June 3 and 6, 2025. RECON completed hand-excavation of 12 shovel test pits (STP) around the bedrock milling features (Confidential Attachment 1). Per the approved test plan, if subsurface cultural material (over five artifacts) was recovered during STP excavation, then hand-excavation of a 1-by-1-meter unit would have been employed in the vicinity of the STP with subsurface cultural material.

All STPs were manually excavated in 10 cm levels using hand tools (e.g., pick, shovels, and trowels) until reaching culturally sterile soil (i.e., negative level). Notes and observations of any disturbance, depth, Munsell soil descriptions, soil type and consistency, stratigraphy, and artifact type and material were recorded on standardized forms for each STP level. Photographs were taken of each STP. All STP locations were recorded using an Apple iPad running ESRI's ArcGIS Field Maps application paired with a Trimble R1 sub-meter global positioning system (GPS) unit. The locational data was overlaid on a suitable orthophotographic map.

Materials recovered from the STPs were dry-screened through a one-eighth-inch mesh. Any artifact, including fire-affected rock, recovered as part of subsurface testing activities were removed and placed in appropriately labeled bags to be analyzed and cataloged on-site in a field catalog form. Upon completion of excavation and recording duties, each STP was backfilled.

A California Department of Parks and Recreation site form update was completed for 105961-S-1 and will be filed with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC; Confidential Attachment 2). A copy of this report will also be filed with the SCIC.

### 4.2 Laboratory Methods

Laboratory tasks, such as sorting, analyzing, and cataloging the collected data, were completed in the field per the request of the Rincon Band. None of the artifacts were brought back to the RECON laboratory. No organic samples suitable for radiocarbon analysis were collected. Laboratory tasks included sorting, analyzing, and synthesizing the collected data. Artifacts and ecofacts were counted and cataloged according to class, type, and material, and entered into a field catalog form. Items were not weighed due to technical issues regarding calibration of the scale in an outdoor

environment. The data from the field catalog was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet at the RECON office. A summary of the proposed categorizing methods is presented here.

### 4.2.1 Debitage

The category ofdebitage includes flakes and angular waste or the stone by-products of stone tool manufacture and maintenance. The items in this category were organized by STP or test unit number, maintained by level, and sorted by stone material type into nine reduction type choices (Table 1). In this way, each of the items is looked at and it is possible to discover cultural modification or utilization of a lithic within the collections and to locate fragments of other flaked lithic artifacts such as bifaces, which can sometimes be overlooked in the field.

The analysis of flaked lithic debris (debitage) followed a series of steps that were originally proposed by Jane Rosenthal (Norwood et al. 1981). The analysis ofdebitage was geared towards reconstructing the stages of stone tool manufacture. The definition of a flake for the current study is a stone that has been removed from a larger stone (core) by a human and retains evidence of this removal in the form of a striking platform and a bulb of percussion. Angular waste includes items that are probably flakes but the bulb or the striking platform are not present. In addition, the angular waste group includes broken stone fragments that can be produced during hard-hammer percussion where a strike can result in pieces breaking off the parent stone, which do not have the attributes of a flake. Typically, these items are evaluated based on parent material. For example, at a site where metavolcanic stone does not occur naturally, broken fragments of this stone without the attributes of a flake might be collected for consideration as angular waste.

Type	Bulb	Platform	Relative Length	Cortex	Dorsal Scars	Other	Assumed Process	Reduction Stage
201	Present	Present	2x width	None	2+	Parallel	"Blade" type flake	Tertiary
202	Present	Present	---	None	---	Diverging, thin	Biface thinning flake	Tertiary
203	Present	Present	2+ cm	80%+	None	---	Platform creation, cortex removal	Primary
204	Present	Present	2+ cm	30%–80%	0-1	---	Cortex removal	Primary
205	Present	Present	2+ cm	-30%	1+	---	Core reduction, basic shaping	Secondary
206	Present	Present	-2 cm	0%	1+	---	Finishing, resharpening	Tertiary
207	Present	Present	-2 cm	Present	1+	---	Trimming	Tertiary
208	Absent	Absent	---	Present	---	---	Shatter during primary reduction	Primary
209	Absent	Absent	---	Absent	---	---	Shatter during secondary reduction	Shatter

SOURCE: Norwood et al. 1981.

