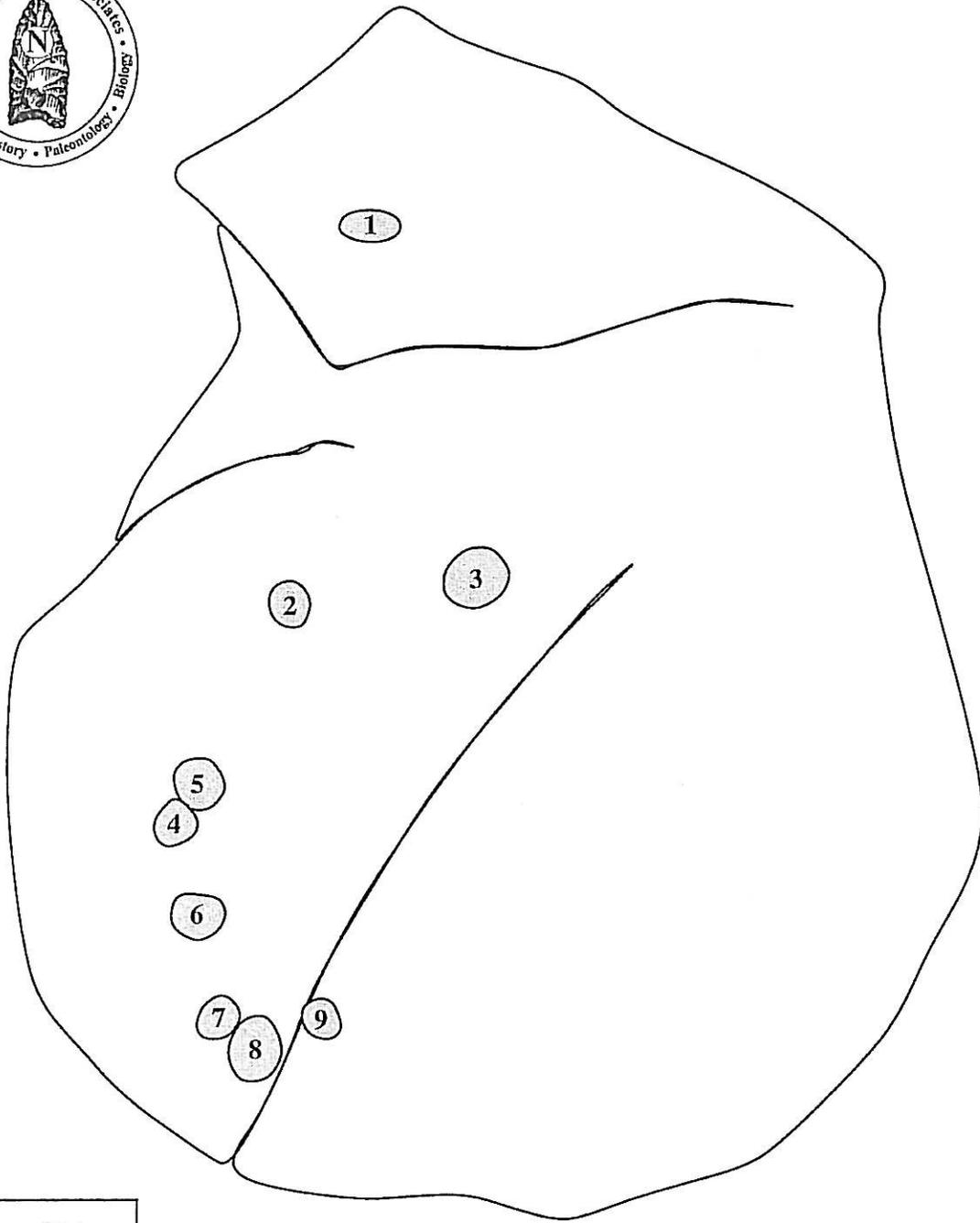


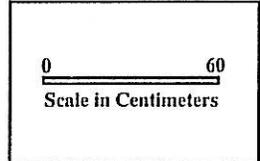
APPENDIX B

BEDROCK MILLING DOCUMENTATION



○ - Slick

Figure 6.2-2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,507
The Eden Hills Project



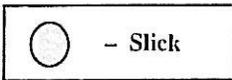
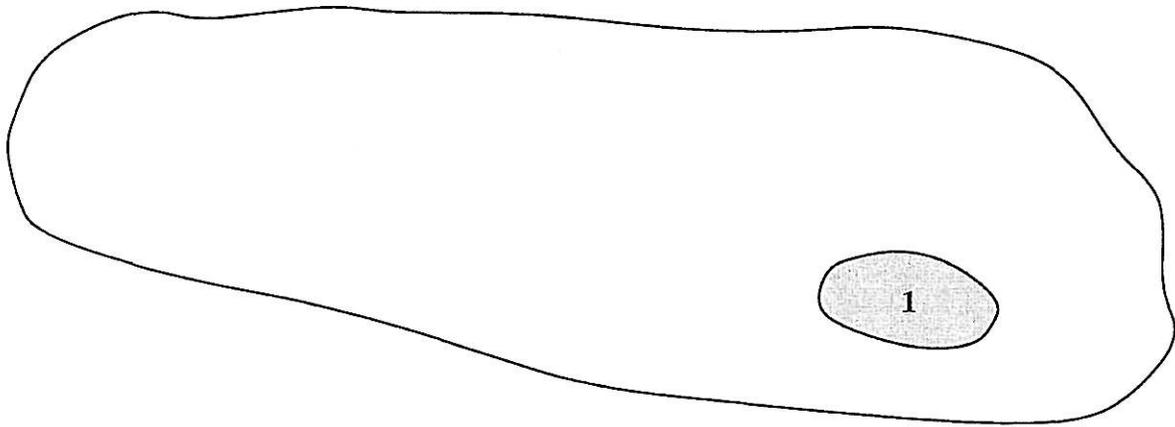
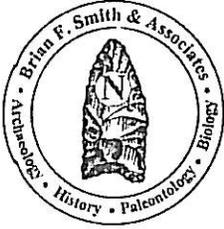


Figure 6.2-3
Bedrock Milling Feature B
Site SDI-17,507
The Eden Hills Project

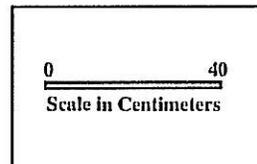
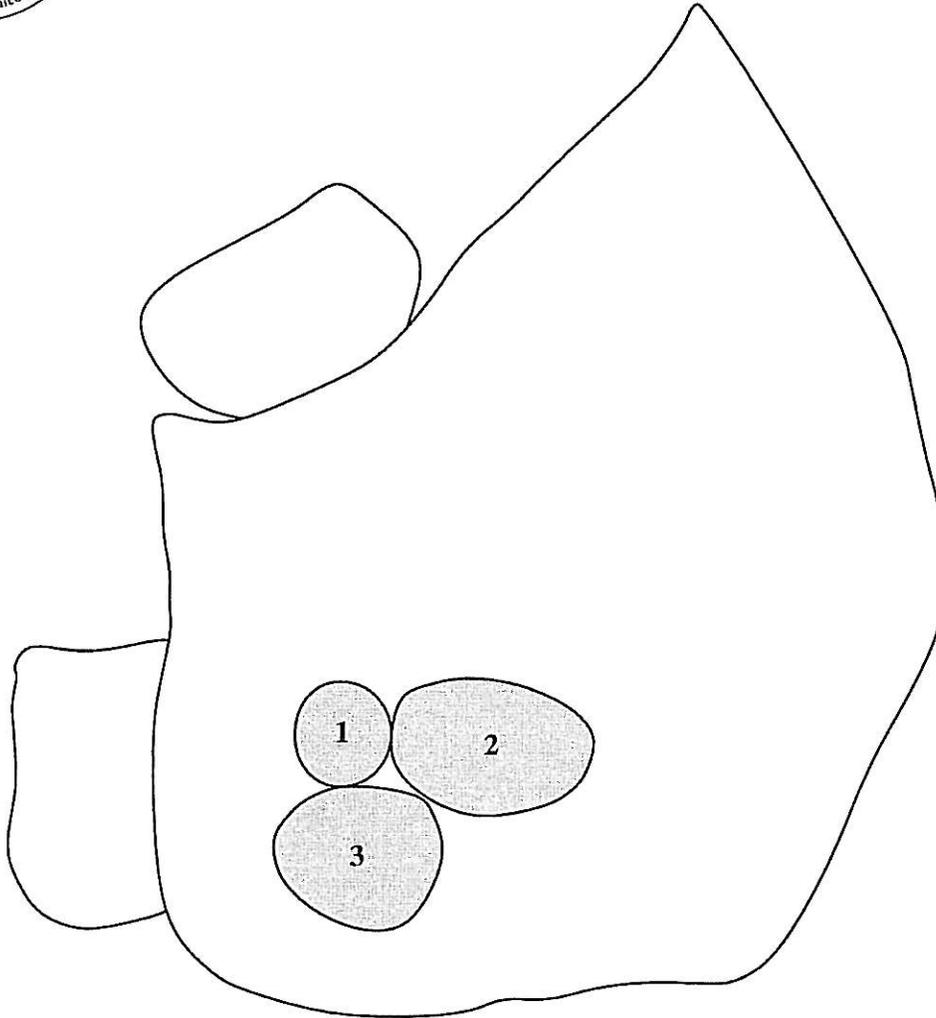


