CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF THE ALBERS MINOR RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
(TPM 20843, Log No. 0414-022)

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ABSTRACT

Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain) conducted an archaeological survey of a 22.84-acre parcel for the proposed Albers Subdivision Project within the Alpine Community Planning Area. Archaeological and historical research included a records search, literature review, examination of historic maps, and archaeological field inventory of the property.

Cultural resource work was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for the project and CEQA compliance.

Records searches at the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man indicated that the project area had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources and that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project area. Several studies have been conducted in the vicinity of the project, however, and 10 cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one mile radius of the project. A check of sacred lands records has also been requested from the Native American Heritage Commission.

The survey of the project area was conducted on April 9, and November 5, 2004 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA and Clinton Linton. The project was surveyed on foot in 10 to 15 meter transect intervals. The visibility averaged approximately 60 percent over of the property with some relatively open brushed areas and other areas of dense oak with chaparral understory. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

One isolated prehistoric artifact was identified within the project area. P-37-025928 (AL-I-1) consists of a single small retouched flake. The isolate was located in the northeastern portion of the project. Although good bedrock outcrops were present in the project area, bedrock milling sites and other cultural resources could not be identified.

Isolate P-37-025928 (AL-I-1) consists of a single surface artifact. This isolate does not meet the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) nor is it significant under RPO. Cultural resources eligible for the California Register will not be impacted by the proposed project. Because the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of 22.84 gross acres of the original parcel into four residential lots plus a fifth remainder parcel. The proposed project is for residential land use. As part of the project, residential development including building pads, road, and utilities would be graded and excavated.

The 22.84 acre project area is located in the community of Alpine in the eastern portion of San Diego County (Figure 1). The project is located south of Interstate 8 and west of Lilac Lane, which is north of Alpine Heights Road. The proposed project is located within the northwest 1/4 of Section 32, Township 15 south, Range 2 East. The project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' Alpine Quadrangle (Figure 2).

The archaeological survey was conducted pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and respective County of San Diego implementing regulations and guidelines including the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). The County of San Diego will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The archaeological survey was conducted to determine if any cultural resources eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources (California Register) or significant under the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) will be affected by this project.

B. Project Personnel

The cultural resource inventory has been conducted by Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc. (Laguna Mountain), whose cultural resources staff meet state and local requirements. Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mr. Pigniolo is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA; previously called SOPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for qualified archaeologists. He is also on the County of San Diego's list of qualified archaeologists. Mr. Pigniolo has an MA in Anthropology from San Diego State University and has extensive experience in the San Diego region. The resume of the Principal Investigator is included in Appendix A.

Mr. Clinton Linton and Ms. Kimberly D. Lauko served as Associate Archaeologists for the project. Mr. Linton assisted in the field survey and Ms. Lauko in the report preparation. Mr. Linton has a BS in Anthropology and a BA in history from the University of California at Riverside and has more than three years of archaeological field experience. Ms. Lauko has a BA in anthropology from the University of California at San Diego and more than eight years experience in the region.

Figure 1 Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location Map

C. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office's guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the project area and previous research. Section III describes the research design, and survey methods while Section IV describes the inventory results including individual site descriptions. Section V provides a summary and recommendations.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located in the southern portion of San Diego County within the foothills and interior valleys of the region. The Albers project area consists of approximately 22.8 acres in the Alpine area. The project is generally a west facing slope of a large ridge ranging from gentle to steep slopes. Elevations on range from approximately 1640 feet above mean sea level along the northwestern property line, increasing to approximately 1800 feet above mean sea level along the eastern side of the property. A paved road passes through the center portion of the parcel. The site has some existing developed improvements that include a paved road and a landscaped pump building. Additional brushing has occurred in the past over large portions of the east and upper areas of the project.

The geomorphology of the project area is largely a product of the region's geologic history. During the Jurassic and late Cretaceous (>100 million years ago) a series of volcanic islands paralleled the current coastline in the San Diego region. The remnants of these islands stand as Mount Helix, Black Mountain, and the Jamul Mountains among others. This island arc of volcanos spewed out vast layers of tuff (volcanic ash) and breccia that have since been metamorphosed into hard rock of the Santiago Peak Volcanic formation. These fine-grained rocks provided a regionally important resource for Native American flaked stone tools.

