

# Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report

**Good Shepherd Catholic Cemetery Project  
Project Numbers: PDS2020-MUP-20-004**

**Lead Agency:**

**County of San Diego  
Department of Planning and Land Use  
Contact: Donna Beddow  
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**Preparer:**

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**LSA  
703 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 260  
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**Project Proponent:  
Diocese of San Diego  
C/O Mario De Blaso  
Holy Cross Cemetery  
4470 Hilltop Drive  
San Diego, California 92102**

**September 27, 2023**

SDC PDS RCVD 5-13-20  
MUP20-004

## **National Archaeological Data Base Information**

Author: Roderic McLean, M.A., RPA and Natalie Brodie, M.A., RPA

Firm: LSA

Client/Project Proponent: Diocese of San Diego Report

Date: September 27, 2023

Report Title: Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report: Good Shepherd Catholic Cemetery  
Project; PDS2020-MUP-20-004

Type of Study: Intensive Pedestrian Survey

New Sites: None

Updated Sites: None

USGS Quads: *San Marcos* and *San Luis Rey*

Acreage: 14.49 acres

Permit Numbers: PDS2020-MUP-20-004

Key Words: Vista; negative survey; intensive pedestrian survey; 169-210-02;  
169-220-01; 169- 220-02; 169-220-03

RE: Good Shepherd Catholic Cemetery Project; PDS2020-MUP-20-004  
Cultural Resources – Negative Findings

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that a survey has been conducted on the above referenced project. It has been determined that there are no cultural resources present on this property. The project has been plotted on the attached USGS 7.5 minute topographical map for your information.

County: San Diego

USGS 7.5' Quads: *San Marcos* and *San Luis Rey* Date: 1983 and 1975

Section: 36 and a portion of the Unsectioned Agua Hedionda Land Grant

Township: 11S Range 4W

Address: Buena Vista Drive

City: Vista State: California

Thomas Brothers: 1107 / G3

Other Locational Data: The project is located south of Fern Place, west of Buena Vista Drive, north of Wesley Way, and east of South Melrose Drive.

Assessor Parcel Numbers: 169-210-02; 169-220-001; 169-220-002; 169-220-03

UTM: 476728 mE/ 3670563 mN – taken from the northwest corner of the project using GIS  
Elevation: approximately 400 feet above mean sea level

Owner and Address: Diocese of San Diego, 4470 Hilltop Drive, San Diego, CA 92102

Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian

Date of Survey: September 5, 2017

Field Crew: Jacqueline Hall, Archaeologist, B.A. and John Chavez, Native American Monitor

Description: The field survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Continuous parallel transects (5-10 meters) were walked in a north/south directions. Survey conditions in these areas ranged from good to poor, with some areas partially obscured by ground cover in the form on annual grasses and mulch. The southern portion of the project area was in use as an active nursery and highly disturbed. In areas where surface visibility was limited, cut banks, clearings, and rodent burrows were examined to facilitate the inspection of the ground surface. Granitic bedrock outcrops were examined. No artifacts or features were identified during this survey.

The Diocese proposes to construct a cemetery at the subject project site near the Cities of Oceanside and Vista, San Diego County, California. The project site consists of four lots (APNs 169-210-02, 169-220-01, 169-220-02, and 169-220-03) totaling approximately 14.490 acres. The cemetery will be constructed in multiple phases over time based on funding. The existing house at 1505 Buena Vista Drive (APN 169-220-02) will remain and be used as an office. Other improvements include construction of a 2,000-square foot maintenance

building within APN 169-210-02, construction of a 10,000-square foot mausoleum and chapel within APN 169-210- 02, and construction of a vehicle/pedestrian bridge over the drainage feature between APNs 169-210-02 and 169-210-03. The remainder of the site will be reserved for grave sites.

## CULTURAL SETTING

The following sections provide an overview of different time periods. Malcolm Rogers was the first to develop a cultural chronology of the region. In general, they can be divided into five consecutive time periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Ethnohistoric, and Historic (Moriarty 1967; Warren et al. 1961). The following provides a brief cultural background for San Diego County summarized from Beddow (2022).

### Prehistoric

San Diego County archaeological investigations indicate humans have inhabited the area for at least 10,000 years. These complexes and divisions represented by tool assemblages and ways of life provide a discussion of changes in material culture and in cultural adaptation over time.