TABLE 6.2-1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,507

| Feature | Surface | Type | Dimensions |
|---------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| A | 1 | Slick | 36.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm. |
| | 2 | Slick | 20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm. |
| | 3 | Slick | 30.0 x 30.0 x 0.1 cm. |
| | 4 | Slick | 20.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm. |
| | 5 | Slick | 24.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm. |
| | 6 | Slick | 29.0 x 23.0 x 0.1 cm. |
| | 7 | Slick | 19.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm. |
| | 8 | Slick | 30.0 x 28.0 x 0.1 cm. |
| | 9 | Slick | 17.0 x 20.0 x 0.1 cm. |
| B | 1 | Slick | 40.0 x 25.0 x 0.1 cm. |



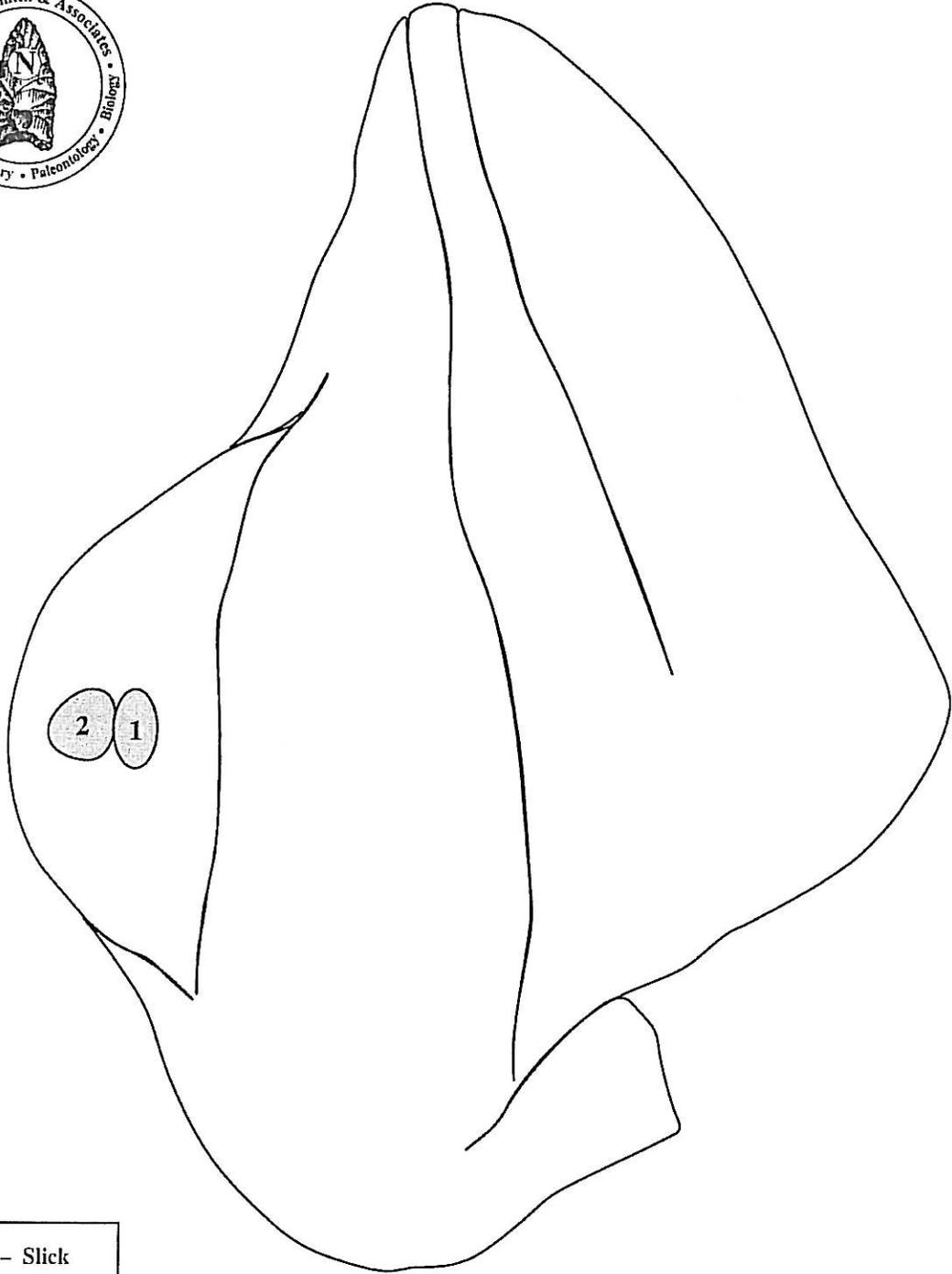
 - Slick

Figure 6.3-2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,508
The Eden Hills Project

0  30
Scale in Centimeters

TABLE 6.3-1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,508

| Feature | Surface | Type | Dimensions |
|---------|---------|-------|----------------------|
| A | 1 | Slick | 15.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 2 | Slick | 23.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 3 | Slick | 21.0 x 31.0 x 0.1 cm |



○ - Slick

Figure 6.4-2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,509
The Eden Hills Project