## 4.2.2 Ground Stone Artifacts

Portable ground stone tools include artifacts associated with milling seeds and other plant products, processing animals, or materials such as pigments. Tools in this category are identified by a pattern or wear resulting from rubbing or grinding stone on stone, which creates polished surfaces. The stone types, dimensions, wear attributes, and conditions of recovered ground stone artifacts were recorded during the catalog process. Specific tools within this category include manos, metates, pestles, mortars, and palettes. Manos are cobbles used for grinding with a flat to convex surface, with a wear pattern that is perpendicular to the long axis. Manos can be unifacially and bifacially worked, shaped with shoulders or unshaped. Metates are stone basins with a flat to concave manufactured depression, elliptical to oval in shape. The depression contains evidence of grinding and/or pecking where seeds or other materials were ground with a mano. Mortars are bowl-shaped stone in which seeds or other materials were ground with a pestle. Palettes are small sub-rectangular, slab-shaped, flat utensils that are approximately 5 centimeters in length, and are characteristic artifacts of some agricultural societies which are often carefully shaped and polished, and in some instances may have elaborately carved embellishments. Pigments have sometimes been identified on their surfaces, which lead archaeologists to often think of them as being used to grind pigments, perhaps in ceremonial and/or cosmetic contexts (Lekson 2002; Sutton and Arkush 1998).

### 4.2.3 Faunal Remains

The non-artifact ecofauna were separated into categories of animal bone. The bone was separated into groupings of identifiable and non-identifiable, to either the genus and/or species levels, and were examined for evidence of burning and butchering. The identifiable bone was subjected to further inspection to isolate the genus or species that was represented or more generically the size range of the animal that was represented. The class categories that were used for this analysis are large and small mammal, bird, fish, amphibian, and reptile. Small mammals in this region of the county typically include animals of hare size and smaller. The large mammal category includes all mammals larger than a hare.

## 4.3 Native American Participation

A representative from the Rincon Band of Luiseño participated as the Native American monitor during the testing program. Shuuluk Linton was on-site during all hand-excavations and cataloging of artifacts and ecofacts. Additionally, Mr. Linton contacted Dr. Madeliene Hinkes, a forensic anthropologist representing the San Diego Medical Examiner's office, to examine a bone fragment found in STP 3 to determine if it was of human origin.

## 4.4 Curation

Per the request of the Rincon Band, none of artifacts will be curated. The Native American monitor took possession of the recovered material.

## 5.0 Report of Findings

Observations during excavation activities revealed a sparse cultural subsurface component (Table 2). STP 5 was placed in the northwest corner of the site boundary near Milling Feature H. STP 9 was excavated near the northwest corner but outside the site boundary. STPs 4 and 12 were excavated between Milling Features H and B. STP 7 was placed near Milling Feature E. STP 6 was excavated near Milling Feature C. STP 3 was located east of Milling Feature B. STP 2 was placed between Milling Feature A and B. STPs 10 and 11 were placed east of the driveway outside the site boundary. STP 8 was placed just south of the site's southern boundary. STP 1 was placed north of Milling Feature A outside of the site boundary (see Confidential Attachment 1). The majority of the STPs were excavated down to 30 cm; three STPs varied in depth. STP 3 was excavated down to 40 cm to reach sterile soil; STP 10 was excavated down to 50 cm to reach sterile soil; and STP 11 was excavated down to 20 cm because subsoil in the form of decomposed granite was encountered at 20 cm. Excavation revealed one soil stratum consisting of brown sandy silt (Photographs 1-12). Subsoil was exposed only in STP 11 (see Photograph 11). STPs 6, 10, 11, and 12 showed evidence of modern disturbance as noted by the presence of asphalt, imported gravel, or bottle glass. STPs 1, 3, 6, and 10 yielded artifacts. During the excavation of STP 3, a bone fragment was recovered from the 20 cm level that the Native American monitor wanted examined as a possible human bone fragment. As noted above, Mr. Linton contacted Dr. Hinkes, who examined the bone fragment on-site on June 4, 2025, and determined the bone fragment was not of human origin.