#### *Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)*

This period dates from 9000 to 5500 BC (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Moratto 1984; Rogers 1966; Taylor and Meighan 1978; Warren and True 1961). Early humans have been characterized as an early nomadic, hunting culture whose settlements were located on mesas and ridge tops and in deserts (Erlandson and Colton 1991; Rogers 1966; Wallace 1978; Warren et al. 1961). During this period, inhabitants relied on large game for subsistence (Rogers 1966; Warren et al. 1961) and produced “finely worked blades, spear points, choppers, and scrapers out of fine-grained volcanics” (Carrico 1977). In addition, leaf-shaped knives, foliate to ovoid bifaces, foliate to short-bladed shoulder points, crescents, engraving tools, core hammers, pebble hammers, and cores were part of the tool assemblage (Moratto 1984; Wahoff and Dolan 2000). Pottery and milling stones were missing from the assemblage, confirming the assumption that hunting was an economic focus for the culture (Moriarty 1967; Warren and True 1961).

#### *Archaic Period (8000 BC–AD 500)*

According to Hale et al. (2018), “the more than 1500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in the San Diego region.” The Archaic period is also known as La Jollan, Millingstone Horizon, and Encinitas Tradition. This period is characterized by the presence of dart points, milling, equipment, scattered hearths, shell middens, and flexed burials (Carrico 1977). Subsistence strategies placed an emphasis on gathering, possibly because of environmental change (Wahoff and Dolan 2000; Wallace 1978). The assemblage was composed of milling implements and cobble/core-based tools. The flaked tools do not appear to be as refined as those of the Paleoindian period. Mortuary goods included shell beads and ornaments, projectile points, and milling implements (Beddow 2022). Wallace (1978) interpreted archaeological sites of this period as an indication of an increase in

population and permanence.

#### *Late Prehistoric (AD 500-1769)*

The Late Prehistoric period is an antecedent to Spanish contact (AD 1000–1769). It was a “time of cultural transformations brought about by trait diffusion, immigration, and *in-situ* adaptation to environmental changes” (Moratto 1984:153). Subsistence strategies involved a focus on terrestrial collection and hunting (Christenson 1992); however, shellfish and other maritime resources were also used. Settlement included large villages near permanent water sources, temporary campsites, quarries, and resource exploitation sites. Small triangular points, pottery, and Obsidian Butte obsidian are characteristic of this period (Christenson 1992; Masters and Gallegos 1997; True 1966, 1970).

Two complexes (San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca) are identified with the Late Prehistoric period. True (1966) believed that the San Luis Rey complex was a precursor to the ethnographic Luiseño. Similarly, he suggested that the Cuyamaca complex was the predecessor to the ethnographic Kumeyaay. Through the examination of both geographic regions, True identified specific characteristics unique to each; however, he noted that, although geographically similar, these two cultures were distinctly different (Beddow 2022).

#### *Ethnohistoric Period (post-AD 1769)*

The Ethnohistoric period begins with the first permanent European settlements. According to Beddow (2022), ethnohistorical and ethnographic evidence indicates that the Shoshonean-speaking group that occupied the northern portion of San Diego County were the Luiseño. When contacted by the Spanish in the sixteenth century, the Luiseño occupied a territory bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Peninsular Range mountains, including Palomar Mountain to the south and Santiago Peak to the north, on the south by Agua Hedionda Lagoon, and on the north by Aliso Creek in present-day San Juan Capistrano. The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieleño to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupeño to the southeast, and the Ipai to the south. The project area is near the southern border of Luiseño territory near Kumeyaay (Diegueño) territory.

#### Historical Period (post-AD 1542)

The Historical period can be divided into three politically defined periods (Spanish, Mexican, and American). Each phase is identified with a change in political power. Assimilation of Native Californians was a desire of each government that came to power; however, the greatest misfortune of this period was the large decline in Native American populations (Phillips 1981).

#### *Spanish Period (AD 1769–1821)*

Although the first Spanish contact occurred in 1542, it was not until 1769 that the first permanent settlement was established. The Spanish period was a time of European expansionism and is typically identified with the mission system. The mission system was the institution designated for the assimilation and exploitation of native people (Campbell 1977; Cline 1979; Jackson and Castillo 1995; Phillips 1981). Mission San Luis Rey was founded in 1798 with Asistencias established at Pala (1816) and Santa Ysabel (1818)

(Robbins-Wade and Giletti 2014). The Spanish stronghold in California declined with Spain's loss of the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815), which eliminated funding to the mission (Beddow 2022).