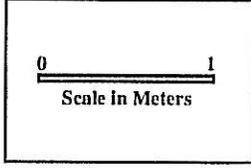
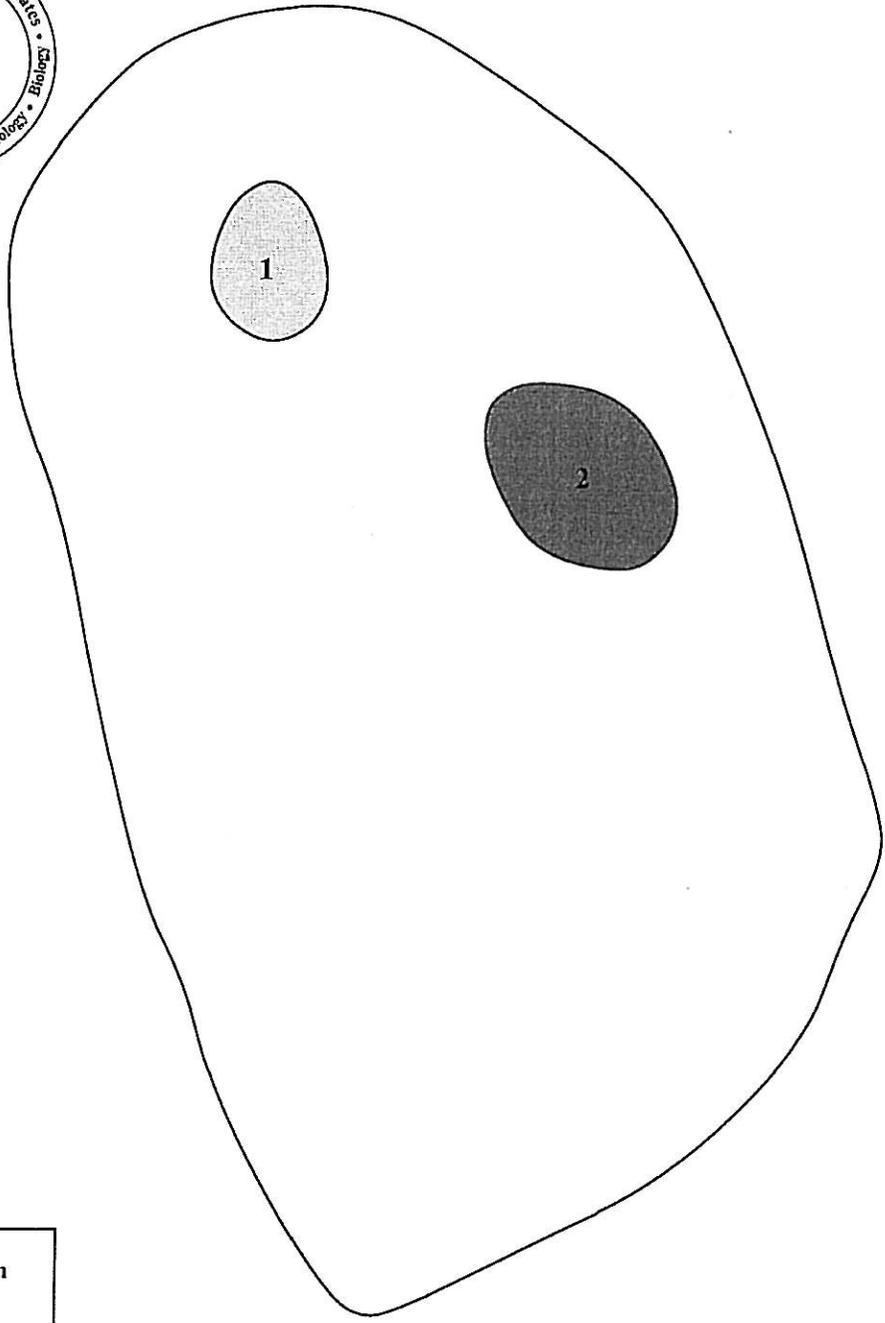


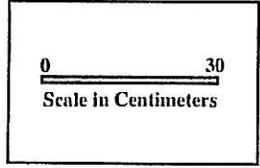
TABLE 6.4-1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,509

| Feature | Surface | Type | Dimensions |
|---------|---------|-------|----------------------|
| A | 1 | Slick | 14.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 2 | Slick | 18.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm |



-  - Basin
-  - Slick

Figure 6.5-2
Bedrock Milling Feature A
Site SDI-17,510
The Eden Hills Project



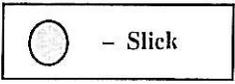
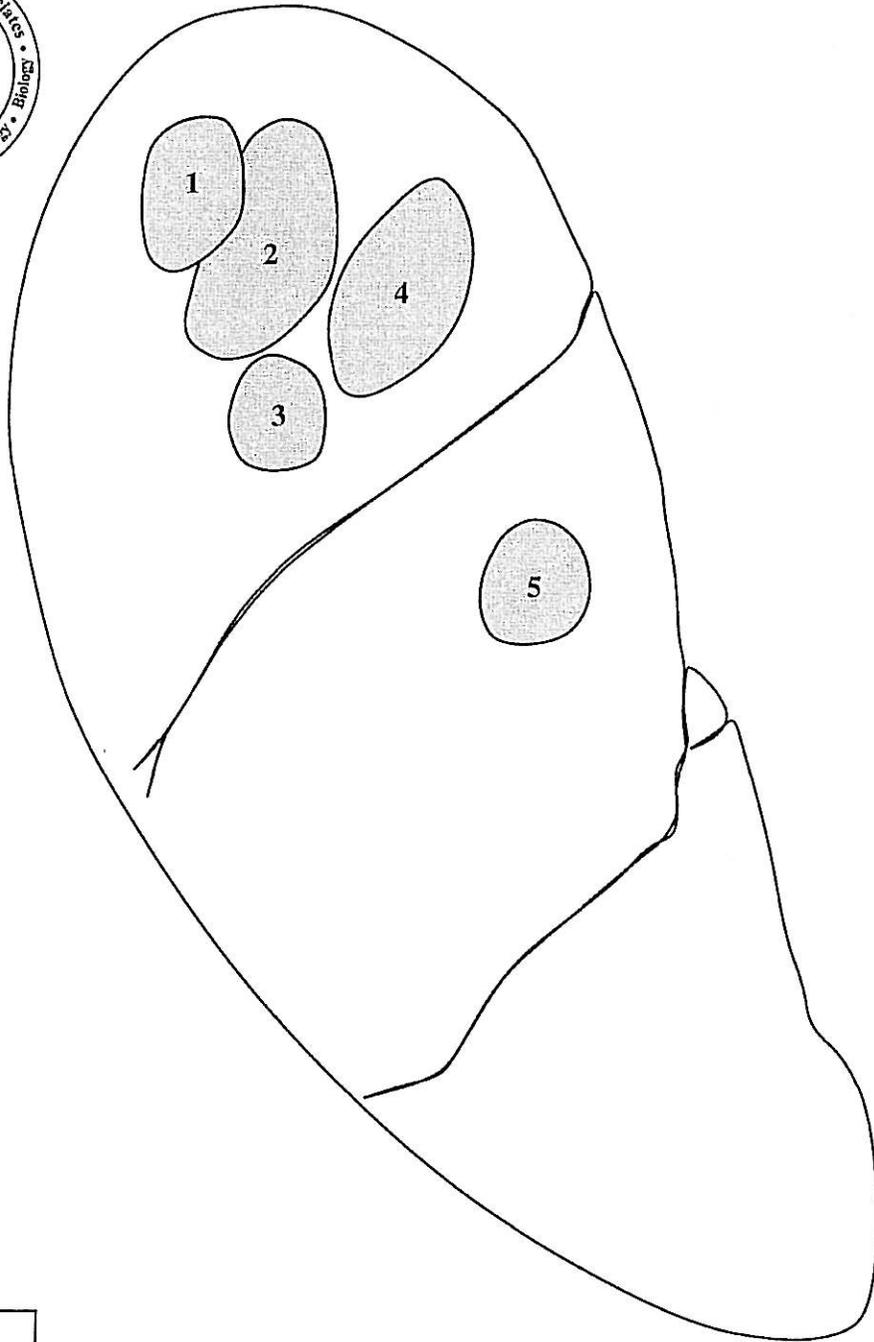
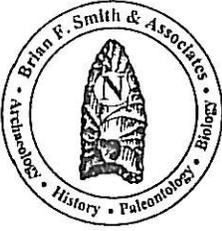
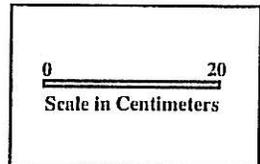
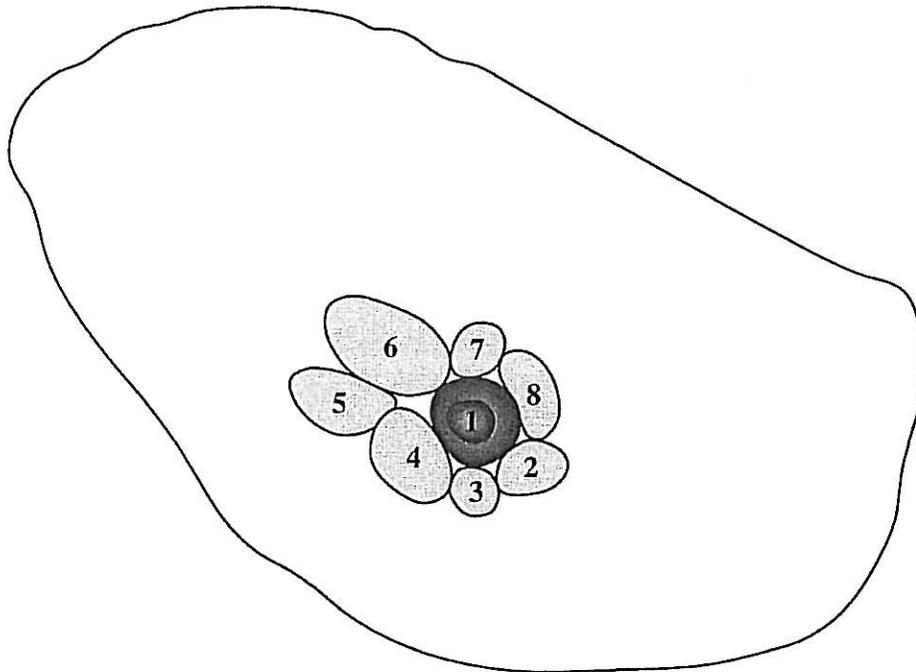
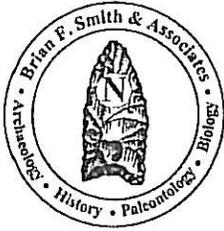