PHOTOGRAPH 1  
30 cm Level of STP 1



PHOTOGRAPH 2  
30 cm Level of STP 2



PHOTOGRAPH 3  
40 cm Level of STP 3



PHOTOGRAPH 4  
30 cm Level of STP 4



PHOTOGRAPH 5  
30 cm Level of STP 5



PHOTOGRAPH 6  
30 cm Level of STP 6



PHOTOGRAPH 7  
30 cm Level of STP 7



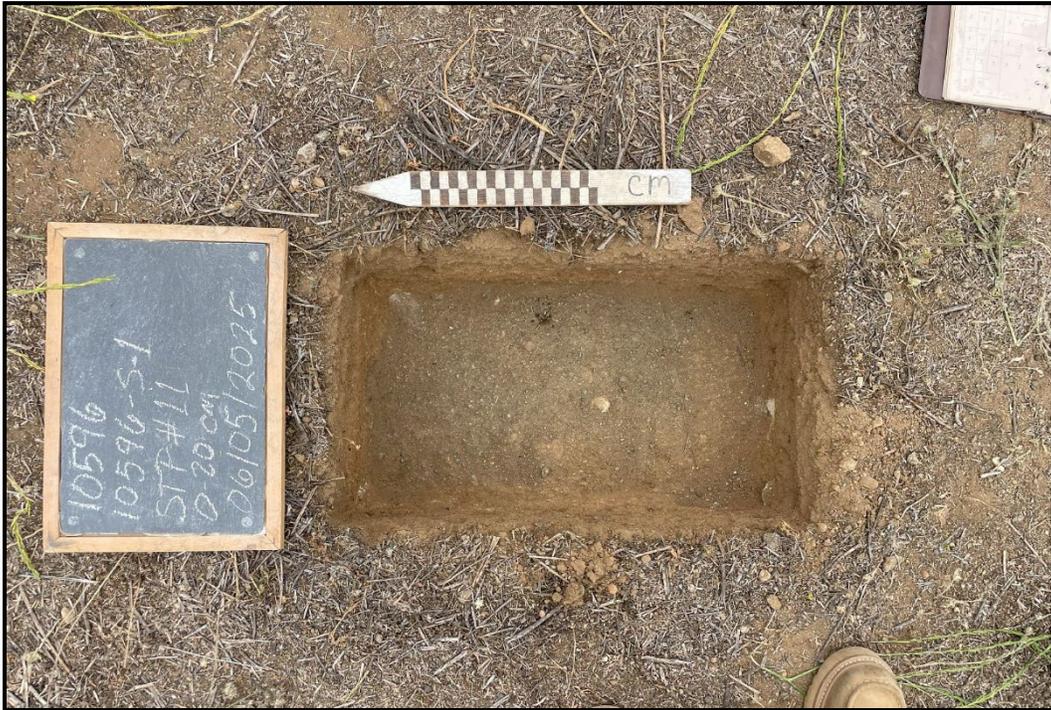
PHOTOGRAPH 8  
30 cm Level of STP 8



PHOTOGRAPH 9  
30 cm Level of STP 9



PHOTOGRAPH 10  
50 cm Level of STP 10  
Note disturbed sidewall



PHOTOGRAPH 11  
20 cm Level of STP 11 with DG at Floor



PHOTOGRAPH 12  
30 cm Level of STP 12

Table 2 10596-S-1 STP Depths, Soils, and Conditions					
STP	Level (cm)	Artifacts	Soil Description	Notes	Disturbed
1	0-30	1 flake	Strong brown silty sandy loam (7.5YR 4/6); moderate compaction, few pebbles at 30 cm	Ant colony	0.22 bullet casing
2	0-10	None	Brown silty sandy loam	-	-
2	10-30	None	Brown sandy silt (7.5YR 4/3), moderate compaction	-	-
3	0-20	Small mammal bone fragment	Dark brown sandy silt	Roots	-
3	20-40	1 flake, possible metate	Dark brown sandy silt (7.5YR 3/3)	Rocks	-
4	0-30	None	Brown sandy silt (7.5YR 4/4), moderate compaction in the 20-30 cm level	Surface duff	-
5	0-30	None	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt (10YR 4/4), moderate compaction	Surface duff, 1 rock in south side	-
6	0-30	2 flakes	Brown sandy silt (10YR 4/3), moderate compaction	Surface duff; rock in east wall, charcoal throughout	bottle glass fragments (0-20 cm)
7	0-30	None	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt (10YR 4/6)	Surface duff, small roots, rocks	-
8	0-30	None	Brown sandy silt (7.5YR 5/3), increased compaction towards bottom	Surface duff, small roots, rocks	
9	0-20	None	Brown sandy silt (10YR 4/3)	Surface duff, roots, rocks in southeast corner	
9	20-30	None	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt, soil change at 30 cm to dark yellowish brown decomposed granite (10YR 4/4)	Rocks in southeast corner	
10	0-20	None	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt, compacted	Surface duff	Imported gravel, asphalt
10	20-30	2 flakes	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt, compacted		Imported gravel, asphalt
10	30-50	2 flakes	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt (10YR 4/4) mixed with DG, compacted	Possible rodent burrow	
11	0-10	None	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt (10YR 4/6), moderate compaction	Surface duff, surface rock	Imported gravel, asphalt
11	10-20	None	Strong brown DG sand (7.5YR 4/6), heavy compaction		Imported gravel, asphalt