#### *Mexican Period (AD 1821–1859)*

Mexican independence from Spain occurred in 1821, and in 1833, Mexico secularized the missions. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to private citizens. “The secularization of the missions during the Mexican period is usually regarded as a watershed in California History because it resulted in the replacement of one Hispanic institution by another – the rancho for the mission” (Phillips 1981:33). This period experienced an increase in cattle ranching and the hide and tallow trade (Gallegos 1995; Wahoff and Dolan 2000). The passage of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican-American War in 1848 was the final event that culminated the Mexican period in California.

#### *American Period (Post-AD 1850)*

As stated by Beddow (2022), the concept of a two-ocean economy and the California Gold Rush were the impetus that brought about the annexation of California (1850) to the United States. A large number of immigrants entered California with the discovery of gold and the availability of free land with the passage of the Homestead Act (1863). This population increase caused the displacement of Native Californians and brought about a deterioration in their rituals and traditions (Carrico 1986; Gallegos 1995). During this period, the ranchos experienced a decline primarily in response to their inability to validate land ownership as a result of the California Land Claims Act of 1851. “With the discovery of gold, the building of the transcontinental railroad, and the development of crops and cities, people in massive numbers from all parts of the world began to inhabit the region” (Phillips 1981: editors’ introduction).

## **RECORDS SEARCH**

Staff conducted a records search of the surrounding area using the California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS). Forty-nine studies (49) have been conducted within a one-mile radius, none of which include the project area. Table A summarizes the previous studies. A total of 28 previously recorded resources were identified in the records search, none of which are within the project area. Table B summarizes the previously recorded resources within a one-mile radius. The site nearest to the project area is P-37-004930. The site is approximately 630 feet west of the project area. It was recorded by R. Norwood in 1979 and is described as a lithic tool scatter.

**Table A: Summary of Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

Report ID	Author	Title	Year
SD-00092	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	Test Excavation of the Ramsay Property TPM 16307, Log #77-8-248.	1980
SD-00167	Berryman, Judy A.	Archaeological Testing Program SDI-5634 Shadow Ridge Site, Vista, California.	1981
SD-00296	Bull, Charles S. and Paul H. Ezell	An Archaeological Impact Statement for A. F. Anzlover of Centurion International.	1973
SD-00359	Carrico, Richard	Archaeological Survey of the TMI Project	1975
SD-00574	Carrillo, Charles and Charles Bull	McMillin North Pointe: Archaeological Studies of SDM W 2133, Oceanside, California	1979
SD-00575	Carrillo, Charles C.	Archaeological Survey of the Radestock property, Vista, California	1980
SD-00840	Laylander, Don	An Archaeological and Paleontological Survey of the Karlin Property in the City of Vista, California	1980
SD-01014	Gallegos, Dennis and Andrew Pignolo	Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed South Melrose Drive Street Improvements, Vista, California	1987
SD-01016	Gallegos, Dennis and Andrew Pignolo	Cultural Resource Survey of the Mar Vista OV1 Trunk Sewer Line, Vista, California	1987
SD-01023	Gallegos, Dennis and Dayle Cheever	Cultural Resource Survey of the Barsby Trunk Line and Melrose Way Sewer, Vista, California	1986
SD-01473	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Archaeological Report on a Portion of the Shadowridge Development Project Located in the City of Vista, San Diego County, California	1981
SD-01502	Wade, Sue A.	Archaeological Testing of SDM-W-413, SDM-W-2131, and SDM-W-2132 Oak Riparian Park City of Oceanside, California	1986
SD-01672	Walker, Carol J. and Charles S. Bull	An Archaeological Test Investigation of Seven Cultural Resources for Leisure Village Oceanside	1980
SD-01913	Hatley, M. Jay	A Cultural Resources Inventory and Impact Analysis of the Ramsay Property Annexation	1978
SD-02694	Mooney, Brian and John Cook	Archaeological Survey Report For A Portion Of Adams Street Widening Project In The City Of Carlsbad, California	1993
SD-03528	Gross, G. Timothy And Ruth C. Alter	Archaeological Testing Of A Portion Of Sdi-14,809, An Archaeological Site On A Segment Of The South Agua Hedionda Trunk Sewer Carlsbad, California	1998
SD-03894	Curt Duke	Cultural Resource Assessment For Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Sd 297-03, County Of San Diego, California	2000
SD-04112	Recon	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Ramsay Property Annexation	1978
SD-04835	Corum, Joyce	Summary Report For An Archaeological Test Excavation At Site Ca-Sdi-9473, Oceanside, Ca. 11-Sd-78 P.M. O.O/3.1	1982
SD-05078	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Cultural Resources Inventory For The Taylor Street Extension Nad Escondido Ave. Extension, Vista, San Diego County, California	2001
SD-07785	Larry J. Pierson	The Results Of A Visual Impact Analysis For The Sprint Sd-648 Project, San Diego County, California	2001
SD-07802	White, Robert	Arch Assessment Of 13.91 Acre Parcel Located Immediately Southwest Of The Intersection Of Hilo Drive And Hilo Way In Vista, San Diego County	1990
SD-08113	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sd 922-01, San Diego County, Ca	2002
SD-08453	Duke, Curt	Request For SHPO Review Of FCC Undertaking For Project 507 Mar Vista Dr, Vista, Ca	2003
SD-08730	Roth, Linda J. And Douglas M. Flower	Archaeological Investigation At Leisure Village-Oceanside W-2134, W-2192, W-2193, W-2194	1981
SD-08746	Advance Planning And Research And Associates	An Archaeological Report Submitted To City Of Oceanside, California , Broadmoor-Oceanside Subdivision Phase Ii Archaeologic Report For Archaeological Site Tmi-4 Oceanside, California	1979