Figure 6.5-3
Bedrock Milling Feature B
Site SDI-17,510
The Eden Hills Project





-  - Mortar with Collar
-  - Slick

Figure 6.5-4
Bedrock Milling Feature C
Site SDI-17,510
The Eden Hills Project

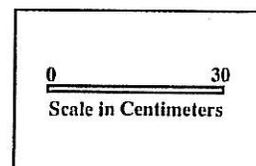
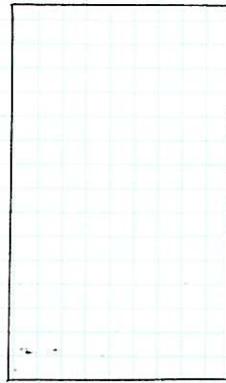


TABLE 6.5-1
Bedrock Milling Feature Data
Site SDI-17,510

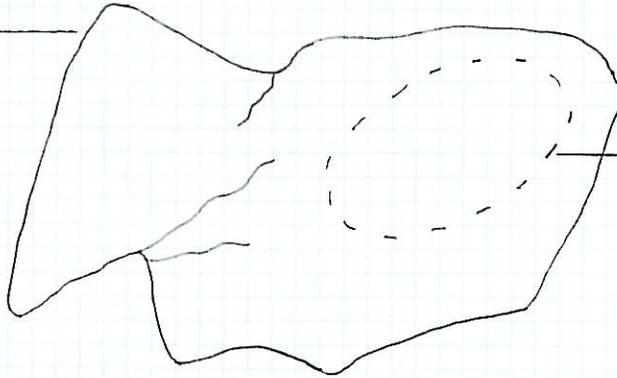
| Feature | Surface | Type | Dimensions |
|---------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A | 1 | Slick | 25.0 x 28.0 x 0.75 cm |
| | 2 | Basin | 26.0 x 36.0 x 7.0 cm |
| B | 1 | Slick | 30.0 x 24.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 2 | Slick | 37.0 x 22.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 3 | Slick | 12.0 x 12.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 4 | Slick | 30.0 x 17.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 5 | Slick | 19.0 x 21.0 x 0.1 cm |
| C | 1 | Mortar with collar | 14.0 x 16.0 x 4.0 cm |
| | 2 | Slick | 12.0 x 8.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 3 | Slick | 7.0 x 7.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 4 | Slick | 16.0 x 13.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 5 | Slick | 17.0 x 10.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 6 | Slick | 22.0 x 14.0 x 0.1 cm |
| | 7 | Slick | 8.0 x 9.0 x 0.1cm |
| | 8 | Slick | 8.0 x 15.0 x 0.1 cm |