12	0-30	None	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt (10YR 4/4), moderate compaction	Surface duff, roots, rodent burrow,	Asphalt

cm = centimeters, DG= decomposed granite

Table 3 provides the summary of the materials recovered during the evaluation program at 10596-S-1 (for a complete catalog, see Attachment 1). A total of 9 artifacts or ecofacts comprised of 7 debitage

pieces, 1 possible ground stone artifact, and 1 non-human bone fragment were recovered from the STPs. Additionally, 13 pieces of debitage were collected from the surface. The majority of the artifacts were recovered within the upper 30 cm with 2 pieces of debitage recovered from the 40 cm level in STP 10. The ground stone artifact is a possible metate fragment made of granite with one smooth surface. The debitage is described in more detail below. The non-human bone is likely a small mammal bone fragment from the 10-20 cm level in STP 3.

Type	Debitage	Ground Stone	Non-human Bone	Total
1	1			1
3	1	1	1	3
6	2			2
10	3			3
Surface Collection	13			13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>

## 5.1 Debitage

A total of 20 debitage pieces were recovered. None were produced during primary reduction, 8 were produced during secondary reduction, 8 during tertiary reduction, and 4 were secondary shatter (Table 4). Debitage was made from locally available material including fine-grained metavolcanic, fine-grained porphyritic metavolcanic material, and quartz.

Flake or Shatter Type	FGM <sup>1</sup>	FGPM <sup>2</sup>	Quartz	Total
<b>Secondary Reduction</b>				
Core reduction, basic shaping				
Count	2	5	1	8
<i>Secondary Reduction Total</i>				
Count	2	5	1	8
<b>Tertiary Reduction</b>				
Bifacial thinning				
Count	1	1		2
Finishing, resharpening				
Count		6		6
<i>Tertiary Reduction Total</i>				
Count	1	7		8
<b>Secondary Shatter</b>				
Count	2	2		4
<b>TOTAL COUNT</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>
<sup>1</sup> FGM = fine-grained metavolcanic				
<sup>2</sup> FGPM = fine-grained porphyritic metavolcanic				

## 6.0 Regulatory Background

### 6.1 California Environmental Quality Act

Cultural resources that have been evaluated and determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered historical resources under the provisions of Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1 and 5024.1. For planning purposes, all the cultural resources in the survey area that have not yet been evaluated for their eligibility to the CRHR are considered to be historical resources until evaluated, with the exception of cultural isolates.