At about the same time, a granitic and gabbroic batholith was being formed under and east of these volcanoes. This batholith was uplifted and forms the granitic rocks and outcrops of the Peninsular Range and the foothills to the west. The project area is part of this batholith and is underlain by these granitic rocks (Rogers 1992). Granitic outcrops were present in the northeastern portion of the project area. In San Diego County the large and varied crystals of these granitic rocks provided particularly good abrasive surfaces for Native American seed processing. These outcrops were frequently used for bedrock milling of seeds. The batholith contains numerous pegmatite dikes. This was a good source of quartz, a material used by Native Americans for flaked stone tools and ceremonial purposes.

As the Peninsular Batholith rose, it warped and metamorphosed the overlying sediments, forming the Julian Schist (Remeika and Lindsay 1992). This formation contains quartzite, a material also used for Native American flaked stone tools and common within the project area. Its relatively poor flaking qualities made this quartzite less popular for tool making than the quartz and Santiago Peak materials.

The soils on the property include both the Fallbrook series and the Cieneba series (USDA 1973). Fallbrook series soils consist of well-drained moderately deep to deep sandy loams that formed in material weathered in place from granodiorite. These soils are on uplands and have slopes ranging from 2 to 30 percent. Fallbrook sandy loam with 9 to 15 percent slopes is present in the southern edge of the property. Fallbrook rocky sandy loam dominates most of the project area covering the central portion. This soil is strongly sloping to moderately steep and is 20 to 30 inches deep over rock. Boulders cover 10 to 25 percent of the surface (USDA 1973).

The Cieneba series consists of excessively drained, very shallow to shallow coarse sandy loams that formed in material weathered in place from granitic rock. These soils are on rolling to mountainous uplands and have slopes ranging from 5 to 75 percent. The slopes on the northern side of the project area are Cieneba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loams with 30 to 65 percent slopes. This complex is about 55 percent Cieneba coarse sand loam and 40 percent Fallbrook sandy loam. It has rock outcrops on about 10 percent of the surface and very large boulders on about 10 percent (USDA 1973).

The majority of the project area is mapped as Pre-Cenozoic Granitic and Metamorphic Rocks (Strand 1962). The project topography is generally steeply and sloping to the north and west.

The climate of the region can generally be described as Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Rainfall limits vegetation growth. Habitat types adapted to the dry conditions of the area occur in the project area. These include southern coast live oak riparian forest, coastal sage scrub, southern mixed chaparral (granitic), disturbed, and developed habitat. Components of these communities provided important resources to Native Americans in the region. Sage seed, yucca, buckwheat, acorns, and native grasses formed important food resources to Late Prehistoric Native Americans.

Animal resources in the region include deer, fox, raccoon, skunk, bobcats, coyotes, rabbits, and various rodent, reptile, and bird species. Small game, dominated by rabbits, is relatively abundant.

B. Cultural Setting

Paleoindian Period

The earliest well documented prehistoric sites in southern California are identified as belonging to the Paleoindian period, which has locally been termed the San Dieguito complex/tradition. The Paleoindian period is thought to have occurred between 9,000 years ago, or earlier, and 8,000 years ago in this region. Although varying from the well-defined fluted point complexes such as clovis, the San Dieguito complex is still seen as a hunting focused economy with limited use of seed grinding technology. The economy is generally seen to focus on highly ranked resources such as large mammals and relatively high mobility which may be related to following large game. Archaeological evidence associated with this period has been found around inland dry lakes, on old terrace deposits of the California desert, and also near the coast where it was first documented at the Harris Site.

Early Archaic Period

Native Americans during the Archaic period had a generalized economy that focused on hunting and gathering. In many parts of North America, Native Americans chose to replace this economy with types based on horticulture and agriculture. Coastal southern California economies remained largely based on wild resource use until European contact (Willey and Phillips 1958). Changes in hunting technology and other important elements of material culture have created two distinct subdivisions within the Archaic period in southern California.