CA-SDI-20,762
MILLING FEATURE A

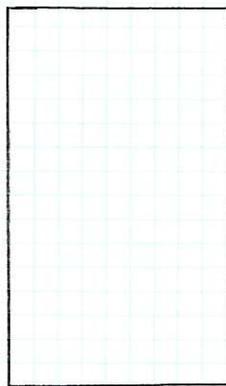


STP 2

MILLING FEATURE A

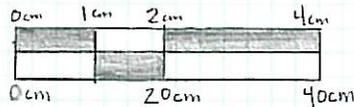


MILLING SLICK

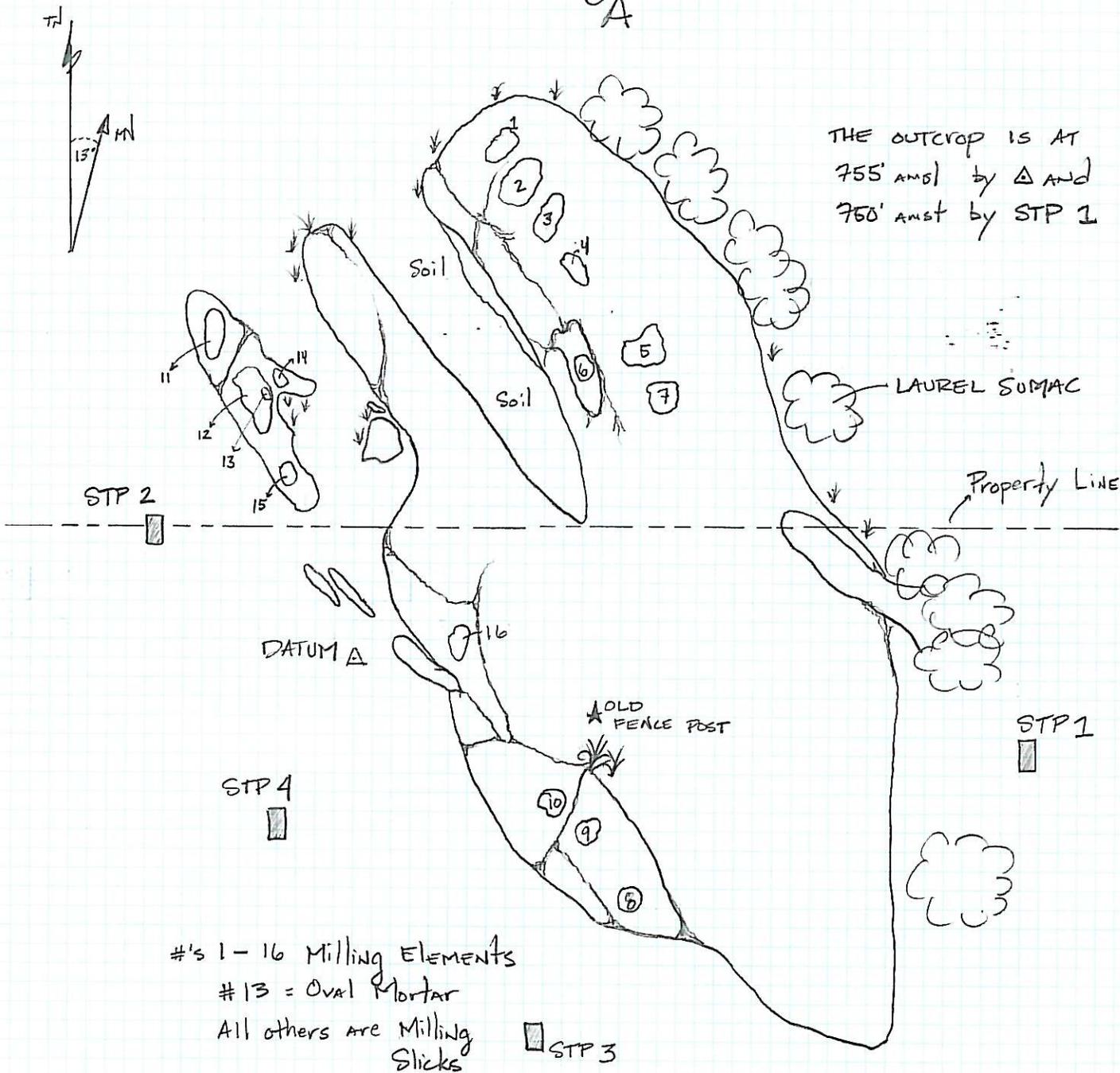


STP 1

SCALE



CA. SDI. 20,763
Milling Feature
A

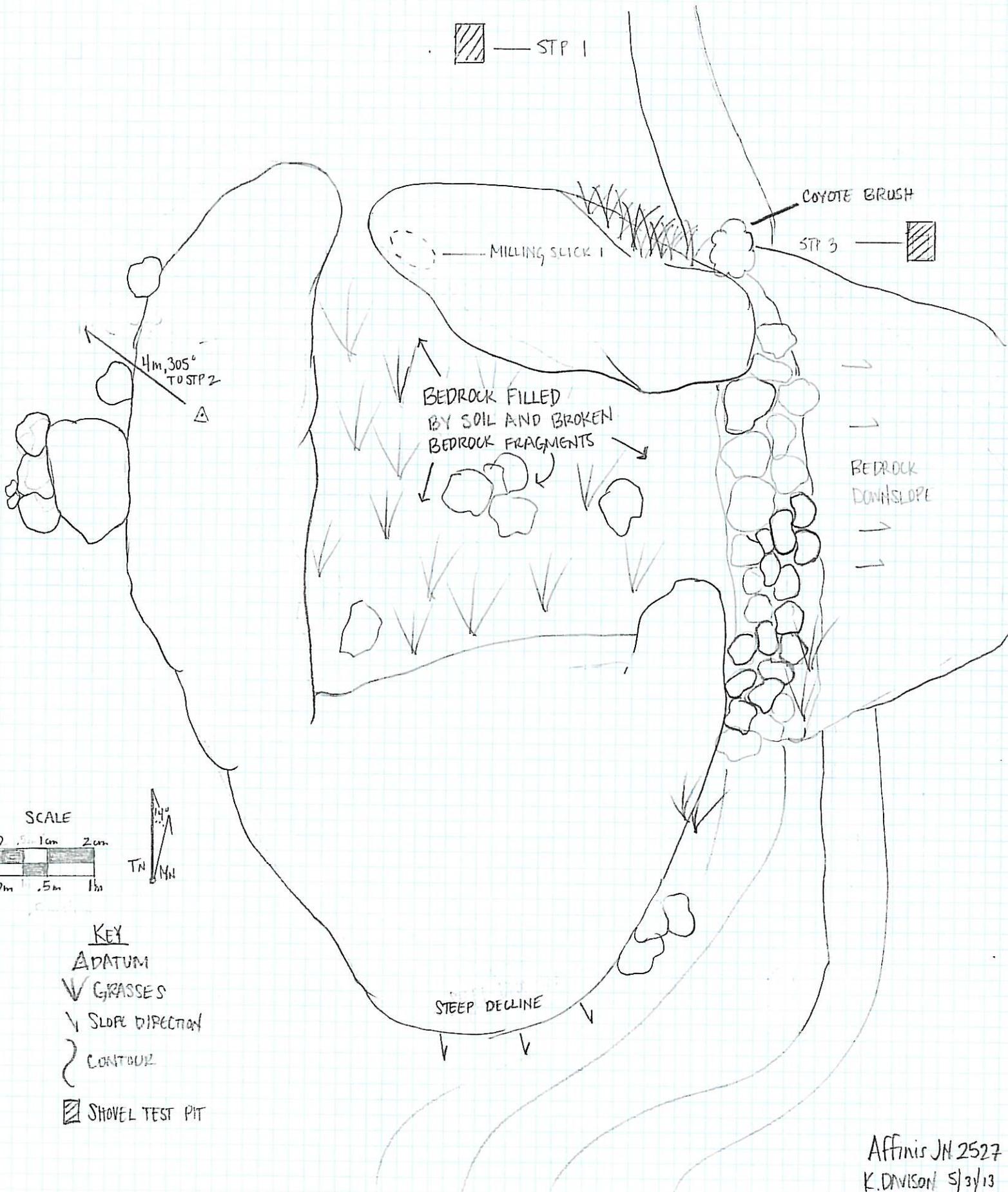


#s 1-16 Milling Elements
#13 = Oval Mortar
All others are Milling Slicks

AFFINIS JN 2527
Andrew Gilletti
JANUARY 31, 2013

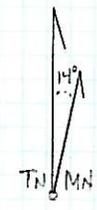
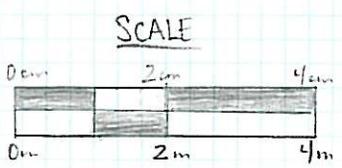
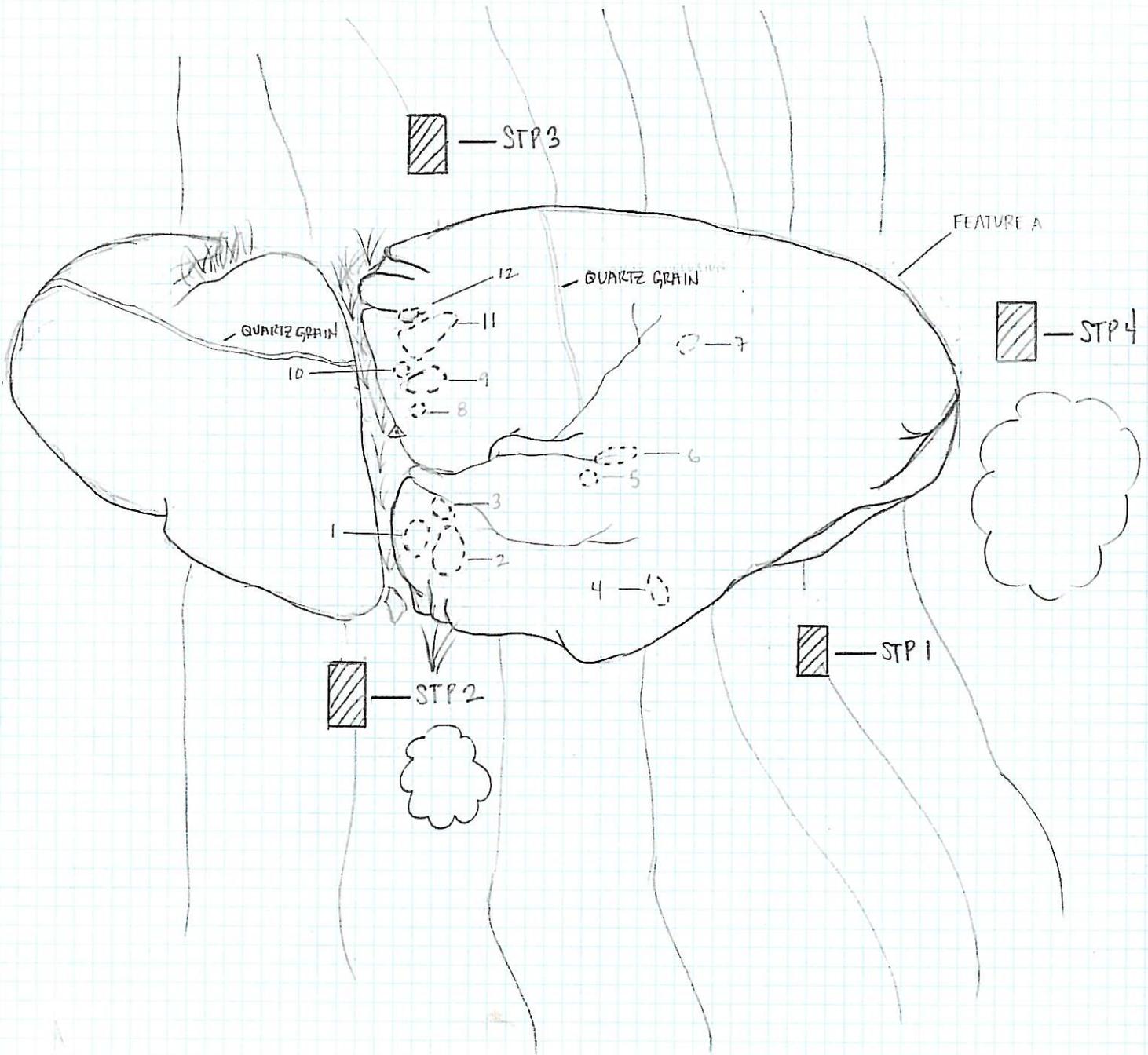
Scale: 1cm = 1m.
0 1m 2m 3m
1m 2m 3m