Section 5024.1(c) of the Public Resources Code addresses California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance criteria. It indicates that a resource is determined significant and may be listed as an historical resource in the California Register if it meets any of the following CRHR criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a resource must have integrity; that is, it must evoke the resource's period of significance or, in the case of criterion 4, it must retain reliable research data (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 11.5 Section 4852(c)). Most archaeological sites that qualify for listing do so under criterion 4.

If a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, mitigation is required under CEQA. A substantial adverse change is defined as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired. Avoidance of the historical resource through project redesign is the preferred mitigation measure. If redesign is not feasible, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree of impacts or reducing the impact through construction monitoring are mitigation options.

### 6.2 City of Escondido

The determination of significance for historic resources within the city is based on age, location, context, association with an important person or event, uniqueness, and integrity under the City of Escondido (City) Historic Resources Code (Article 40, Section 33-794, Escondido Zoning Ordinances).

The City has developed the following 13 criteria to address when evaluating a possible historic resource for inclusion on the list of historic landmarks or the local historic register:

- (1) Escondido historical resources that are strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history, pre-history, or development of the City of Escondido, region, state, or nation;
- (2) Escondido building or buildings that embody distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type, specimen, or are representative of a recognized architect's work and are not substantially altered;
- (3) Escondido historical resources that are connected with a business or use that was once common but is now rare;
- (4) Escondido historical resources that are the sites of significant historic events;
- (5) Escondido historical resources that are fifty (50) years old or have achieved historical significance within the past fifty (50) years;
- (6) Escondido historical resources that are an important key focal point in the visual quality or character of a neighborhood, street, area, or district;
- (7) Escondido historical building that is one of the few remaining examples in the city possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type;
- (8) Sign that is exemplary of technology, craftsmanship or design of the period when it was constructed, uses historical sign materials and is not significantly altered;
- (9) Sign that is integrated into the architecture of the building, such as the sign pylons on buildings constructed in the Modern style and later styles;
- (10) Sign that demonstrates extraordinary aesthetic quality, creativity, or innovation;
- (11) Escondido landscape feature that is associated with an event or person of historical significance to the community or warrants special recognition due to size, condition, uniqueness or aesthetic qualities;
- (12) Escondido archaeological site that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory; or
- (13) Escondido significant historical resource that has an outstanding rating of the criteria used to evaluate local register requests (Ord. No. 2000-23, §§ 4, 9-13-00).

A historical resource must meet at least two of these criteria to be eligible for inclusion on the local register of historic places or be given historic landmark status.

The City has designated a number of areas as historic districts, including the Westside Historic District. Boundaries for historic districts were determined by the Escondido Community Development

Department and local residents. Criteria used in determining a potential district in Escondido include the following:

- The proposed historical district as a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events, or aesthetically by plan or physical development;
- The collective historical value of the proposed district may be greater than that of each individual resource; and
- The designation is in conformance with the purpose of the City's historic preservation provisions set forth in the City's General Plan.

## 7.0 Evaluation of Resource

### 7.1 CEQA Criteria

The series of STPs were excavated at 10596-S-1 in order to determine the presence or absence of subsurface cultural deposits. The excavation revealed a sparse subsurface cultural deposit. The multicomponent site 10596-S-1 does not qualify under CEQA criteria 1 and 2 because no significant event or person could be associated with the resource. The resource does not qualify under CEQA criterion 3 because the criterion generally applies to the built environment. Archaeological resources are typically not structures or buildings, so they do not exhibit the type of characteristics required for significance under this criterion.