**Table A: Summary of Previous Studies within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

Report ID	Author	Title	Year
SD-08755	Flower, Douglas and Linda Roth	Archaeological Investigations Of South Ridge Trails Oceanside, California Sdm-W-2130, Sdm-W-2135, Sdm-W-2137	1981
SD-09629	Kyle, Carolyn	Letter Report Cultural Resource Study for Nextel Antenna Site CA6-429F Located in the City of Oceanside, California	2001
SD-10062	Eckhardt, William	Archaeological Survey for TMI Oceanside Property	1975
SD-10264	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cricket Telecommunications Facility Candidate SAN-123 D (Cannon Road Row Light Standard) Cannon Road North Appx. 1/5th mile East of Wisteria Drive, Oceanside, San Diego County, CA	2006
SD-10551	Arrington, Cindy	Cultural Resources Final Report Of Monitoring And Findings For The Qwest Network Construction Project, State Of California	2006
SD-10629	Losee, Carolyn	Cultural Resources Analysis For T-Mobile Site # Sd06920d: Cannon Road, Oceanside, Ca 92056	2006
SD-10791	Brandes, Raymond And Rick Alexander	Nomination Form For The Charles A. Braun House/ Willard And Susan Michlin House	1984
SD-11000	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Archaeological Resources Survey, Fire Station 5, Vista, San Diego County, California	2007
SD-11228	Marben-Laird Associates	Historic Resource Survey, A Project Of The City Of Vista, California	1987
SD-11524	Rosenberg, Seth A., Adriane Dorrlor, And Brian F. Smith	A Cultural Resources Evaluation For The Vista And Buena Sanitation District 2007 Sewer Master Plan Update	2007
SD-11645	Johnson, Brent	3471 Cannon Road, Oceanside, California 92056	2007
SD-11707	Tuma, Michael W., Caprice D. Harper, And Susan Underbrink	Archaeological Survey, Testing, And Evaluation Of Three Bedrock Milling Feature Sites, And Evaluation Of One Built Environment Resource For The Stonemark Estates Project In Unincorporated San Diego County, California	2008
SD-11910	Bonner, Wayne H. And Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search And Site Visit Results For Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Candidate "Shadowridge," 2575 Lupine Hills Drive, Vista, San Diego County, California	2008
SD-12019	Guerrero, Monica And Dennis R. Gallegos	Cultural Resource Survey For The Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Plant Project Carlsbad, California	2004
SD-12480	Potter, Elizabeth	Archaeological Monitoring For The SDG&E High Fire Risk Transmission Tower Brushing Project In Carlsbad, San Diego County, California (Ets 7830)	2009
SD-12827	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resource Records Search And Site Visit Results For Clearwire Candidate Ca-Sdg5046d (West Coast Baptist Church), 1525 Buena Vista Drive, Vista, San Diego County, California	2010
SD-13310	Perez, Don	Proposed New Tower Project 1750 Hilo Drive Vista, San Diego County, California	2011
SD-13980	Robbins-Wade, Mary	Hilo Drive Property Archaeological Survey And Assessment	2012
SD-14069	Ni Ghabhlain, Sinead	Cultural And Historical Resource Study For The City Of Oceanside General Plan- Circulation Element Update Program Environmental Impact Report (Peir)	2011
SD-14781	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search And Site Survey AT&T Site Ns0016 San Francisco Peak Reservoir 3471 Cannon Road Oceanside, San Diego County, California 92056	2013
SD-14886	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search And Site Survey At&T Site Ns0016 Ocean Hills Country Club 1298 Navel Place Vista, San Diego County, California 92081	2013
SD-16560	Castells, Shelby Gunderman	Cultural Resources Study For The Presidio Vista Project, City Of Vista, San Diego County, California	2015
SD-17135	Cordova, Isabel	Archaeological Survey For Pole Brushing Project, Various Locations, San Diego County, California (SDG&E Ets# 29109, Pangis Project# 1401.07)	2015