CA-SDI-20,858
FEATURE A



Affinis JN 2527
K. DAVISON 5/3/13

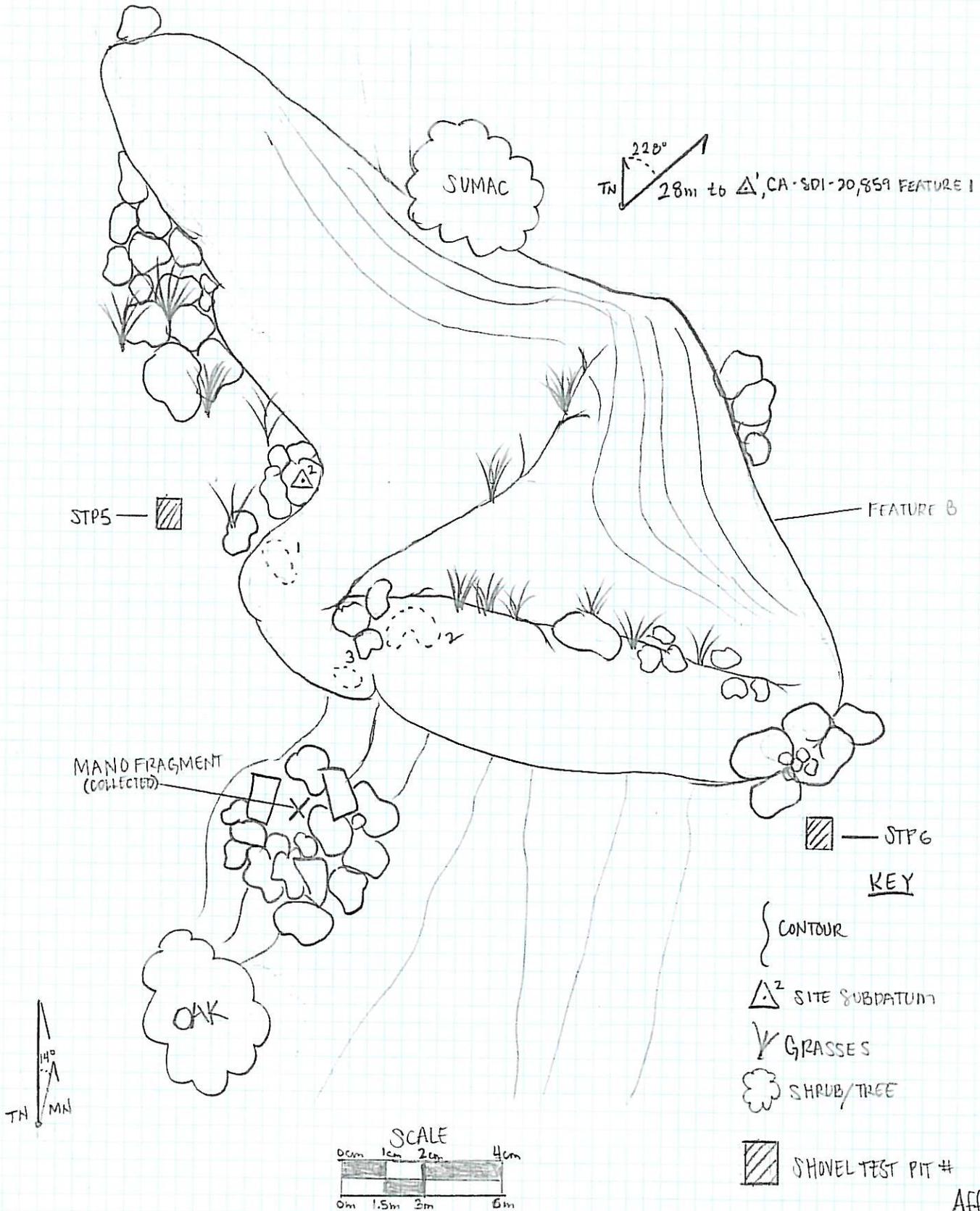
CA-SDI-20,859
FEATURE A



- KEY
- # MILLING SLICK #
 - GRASSES
 - SHRUB/TREE
 - DATUM
 - # SHOVEL TEST PIT #

Affinis JN 2527
K. DAVIDSON 5/30/13
1527

CA-SDI-20,859
FEATURE B



Affinis JN 2527
V. DANIEL GILLES

APPENDIX C
ARTIFACT CATALOGS

CA-SDI-20,763

| Art. Num. | Unit type | Unit number | Upper depth | Lower depth | Class | Item | Material | Count | Wt. (g) |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Shovel test pit | 2 | 0 | 10 | Flaked stone | Debitage | Quartz | 1 | 0.9 |
| 2 | Shovel test pit | 2 | 10 | 20 | Flaked stone | Debitage | Medium to coarse grained metavolcanic | 1 | 0.3 |
| 3 | Shovel test pit | 2 | 20 | 30 | Flaked stone | Debitage | Medium to coarse grained metavolcanic | 2 | 4.1 |
| 4 | Shovel test pit | 3 | 20 | 30 | Shell | Bulk unmo | Unidentifiable | 1 | 0.2 |
| 5 | Shovel test pit | 4 | 0 | 10 | Flaked stone | Debitage | Medium to coarse grained metavolcanic | 1 | |
| 6 | Shovel test pit | 4 | 10 | 20 | Flaked stone | Debitage | Medium to coarse grained metavolcanic | 1 | 5.1 |

CA-SDI-20,859

| Art. Num. | Unit type | Unit number | Upper depth | Lower depth | Class | Item | Material | Count | Wt. (g) |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------|---------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Shovel test pit | 5 | 10 | 20 | Flaked stone | Debitage | Fine grained metavolcanic | 1 | 2.6 |
| 2 | Mapped point | 0 | 0 | 0 | Groundstone | Mano | Granitic | 1 | 507.8 |

APPENDIX D

***HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF BUILDINGS AND FEATURES AT THE HARMONY
GROVE EQUESTRIAN CENTER AT 1805 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE, HARMONY
GROVE, CALIFORNIA, 92029***

BY STEPHEN VAN WORMER AND SUSAN D. WALTER

**HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT
OF
BUILDINGS AND FEATURES
AT THE
HARMONY GROVE EQUESTRIAN CENTER
AT 1805 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE, HARMONY GROVE,
CALIFORNIA, 92029**

By

**Stephen Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter
Walter Enterprises
238 Second Avenue
Chula Vista, CA 91910**

June 2013

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to assess historical period buildings and features located at the Harmony Grove Equestrian Center at 1805 Country Club Drive, Harmony Grove, California, 92029 (Figure 1). Buildings and features over 50 years old included a house (Building A) constructed in 1941, a building currently used as an office (Building B) that was in existence by 1947, a barn (Building C) that was constructed in 1947, and feature D, which consisted of terraced concrete foundations at a location where a building is shown on a 1953 aerial photograph of the property.

The property was first homesteaded in the early 1870s and was used as a family farm through the mid 1930s. After 1940, the property seems to have been held by owners who did not permanently reside there and whose primary occupations were activities other than those associated with the acreage.