Site 10596-S-1 does not qualify under CEQA criterion 4. Because bedrock milling features can be found in sites dating to the Middle and Late Holocene, they are not great indicators of chronology. None of the recovered material is temporally diagnostic and, therefore, could not provide answers regarding a period for site occupation. Additionally, none of the artifacts are indicative of trade or exchange networks. The materials the debitage was made of were sourced locally. Based on the sparse amount of recovery and lack of artifact variety, 10596-S-1 can be categorized as a location based on Binford's (1980) model. Locations were used for specialized tasks such as food procurement and processing activities. These sites would be located near a food resource, and limited artifact types would be represented in the archaeological record. The lack of midden soils reinforces the hypothesis that only limited processing took place at this location and, therefore, it is not a short-term field camp. It must be noted for the record that "camps" do not align with the tribal understanding of 10596-S-1, that the resource is a geo-locality, and how the ancestral heritage and inheritance material resource relates to larger circuits of village areas and ancestral traditional cultural practices and processes of movement, pause, and return to the resource location. Site 10596-S-1 is situated within a cultural landscape and is a contributing resource to the cultural landscape that is defined in scope and size, is associated with at least two central events documented in tribal historical accounts, and is a unique resource in relationship to both the geographical area in which it is situated and the specific ancestors who fashioned it.

Specialized studies were not conducted to assess what types of foods or vegetal or animal remains were processed on the milling elements because past protein residue studies using immunoelectrophoresis completed on milling slicks tend to not be as conclusive as those on basins or mortars (George and Abdo-Hintzman 2020; Schneider and Bruce 2009). In one study in eastern San Diego County with analysis of 30 milling features including cupules, slicks, basins, and mortars, three cupules, one basin, and one mortar resulted in positive reactions while no positive results were obtained from any of the slicks (Schneider and Bruce 2009). Another study in Valley Center resulted in a very weak positive reaction to agave from a milling slick sample, a weak positive to deer and agave and probable positive reaction to rat from another milling slick sample, and a probable positive reaction to rat from a mortar sample (Cummings and Clark 2018). A third study in Ramona resulted in a probable positive reaction for rabbit from a milling slick sample, the other milling slick was negative (Milligan and Dockter 2014).

Site 10596-S-1 also yielded one fragment of sun colored amethyst glass. To overcome the coloring problem that iron within sand has on coloring glass, popular use of manganese as a decolorizer for colorless glass seems to have begun by at least the mid-1870s and was solidly in place by 1890 (Lockhart 2006). The observed glass fragment exhibited no diagnostic makers marks. The purple coloring of the glass fragment dates the parent container to have been manufactured by, at the latest, 1890. The context of the recording location is most likely secondary; therefore, this recording has exhausted the data potential of the resource.

## 7.2 City of Escondido Criteria

Site 10596-S-1 does not qualify under City criteria 1 through 11 since these typically apply to the built environment. Additionally, 10596-S-1 does not qualify under City criteria 12 or 13 because the archaeological sites is not likely to yield additional information in prehistory beyond what has been documented in this report and, therefore, the site does not have an outstanding rating of criteria for the local register. Additionally, 10596-S-1 does not possess the foundational nominating criteria to qualify as part of a historic district.

## 8.0 Recommended Mitigation

One multicomponent resource (10596-S-1) was identified within the APE during the archaeological survey and evaluation program. The proposed project has the potential to adversely affect historical resources as defined under CEQA guidelines; the project would impact the multicomponent resource (see Confidential Attachment 2). Mitigation is required under CEQA if a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

Impacts to 10596-S-1 would not be significant because this resource has been recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR or the City's local register. Because these impacts are not significant, no further treatment is needed; however, as a tribal cultural resource mitigation measure and if feasible, the bedrock milling features may be moved during construction and relocated to an open space, the location of which has not been determined.

Although the project impacts will not be significant, archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction is recommended to prevent significant impacts to inadvertent discoveries. Following are the mitigation measures.