**Table B. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One-Mile of the Project Area**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Description	Recorder and Year
P-37-004918	CA-SDI-4918	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	R. Norwood (1979)
P-37-004920	CA-SDI-4920	Prehistoric shell midden	R. Norwood (1979)
P-37-004921	CA-SDI-4921	Prehistoric shell scatter and lithic scatter	R. Norwood (1979)
P-37-004928	CA-SDI-4928	Prehistoric artifact scatter	R. Norwood (1979)
P-37-004930	CA-SDI-4930	Prehistoric lithic tool scatter	R. Norwood (1979)
P-37-005634		Prehistoric shell scatter	M. Desautels (1981)
P-37-005775		Prehistoric midden with lithics, shell, and ceramics	C. Walker (1978)
P-37-005776		Prehistoric milling feature	R. Kardash (1978)
P-37-005777		Prehistoric milling feature	W. Weidauer (1978)
P-37-005778		Prehistoric lithic scatter	R. Kardash (1978)
P-37-005779		Prehistoric milling feature	M.J. Hatley, W. Weidauer (1978)
P-37-005788		Historic location	M.J. Hatley (1978)
P-37-005790		Historic location	M.J. Hatley (1978)
P-37-005792	CA-SDI-5792	Prehistoric trail	M. Hatley (1978)
P-37-005793		Prehistoric trail	M. Hatley (1978)
P-37-007169	CA-SDI-7169	Prehistoric shell scatter	D. Connors (1979)
P-37-009503	CA-SDI-9503	Prehistoric lithic and groundstone scatter	M. Desautels (1981)
P-37-020178		Historic residence	Unknown (1984)
P-37-024185		Prehistoric lithic isolate	P. de Barros (2000)
P-37-028770		Historic residence	Marben-Laird Assoc. (1987)
P-37-029301	CA-SDI-18742	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	R. Ramirez and M. Hares (2008)
P-37-029302	CA-SDI-18743	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	R. Ramirez and M. Hares (2008)
P-37-029303	CA-SDI-18744	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	R. Ramirez and M. Hares (2008)
P-37-029304		Prehistoric lithic isolate	R. Ramirez and M. Hares (2008)
P-37-029305		Prehistoric lithic isolate	R. Ramirez and M. Hares (2008)
P-37-032546	CA-SDI-20667	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature	Giletti (2012)
P-37-036153		Historic building	Castells (2015)
P-37-036578		Prehistoric groundstone isolate	K. Davidson, S. Nelson, and N. Falvey (2016)

## TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES

### Native American Heritage Values

Federal and State laws mandate that consideration be given to the concerns of contemporary Native Americans with regard to potential ancestral human remains and associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Consequently, an important element in assessing the significance of the project site has been to evaluate the likelihood that these classes of items are present in areas that would be affected by a proposed project.

Also potentially relevant to prehistoric archaeological sites is the category termed Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) in discussions of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) performed under federal auspices. According to Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King (1998), "Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Examples of properties possessing such significance include:

1. A location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
2. A rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
3. An urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
4. A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
5. A location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity.

A TCP, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

## NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search request was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in September 2017. The NAHC response for the SLF was negative. The NAHC also provided the contact information for tribal contacts within the local community for additional consultation. A Native American Monitor from Saving Sacred Sites from the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians was invited to participate in the pedestrian survey of the project area.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the records search and pedestrian survey of the area, the potential for a subsurface deposit is relatively low. No further activities are recommended at this time. No mitigation measures are recommended at this time, as the project appears to have no effect on cultural resources as defined by County guidelines.

Sincerely,



Roderic McLean, M.A., RPA  
Associate, Senior Cultural  
Resources Manager



Natalie Brodie, M.A., RPA  
Associate, Senior Cultural  
Resources Manager LSA Associates, Inc.