The three historic buildings and one foundation feature on the property all date after 1941, when the parcel was owned by absentee land holders. None of these owners were found to be persons of significance in regional or local history, and the buildings do not represent the pioneering phase of San Diego County farming from circa 1870 to 1940, when families resided on their farms and were organized in small communities. For these reasons the buildings do not qualify for listing on either the California Register of Historic Resources, or San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. In addition they do not qualify as significant under the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance.

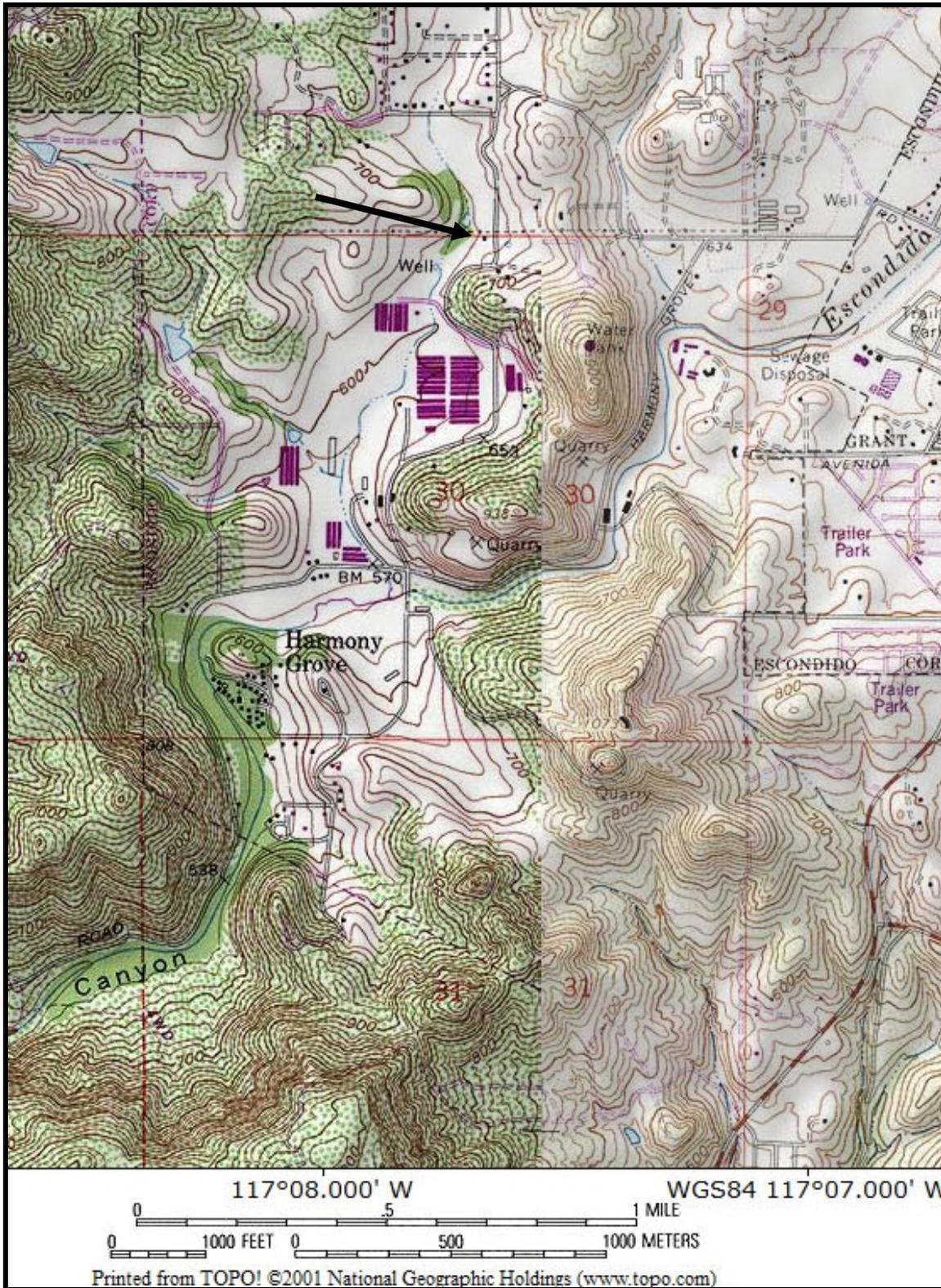


Figure 1: Project location on the USGS Rancho Santa Fe Quadrangle.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The property was first occupied by the Benjamin and Caroline Cook family who homesteaded there around 1871. Born on September 27, 1827 in Dublin, Ireland, Benjamin's parents immigrated to the United States of America with their infant son. As an adult Benjamin became a wheelwright. In 1860 he came to California and settled at Marysville. He then moved to Virginia City, Nevada where he lived for 8 years. In 1869 he arrived in San Diego and lived in the city for 2 years and then moved to the present-day Escondido area where he and Caroline homesteaded 160 acres in Section 30 Township 12 South, Range 2 West, which included the study area (*Escondido Times* 11-3-1887:3; *Escondido Progress* 4-19-1922; Patents 3:314).

When Benjamin and Caroline Cook homesteaded their 160-acre tract the land was for all practical purposes an undeveloped frontier wilderness. It had been used only as grazing land for horses and cattle and was sparsely settled (Sikes 1922; Olds 1922).

The Cooks and their neighbors became founders of a community of pioneer farmers that settled on former Rancho San Bernardo and the surrounding countryside in the 1870s and developed the region into productive agricultural lands that supported a rural society. Development of the area during the mid 19th century was typical of most non-urbanized portions of San Diego County west of the peninsular range. The area became the location of a farming community known as Bernardo that consisted of about 400 individuals, living on separate farmsteads, tied together through geographical boundaries, social institutions, and a village with a store, post office, and blacksmith (Directory 1886).

There was a time in San Diego County - and throughout the western United States - when a substantial portion of the population lived on farms. Following the Civil War, acquisition of 160 acres of farmland became the goal of thousands

of young men and women in the United States and numerous European immigrants. They wanted to establish a home and earn a living, or benefit from rising land values that could be anticipated with increased settlement. Pioneer farmers intended to establish agricultural communities patterned after those they had left in the east. These consisted of small towns and villages that provided basic services for surrounding farmsteads, which averaged from five to eight per square mile (Kiefer 1972).

Rural communities constituted the major type of social network developed by farm families during the 19th century. They were made up of people who lived within well-defined geographic boundaries, shared common bonds, and cooperated to solve common problems. They did not live in small towns or villages, but on farmsteads tied together through a common school district, post office, and country store (Fuller 1981; Van Wormer 1986a, 1986b). This was the most common type of community in San Diego County from 1870 through the mid-1930s. At their peak between 1900 and 1910 approximately 112 rural farmstead communities existed within the county's present-day boundaries (Superintendent of Schools 1905, 1909; Hubbon 1908; Van Wormer 1986a, 1986b). These were stable settlements where ". . . men and women put down their roots, invested their money, and their lives . . ." (Fuller 1981).

Benjamin Cook is listed in the 1876 Great Register of Voters for San Diego County as a 46-year-old farmer, living in Bernardo. He has the same listing in the 1880 Great Register with an age of 53 (Great Register 1876, 1880). On the 1880 U.S. Census the Cook family is recorded at Bernardo with Benjamin, age 53, employed as a farmer, along with his 54-year-old wife Caroline, their sons Benjamin and Albert, aged 12 and 5 years old respectively, and 12-year-old Frank Heuck a "servant - hog herder" (Census 1880). In 1883 Benjamin Cook became a citizen of the United States (*San Diego Sun* 11-17-1883 3:3). In 1885 he received a patent from the United States Government for his 160 acre homestead in the East 1/2 of the Northwest Quarter of Section 30 Township 12

South, Range 2 West, which included the study area (Patents 3:314). The same year he filed a declaration of homestead on land to the north of his holdings in the East Half of the South Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 19 (*San Diego Union* 8-13-1885, 3:1).