- TCR-1: Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the Applicant shall provide written verification to the City that a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor(s) associated with a traditionally and culturally affiliated tribe(s) have been retained to implement a monitoring program. The archaeologist shall be responsible for coordinating with the Native American monitor(s). This verification shall be presented to the City in any contract execution, in a letter from the Project archaeologist that confirms the selected Native American monitor is associated with a traditionally and culturally affiliated tribe(s) as identified through the consultation process. The City, prior to any preconstruction meeting, shall approve all persons involved in the monitoring program.
- TCR-2: The qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor(s) shall attend all applicable preconstruction meetings with the general contractor and/or associated subcontractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.
- TCR-3: The project developer shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist who meets U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards, to conduct an archaeological sensitivity training for construction personnel prior to commencement of excavation activities. The training session shall be carried out by a cultural resource professional with expertise in archaeology, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. The training session shall include a handout and focus on how to identify archaeological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities and the procedures to be followed in such an event, the duties of archaeological monitors, and the general steps a qualified professional archaeologist would follow in conducting a salvage investigation if one is necessary. A qualified professional archaeologist shall be on-site along with a Native American monitor(s) during rough grading operations.
- TCR-4: Prior to performing grading operations, the construction manager, tribal representative, grading contractor, the qualified archaeologist, and landowner/applicant if required, review the process for controlled grading of 10596-S-1, during the pre-construction meeting (see Mitigation Measure 2). The discussion shall include a review of the process, confirmation of what machinery shall be used, what types of resources are present and/or expected, what shall occur when/if buried resources are discovered, and who shall notify the monitors at least 48 hours in advance of when grading is anticipated to begin within 50 feet (15 meters) of 10596-S-1. Monitors shall be allowed to actively observe, including walking within a close but safe proximity to the equipment, the newly exposed soils for any evidence of buried resources. This process shall continue until the entire area has been completed. Upon the concurrence of both the project archaeologist and the tribal representative, controlled grading may cease and, if applicable, mass grading may proceed. The controlled grading process shall be documented by the project archaeologist in the Phase IV Monitoring Report as required in Mitigation Measure 7.

TCR-5: Prior to the start of grading, milling features identified by the Native American monitor, project archaeologist, and construction contractor that can be feasibly moved shall be flagged to protect it until relocation of the outcrops is scheduled. During construction monitoring by a Native American monitor and archaeologist, the area surrounding the feature(s) shall be excavated in a slow and controlled way in order to preserve as many milling elements as possible and to expose the entire outcrop. The outcrop shall be relocated to a location within the project area where the outcrop can be preserved in perpetuity. Due to potential construction constraints, the outcrop may need to be moved several times before being relocated to its permanent location. The location shall be agreed upon by the City and the traditionally and culturally affiliated tribe in consultation with the applicant. All efforts shall be made to preserve the outcrop as one piece, if feasible. If the boulder is too large to move in one piece, a concerted effort shall be made to preserve as many milling elements as possible.

TCR-6: In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A buffer area of at least 100 feet shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue until a qualified archaeologist and the Native American monitor(s) have examined the newly discovered artifact(s) and have evaluated the area of the find. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. All archaeological resources unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by the Native American monitor(s) in coordination with the qualified professional archaeologist, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. Should the newly discovered artifacts be determined to be prehistoric, Native American tribes identified through project consultation, shall be contacted and consulted, and Native American construction monitoring shall continue. The project developer and the City in consultation with the affiliated consulting tribe(s) shall coordinate with the archaeologist to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. The plan may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to address treatment of the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. No photography, invasive or non-invasive testing is permitted unless prior written approval of the affiliated tribes as identified throughout the consultation process.

All inadvertent discoveries are to be kept on the project site at a secured and locked location agreed upon by the traditionally and culturally affiliated tribe(s) and the City, until reburial on project site.