## Attachments

References

USGS Topographical Map

General Location Map

Record Search Results – **Confidential - Not for Public Review**

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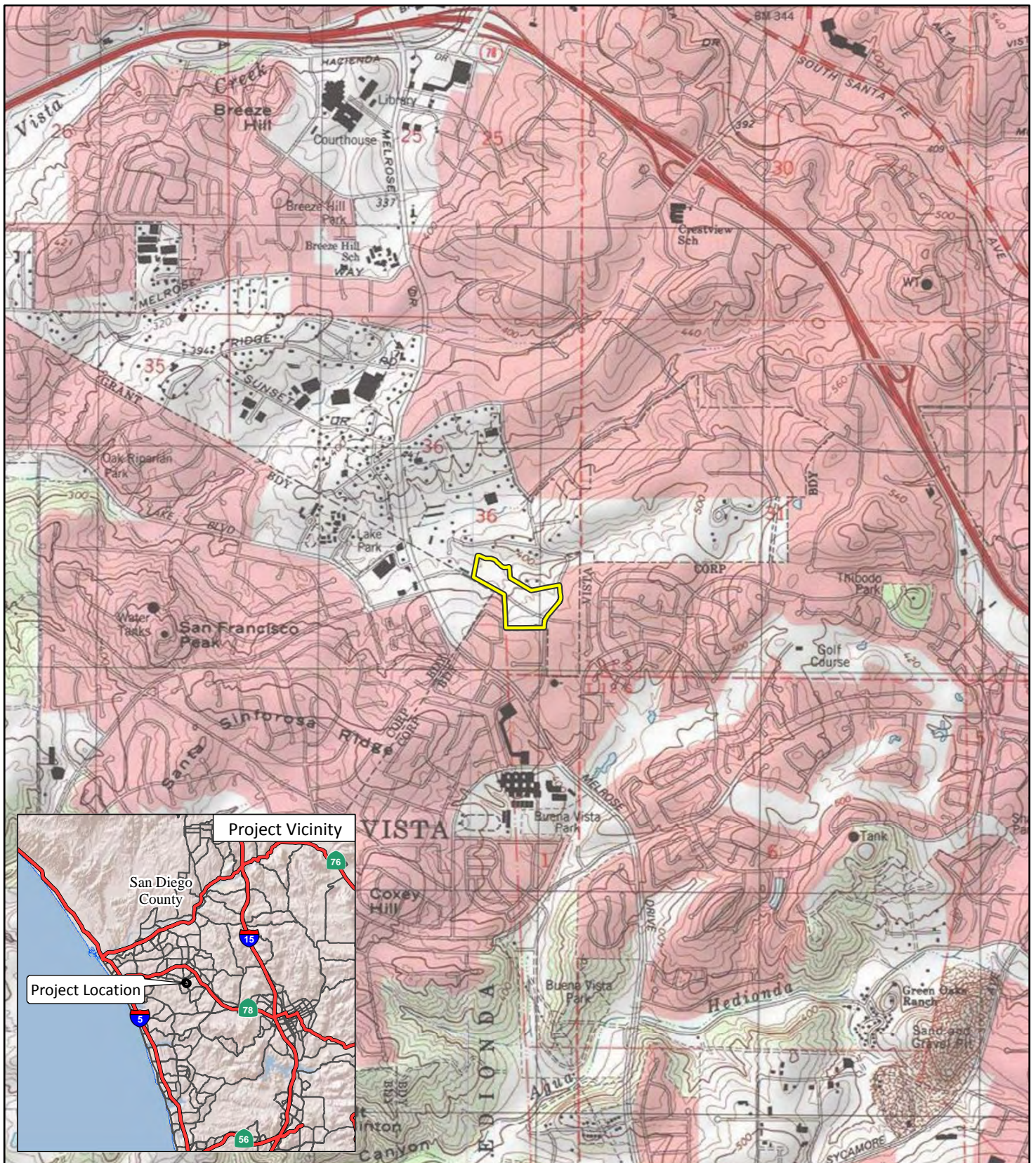


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

 Project Location



0 1000 2000  
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - San Marcos (1983)

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Good Shepherd Catholic Cemetery Project  
Project Location