The Early Archaic period is differentiated from the earlier Paleoindian period by a shift to a more generalized economy and an increased focus on the use of grinding and seed processing technology. At sites dated between approximately 8,000 and 1,500 years before present, the increased use of groundstone artifacts and atlatl dart points, along with a mixed core-based tool assemblage, identify a range of adaptations to a more diversified set of plant and animal resources. Variations of the Pinto and Elko series projectile points, large bifaces, manos and portable metates, core tools, and heavy use of marine invertebrates in coastal areas are characteristic of this period, but many coastal sites show limited use of diagnostic atlatl points. Major changes in technology within this relatively long chronological unit appear limited. Several scientists have considered changes in projectile point styles and artifact frequencies within the Early Archaic period to be indicative of population movements or units of cultural change (Moratto 1984), but these units are poorly defined locally due to poor site preservation.

Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric Period

Around 2,000 B.P., Yuman-speaking people from the eastern Colorado River region began migrating into southern California, representing what is called the Late Prehistoric Period. The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is recognized archaeologically by smaller projectile points, the replacement of flexed inhumations with cremation, the introduction of ceramics, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing, especially acorns (True 1966). Inland semi-sedentary villages were established along major water courses, and montane areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and piñon nuts, resulting in permanent milling features on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for acorn processing increased in frequency relative to seed grinding basins. This period is known archaeologically in southern San Diego County as the Yuman (Rogers 1945) or the Cuyamaca Complex (True 1970).

The Kumeyaay (formerly referred to as Diegueño) who inhabited the southern region of San Diego County, western and central Imperial County, and northern Baja California (Almstedt 1982; Gifford 1931; Hedges 1975; Luomala 1976; Shipek 1982; Spier 1923) are the direct descendants of the early Yuman hunter-gatherers. Kumeyaay territory encompassed a large and diverse environment which included marine, foothill, mountain, and desert resource zones. Their language is a dialect of the Yuman language which is related to the large Hokan super family.

There seems to have been considerable variability in the level of social organization and settlement variance. The Kumeyaay were organized by patrilineal, patrilocal lineages that claimed prescribed territories, but did not own the resources except for some minor plants and eagle aeries (Luomala 1976; Spier 1923). Some lineages occupied procurement ranges that required considerable residential mobility, such as those in the deserts (Hicks 1963). In the mountains, some of the larger groups occupied a few large residential bases that would be occupied biannually, such as those occupied in Cuyamaca in the summer and fall, and in Guatay or Descanso during the rest of the year (Almstedt 1982; Rensch 1975). According to Spier (1923), many Eastern Kumeyaay spent the period of time from spring through autumn in larger residential bases in the upland procurement ranges, and wintered in mixed groups in residential bases along the eastern foothills on the edge of the desert (i.e., Jacumba and Mountain Springs). This variability in settlement mobility and organization reflects the great range of environments in the territory.

Acorns were the single most important food source used by the Kumeyaay. Their villages were usually located near water, which was necessary for leaching acorn meal. Other storable resources such as mesquite or agave were equally valuable to groups inhabiting desert areas, at least during certain seasons (Hicks 1963; Shackley 1984). Seeds from grasses, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia and other plants were also used along with various wild greens and fruits. Deer, small game and birds were hunted and fish and marine foods were eaten. Houses were arranged in the village without apparent pattern. The houses in primary villages were conical structures covered with tule bundles, having excavated floors and central hearths. Houses constructed at the mountain camps generally lacked any excavation, probably due to the summer occupation. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas and acorn granaries. The material culture included ceramic cooking and storage vessels, baskets, flaked lithic and ground stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners, stone, bone, and shell ornaments.

Hunting implements included the bow and arrow, curved throwing sticks, nets and snares. Shell and bone fishhooks, as well as nets, were used for fishing. Lithic materials including quartz and metavolcanics were commonly available throughout much of the Kumeyaay territory. Other lithic resources, such as obsidian, chert, chalcedony and steatite, occur in more localized areas and were acquired through direct procurement or exchange. Projectile points including the Cottonwood Series points and Desert Side-notched points were commonly produced.

Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the advent of missionization and displacement by Hispanic populations during the eighteenth century. The effects of missionization, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexico's rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

Ethnohistoric Period

The Ethnohistoric period refers to a brief period when Native American culture was initially being affected by Euroamerican culture and historical records on Native American activities were limited. When the Spanish colonists began to settle California, the project area was within the territory of a loosely integrated cultural group historically known as the Kumeyaay or Northern and Southern Diegueño because of their association with the San Diego Mission. The Kumeyaay as a whole speak a Yuman language which differentiates them from the Luiseño, who speak a Takic language to the north (Kroeber 1925). Both of these groups were hunter-gatherers with highly developed social systems. European contact introduced diseases that dramatically reduced the Native American population and helped to break down cultural institutions. The transition to a largely Euroamerican lifestyle occurred relatively rapidly in the nineteenth century.

Historic Period

Cultural activities within San Diego County between the late 1700s and the present provide a record of Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American control, occupation, and land use. An abbreviated history of San Diego County is presented for the purpose of providing a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the county.

Native American control of the southern California region ended in the political views of western nations with Spanish colonization of the area beginning in 1769. De facto Native American control of the majority of the population of California did not end until several decades later. In southern California, Euroamerican control was firmly established by the end of the Garra uprising in the early 1850s (Phillips 1975).

The Spanish Period (1769-1821) represents a period of Euroamerican exploration and settlement. Dual military and religious contingents established the San Diego Presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions. The Mission system used Native Americans to build a footing for greater European settlement. The Mission system also introduced horses, cattle, other agricultural goods and implements; and provided construction methods and new architectural styles. The cultural and institutional systems established by the Spanish continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule.

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) includes the retention of many Spanish institutions and laws. The mission system was secularized in 1834, which dispossessed many Native Americans and increased Mexican settlement. After secularization, large tracts of land were granted to individuals and families and the rancho system was established. Cattle ranching dominated other agricultural activities and the development of the hide and tallow trade with the United States increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during this period and Native American influence and control greatly declined. The Mexican Period ended when Mexico ceded California to the United States after the Mexican-American War of 1846-48.

Soon after American control was established (1848-present), gold was discovered in California. The tremendous influx of American and Europeans that resulted quickly drowned out much of the Spanish and Mexican cultural influences and eliminated the last vestiges of de facto Native American control. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of land claim disputes and the homestead system increased American settlement beyond the coastal plain.

C. Prior Research

The archaeological inventory includes archival and other background studies in addition to Laguna Mountain's field survey of the project area. The archival research consisted of literature and record searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, and historic site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area. The methods and results of the archival research are described below.

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The records search included a one-mile radius of the project area to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region (Appendix B). Copies of historic maps were provided by the South Coastal Information Center. A check of sacred lands records has also been requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (Appendix C).

Eleven documented archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the project. Most of these have been survey projects related to residential development. These studies indicate there was prehistoric activity in the area but little research has been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the project. The project area itself has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Table 1 summarizes the investigations in a 1-mile radius.

Ten archaeological sites have been identified through previous research within a one-mile radius of the project area. Table 2 provides a summary of the types of sites present in the area. Most of these sites are prehistoric and include both bedrock milling stations and occupation debris. Although no prehistoric sites have been recorded within the project area, this information is a reflection of moderate prehistoric activity in the area.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places were checked through the National Register of Historic Places website. The California Inventory of Historic Resources (State of California 1976) and the California Historical Landmarks (State of California 1992) were also checked for historic resources. Historic map research did not indicate the presence of resources within the project area.

Table 1. Archaeological Investigations Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Author	Title	Date
Archaeological Assoc.	Archaeological Survey Report: The Spring Hills Subdivision Near Alpine in San Diego Co., California.	1977
Banks	La Force Property TPM 14184 Archaeological Survey.	1977
Carrico	Archaeological Survey of the Alpine Heights Project #3060.	1974
Collett	Cultural Resource Investigation of the King Subdivision.	1999
Cupples	An Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Proposed 69KV Transmission Route Between Los Coches Substation and Alpine Substation.	1975
Lawrence Consulting Group	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the Ranch TM # 459.	1986
Mooney and Associates	Cultural Resources Survey and Significance Evaluation for Sky Mesa Ranch Alpine, CA.	1990
Pierson and Smith	An Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resource for the O'Brien Subdivision (Peterson Residential Subdivision) County of San Diego.	2001
Smith	A First Level Mitigation of the Walrath Lot Split.	1979
Wright	Negative Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 20657.	2002
Wright	Cultural Resources Survey Report for TPM 207815.	2004