Reburial on Project Site: Prior to Notice of Completion for the Grading and Site Improvements, the landowner(s) shall relinquish ownership of all cultural resources that are unearthed on the project property during any ground-disturbing activities, including previous investigations and/or Phase III data recovery.

Prehistoric Resources – the following treatments shall be applied.

- a. Reburial of the resources on the project property. The measures for reburial shall include, at least, the following: Measures to protect the reburial area from any future

impacts. Reburial shall not occur until all required cataloguing have been completed on the cultural resources, with an exception that sacred items, burial goods, and Native American human remains are excluded. Any reburial processes shall be culturally appropriate and consulted with the traditionally and culturally affiliated tribe(s), and the City. Listing of contents and location of the reburial shall be included in the confidential Phase IV Report. The Phase IV Report shall be filed with the City under a confidential cover and not subject to a Public Records Request.

- b. Reburial of the resources off-site. If reburial is not feasible on-site as determined by the Director of Development services upon a recommendation provided by the archaeologist, in consultation with the TCA tribe(s), then reasonable efforts shall be made to locate the features off-site in consultation with the aforementioned parties.

TCR-7: Prior to release of the grading bond, the archaeological monitor, under the direction of a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards, shall prepare a final Phase IV monitoring report at the conclusion of any on-site archaeological monitoring. The report shall be submitted to the project developer, the South Coastal Information Center, the City, the affiliated tribe(s) that participated in project consultation, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures. The report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register and CEQA, and treatment of the resources.

TCR-8: Qualified Native American monitor(s) shall be present during all on-site ground disturbance operations.

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# ATTACHMENT 1

## Artifact Catalog

Parkview Townhomes Excavations (#10596)

FIELD #	STP #	LEVEL	CLASS	TYPE	MATERIAL	COUNT	COMMENTS
1	1	0-10 cm	Debitage	Core reduction, basic shaping (205)	FGPM	1	
2	3	10-20 cm	Non-human bone	Small mammal	Bone	5	plus ?
3	3	20-30 cm	Ground stone	Metate fragment	Granite	1	1 smooth surface, possible metate
4	3	20-30 cm	Debitage	Bifacial thinning flake (202)	FGM	1	
5	6	0-10 cm	Debitage	Core reduction, basic shaping (205)	FGM	1	
6	6	10-20 cm	Debitage	Finishing, resharpening (206)	FGPM	1	
7	10	20-30 cm	Debitage	Finishing, resharpening (206)	FGPM	2	
8	10	30-40 cm	Debitage	Finishing, resharpening (206)	FGPM	1	larger?
9	10	30-40 cm	Debitage	Secondary shatter (209)	FGPM	1	smaller?
10	SC	Surface	Debitage	Bifacial thinning flake (202)	FGPM	1	objectid 71
11	SC	Surface	Debitage	Core reduction, basic shaping (205)	FGM	1	64
12	SC	Surface	Debitage	Core reduction, basic shaping (205)	FGPM	1	65
13	SC	Surface	Debitage	Core reduction, basic shaping (205)	FGPM	1	69
14	SC	Surface	Debitage	Core reduction, basic shaping (205)	FGPM	1	72
15	SC	Surface	Debitage	Core reduction, basic shaping (205)	FGPM	1	74
16	SC	Surface	Debitage	Core reduction, basic shaping (205)	Quartz	1	81
17	SC	Surface	Debitage	Finishing, resharpening (206)	FGPM	1	67
18	SC	Surface	Debitage	Finishing, resharpening (206)	FGPM	1	70
19	SC	Surface	Debitage	Finishing, resharpening (206)	FGPM	1	82
20	SC	Surface	Debitage	Secondary shatter (209)	FGM	1	66
21	SC	Surface	Debitage	Secondary shatter (209)	FGM	1	75
22	SC	Surface	Debitage	Secondary shatter (209)	FGPM	1	68

FGM=fine-grained metavolcanic

FGPM= fine-grained porphyritic metavolcanic

SC = surface collection

**CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS**

(Not for Public Review)