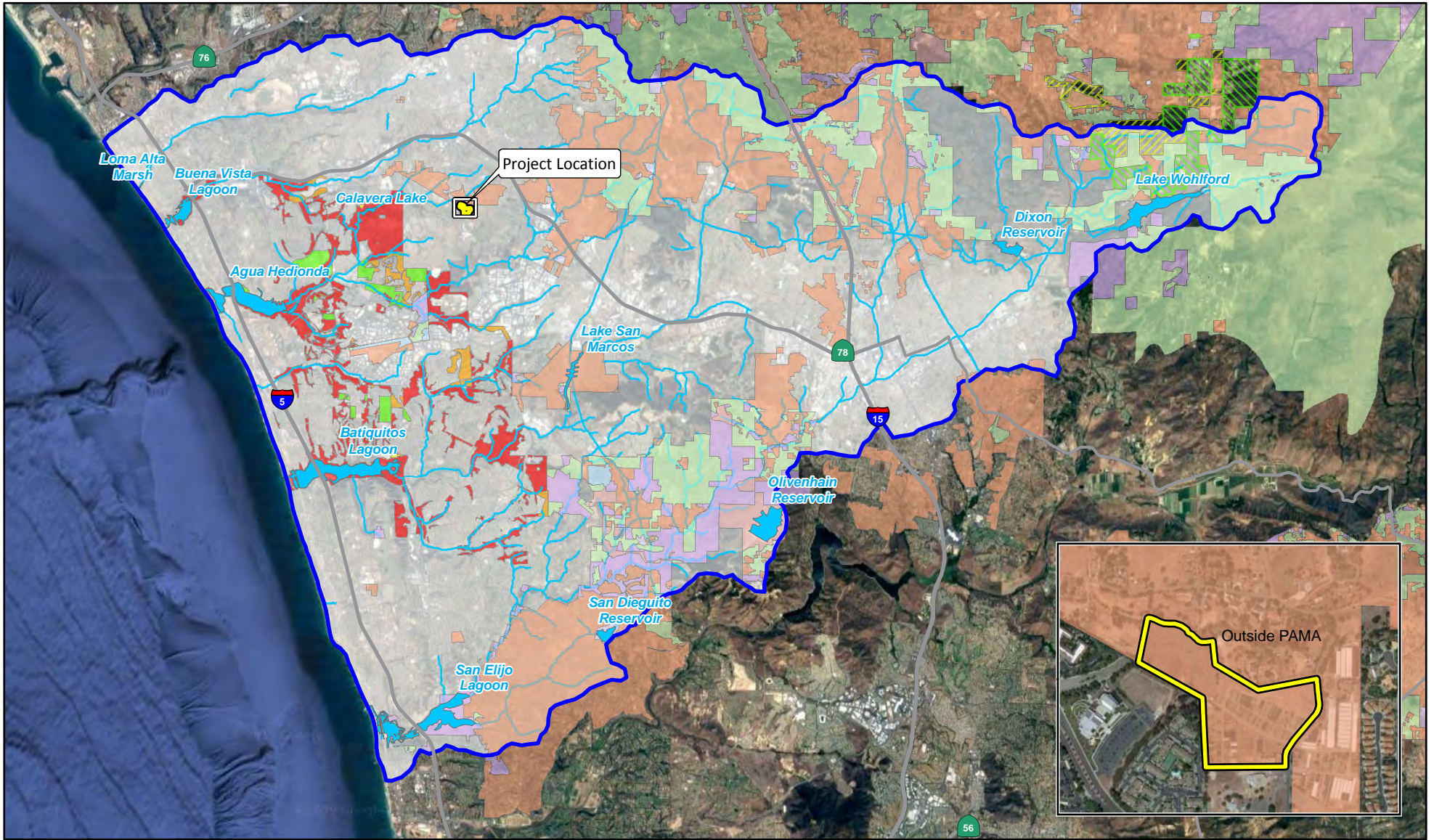
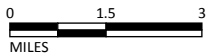


FIGURE 2

LSA

LEGEND

- |                    |  |   |                       |
|--------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| Project Boundary   | City of Carlsbad HMP Existing Hardline | San Diego County MSCP North County Plan | Preserve Areas        |
| Waters             | Outside-Conserved                      | Other Lands                             | Special Districts     |
| Rivers and Streams | Proposed Hardline                      | Outside PAMA                            | Tribal Lands in Fee   |
| NHD_WaterbodyClip  | Standards Area                         | PAMA                                    | Tribal Lands in Trust |
| Carlsbad Watershed |  |   |                       |



SOURCE: Google Maps (2018); SanGIS (4/2019); CalWater (2004); National Hydrography Dataset (2017); City of Carlsbad (2017)  
 R:\DSD1701\GIS\RegionalContext.mxd (10/24/2019)

Good Shepherd Catholic Cemetery Project  
 General Location Map



South Coastal Information Center  
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## CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM RECORDS SEARCH

**Company:** LSA  
**Company Representative:** Natalie Brodie  
**Date Processed:** 6/23/2019  
**Project Identification:** Good Shepard - DSD1701  
**Search Radius:** 1 mile