The Cook house is shown on 1876 and 1885 government plat maps of Township 12 South, 2 West, near the east bank of the west fork of Diablo Creek (later renamed Escondido Creek (Government Land Office 1876, 1885). The house was also recorded on the 1901 USGS Escondido Quadrangle (USGS 1901) (Figures 2-4).

Benjamin Cook died on October 29th, 1887. His obituary in the *Escondido Times* stated:

. . . (The) Deceased was born in Dublin Ireland, Sept 1827, was brought to America by his parents when an infant. Came to California in 1860 from Iowa crossing the plains in a wagon. Settled at Marysville, but soon removed to Virginia City, living there and at Washoe 8 years. In 1869 he went to San Diego and remained there 2 years, and from there he came to his ranch home, where he lived with his family to the time of his death. Mr. Cook was a wheelwright by trade, and being industrious and economical, was able to make a competency notwithstanding the many removals he made. . . . He was buried at the Methodist church in Escondido at 2 pm October 31 (*Escondido Times* 11-3-1887:3).

In April 1900 Caroline Cook sold the property she and her deceased husband had homesteaded in Sections 19 and 30 to Phoebe R. Jones for \$800. The same month she paid \$500 for 4 blocks in the city of Escondido (*San Diego Union* 4-12-1900:6; 4-19-1900:5; Deeds 795:91). She continued living in the

Escondido area until her death in 1922 at the age of ninety. Her obituary noted that she had "homesteaded here in 1872" (*Escondido Progress* 4-19-1922).

Phoebe and her husband James T. Jones had been farmers in the Escondido area for at least 10 years before buying the Cook homesteads. James T. Jones is listed as a farmer living in Escondido in the 1890 Great Register of Voters for San Diego County (Great Register 1890). In 1890 the *San Diego Union* noted that a daughter had been born to the wife of James T. Jones living near Escondido (*San Diego Union* 1-4-1894). James T. Jones is listed in the San Diego County as a farmer/rancher living in the Escondido area from 1895 to 1913 (Directories 1895-1920).

The 1900 Federal Census listed the family as farmers living in Bernardo. They included 38-year-old James, 32-year-old Phoebe, and their children: Alice, age 16, six-year-old Ruth, four-year-old Louise, two-year-old Marguerite, and Harold, who was an infant (Census 1900). In 1910 the Census listed the household living near Escondido. The family had continued to grow and now included 5-year-old Arthur and 2-year-old Edwin (Census 1910).

On September 3, 1919 James and Phoebe Jones sold 30 acres that include the study area to Mary E. Mullally. The area was now known as Eden Valley (Deeds 793:376; *Escondido Times Advocate* 6-9-1919:1). Mary and her husband Edward Mullally were also farmers in the Escondido area. From 1922 to 1923 Edward served as a clerk for a bond election for the Aliso voting precinct (*San Diego Union* 12-24-1922, 1-2-1923). The 1930 Census listed 53-year-old Edward and 58-year-old Mary as living on and running a "general farm" on "Spooks Canyon Road" in the Escondido area (Census 1930). A 1928 aerial photograph of the property shows a building framed on the south and east sides with rows of trees and surrounded by plowed fields. Some of the fields appear to have vines or small trees. The west fork of Escondido Creek runs to the west of the house (Figure 5) (Aerial Photograph 1928). Mary Mullally died on January

24, 1933 (Oak Hill Cemetery Records). On August 3, 1934 Joseph L. Ryan inherited the property from her estate (Official Records 308:436). A 1942 USGS map, based on 1937 to 1938 aerial photographs, shows a house located on the property in the same location as the buildings in the 1901 USGS and 1928 aerial photograph (USGS 1942).

With the acquisition of the parcel by Ryan, and certainly after 1940, the property seems to be held by owners who did not permanently reside there, and whose primary occupations were activities other than those associated with the acreage. None of the owners after the Mullallys is listed as residing in the Escondido area. No information could be found on Joseph Ryan at local libraries and historical societies, on line, in local directories, or census records (Directories 1941-1945, Census 1940). He died sometime before 1941, for in August of that year John Bruecker inherited the parcel from Ryan's estate (Official Records 1940:274). As with Ryan, no information could be found on John Bruecker (Directories 1941-45, Census 1940).

On May 11, 1946, Harold T. and Min M. Halbert acquired the property from Edgar H. and Zelma N. Barlow (Official Records 2160:141). In both 1930 and 1940, the Barlows are listed on the Federal Census as living in Compton, California (Census 1930, 1940). The Halberts lived in Whittier, Corona, and San Marcos, California (Public Records Index, ancestry.com). At this point the property seems to be split into shared ownerships among several individuals. On September 1, 1949 Harold T. and Min Halbert conveyed the property to Harold H. and Edith I. Rhodes as joint tenants (Official Records 3350:100). The Rhodes lived in La Mesa (Public Records Index, ancestry.com). By 1959 Harry L. and Ruth M. McNeal were also involved in the property. On December 30 of that year the McNeals and Halberts sold the property to Richard L. and Marjorie Jean Pascoe for \$150,000 (Official Records 8072:227; *San Diego Union* 1-17-1960).

Richard L. Pascoe was a general surgeon who practiced medicine in East San Diego from 1948 until his retirement in 1982. He served on the staffs of Hillside Hospital in San Diego and the now-defunct Heartland Hospital in El Cajon. His medical office was in the Fairmont Medical-Dental Center in San Diego. He was a member of the board of directors of San Miguel Hospital Association and was active in the San Diego County Medical Society and both the county and state osteopathic societies (*San Diego Union-Tribune* 2-20-1992; San Diego Directory 1975).

By 1966 John and Elsie Casale and Rupert and Ileta Graves had also become involved with the property (Official Records 1966-180073). John Casale was a real estate broker who lived in La Mesa (*San Diego Union* 4-23-1987). Rupert Graves was a physician living in San Diego (Directories 1959, 1975). The ownership was further divided in 1975 when a quitclaim from Richard L. Pascoe granted 2/5ths share in the property to himself, another 2/5ths share to Richard and Ileta Graves, and a 1/5th share to Hans L. and Elizabeth Obertreis (Official Records 1975-170940). The Obertreises lived at 92014 Del Mar, in San Diego (ancestry.com public records).

These individuals or their family members retained title to the parcel until July 2002 when ownership was conveyed to Rancho Pacific Group LLC (Official Records 2002-1045168). On September 16, 2002 Rancho Pacific Group granted the land to Gordon Michael Fines and Larane K. Moats (Official Records 2002-1045169). As of November 26, 2007 Fines was the owner of the property (Official Records 2007-0579610).

Beginning in the 1940s the property under went various developmental changes. According to San Diego County Assessor's Office Real Property Records, the current house on the property (Building A) was built in 1941 and added to on the south side in 1955. The barn (Building C) was constructed in 1947. Lean-to additions on the north and south sides of it were added in 1949. Another lean-to

was attached to the west end in 1951. The south and west side additions have been removed (Tax Assessor 1941-2013). A third building (B), currently used as an office, is not listed in the Assessor's records but does appear on a 1947 aerial photograph of the property, along with the house and barn (Figure 6) (Aerial Photograph 1947). A number of additional outbuildings are located to the south and west of the barn in this photograph and the creek has been dammed to form the pond currently located on the property. A 1953 aerial photograph shows the house, office building, and barn at their current locations. The pond has been enlarged to its current configuration, and a large barn like structure is located to the south of the current barn (Figure 7) (Aerial Photograph 1953). In a 1964 aerial photograph the complex has grown to include a large number of out buildings (Figure 8) (Aerial Photograph 1964). By 1980 the out buildings have been removed and the only structures are the house (A), current office (B), and barn (C). An oval shaped equestrian track is located to the northwest of the house where a similar feature is currently located (Figure 9) (Aerial Photograph 1980). By 2005 a number of out buildings had again been built and the property closely resembled its current configuration (Figure 10) (Aerial Photograph 2005).