Table 2. Cultural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Recorder
SDM-W-584	Milling Station	Carrico
SDM-W-4100	Lithic Scatter	Gross et al.
CA-SDI-5952/SDM-W-1937	Lithic Scatter	McCawley
CA-SDI-6024/SDM-W-1981A	Lithic Scatter	Van Horn
CA-SDI-10,481/SDM-W-3662	Temporary Camp	Smith
CA-SDI-10,482/SDM-W-3663	Lithic Scatter	Smith
CA-SDI-10,491/SDM-W-606	Temporary Camp	Hedges
P-37-014913/I-215/ SDM-W-4101	Isolated Lithic	Gross et al.
P-37-014914/I-216/ SDM-W-4102	Isolated Lithic	Gross et al.
P-37-014915/I-217/ SDM-W-4103	Isolated Lithic	Gross and Knight

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Survey Research Design

The goal of this study is to identify any cultural resources located within the project area so that the effects of the project on these resources can be assessed. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed, and a field survey was conducted to identify cultural remains. Based on the records search and historic map check, most of the cultural resources within the project are likely to be prehistoric resources. Historic structures appear near the project area on early maps of the area but are unlikely to occur within the project itself based on map resources and topography. Prehistoric cultural resources could include bedrock milling associated with the bedrock outcrops in the area, or lithic scatters associated with the knolls and ridges in the area.

B. Survey Methods

The records and literature search for the project was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. This records search included site records and reports for the project area and a one mile radius of the project along with information on potential historic resources.

The survey of the project area was conducted on April 9, and November 5, 2004 by Mr. Andrew R. Pigniolo, RPA and Clinton Linton. The project was surveyed on foot in 10 to 15 meter transect intervals. The visibility averaged approximately 60 percent over of the property with some relatively open brushed areas and other areas of dense oak with chaparral understory. The cultural resources survey of the project adequately served to identify cultural resources.

Cultural resources identified during the survey were recorded on State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation forms and are included in Appendix D. Photographs and project records for this inventory will be temporarily curated at Laguna Mountain until final curation arrangements can be made at the San Diego Archaeological Center or another appropriate regional repository.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

One isolated prehistoric artifact was identified within the project area (Figure 3). P-37-025928 (AL-I-1) consists of a single small retouched flake. The isolate was located in the northeastern portion of the project area near the project boundary. It is made from an interior flake of Santiago Peak Volcanic material. The artifact is retouched along two edges with pressure flaking and probably represents a tool. The isolate was located in an area with some previous brushing.

Although good bedrock outcrops were present in the project area, bedrock milling sites and other cultural resource sites were not present. The project area appears to be marginal to large prehistoric occupation along Galloway Valley to the northwest and along Wright's Field to the northeast. Isolate P-37-025928 (AL-I-1) is the only cultural resource within the project area.

Figure 3

Project Location and Associated Cultural Resource

(Confidential figure located in Appendix E)

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The goal of the project was to identify resources that may be impacted by the project. One isolated prehistoric artifact was identified within the project area. P-37-025928 (AL-I-1) consists of a single small retouched flake. The isolate was located in the northeastern portion of the project.

Isolate P-37-025928 (AL-I-1) consists of a single surface artifact. This isolate does not meet the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) nor is it significant under RPO. Cultural resources eligible for the California Register will not be impacted by the proposed project. Because the project does not include development of areas of significant alluvial deposits that might conceal archaeological sites, construction monitoring of the property is not necessary.

VI. REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator
B. Records Search Confirmations
C. Native American Heritage Commission Letter
D. Isolate Form (Confidential) (With Confidential Appendices)
E. Confidential Figure (Confidential) (With Confidential Appendices)

APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATIONS

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION LETTER

APPENDIX D

ISOLATE FORM

(With Confidential Appendices)

APPENDIX E

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE

(With Confidential Appendices)

APPENDICES

A. Resume of Principal Investigator (With Technical Report)
B. Records Search Confirmations (With Technical Report)
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APPENDIX A

RESUME OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

(With Technical Report)

APPENDIX B

RECORDS SEARCH CONFIRMATIONS

(With Technical Report)

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION LETTER

(With Technical Report)

APPENDIX D

ISOLATE FORM

(Confidential)

APPENDIX E

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURE

(Confidential)