**Historical Resources:** YES

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:** YES

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:** YES

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

**Historic Maps:** YES

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

### Summary of SHRC Approved CHRIS IC Records Search Elements

<b>RSID:</b>	2616
<b>RUSH:</b>	no
<b>Hours:</b>	1
<b>Spatial Features:</b>	64
<b>Address-Mapped Shapes:</b>	yes
<b>Digital Database Records:</b>	41
<b>Quads:</b>	1
<b>Aerial Photos:</b>	0
<b>PDFs:</b>	Yes
<b>PDF Pages:</b>	85

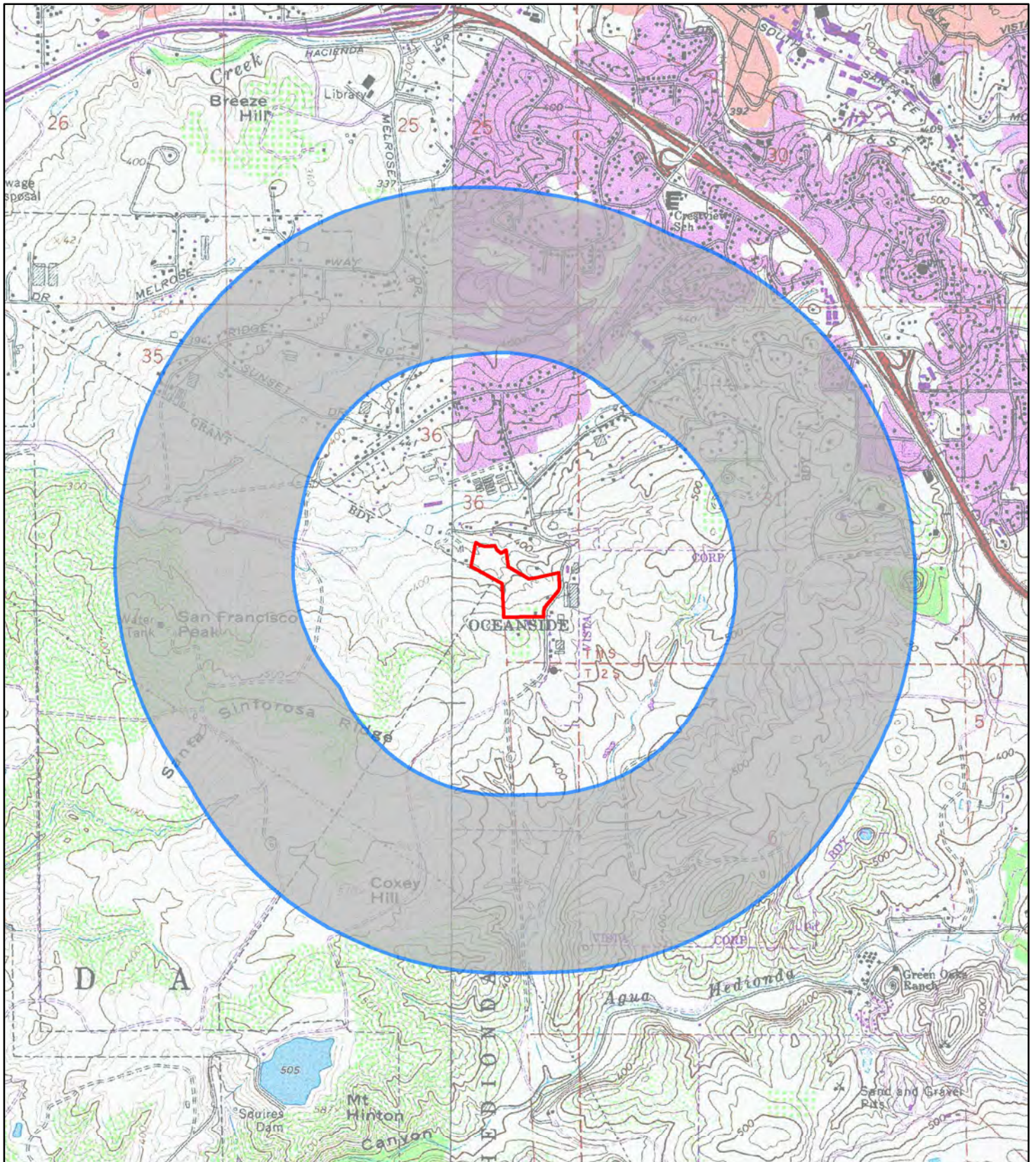
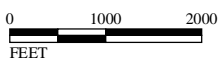


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- RSAddtl\_Search Area



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Topographic Quad (San Marcos, 1983; San Luis Rey, 1975)

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