

T.P.M. 20747
ER 03-14-036
APN 331-040-21 and 22

**A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL NO. 20747, A
60±ACRE PARCEL LOCATED ADJACENT TO RAINBIRD ROAD, BARONA MESA,
UNINCORPORATED SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

by

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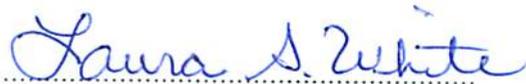
Study Area USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle:

El Cajon Mtn.

Study Area Acreage: 60±acres

KEYWORDS: Survey, Barona Mesa, San Diego Country Estates, San Diego County

The undersigned certifies that the attached report is a true and accurate description of the results of a CULTURAL RESOURCES survey described herein.



Laura S. White, M.A.
Principal Investigator

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	iii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. STUDY AREA LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT	1
III. CULTURAL SETTING	4
IV. RESEARCH DESIGN.	15
V. METHODS.	16
VI. FINDINGS	17
VII. DISCUSSION AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS.	17
REFERENCES CITED	19
APPENDIX A: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS	
APPENDIX B: RECORDS SEARCH LETTER	

LIST OF FIGURES

	PAGE
Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on portions of the USGS <i>Santa Ana</i> and <i>San Diego</i> 1:250,000 scale Topographic Map Sheets.	2
Figure 2. Study area plotted on a portion of the USGS <i>El Cajon Mtn.</i> 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle.	3
Figure 3. Study area as shown on project topographic sheet.	5

LIST OF PLATES

	PAGE
Plate I. Top: Looking west across northern margin of property from the northeast corner. Bottom: Looking west across southern margin of property from the southeast corner.	18

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Mr. Kishor Doshi, Archaeological Associates has undertaken a cultural resources assessment of the 60± acre Kvaas property identified as Tentative Parcel 20747 (APN's 331-040-21 & 22). The study area is comprised entirely of vacant land that is located immediately east of the intersection Rainbird Road and Bareta Star Ranch Road on Barona Mesa, unincorporated San Diego County. Mykrantz Truck Trail transects the property west to southeast. The purpose of this study was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the project area. Presently, it is desired to split the property into four parcels plus a remainder.

The results of the records search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University indicated that no prehistoric or historic resources have been recorded within the boundaries of the subject property. The results of the field study were also completely negative. Therefore, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended.

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for Mr. Kishor Doshi by Archaeological Associates. It describes the results of a cultural resources assessment of 60 ± acres of undeveloped developed land designated Tentative Parcel 20747. The study area, known as the Kvaas property (APN's 331-040-21 & 22), is located on Barona Mesa adjacent to the east side of Rainbird Road, unincorporated San Diego County. Presently, project proponents desire to divide the property into four residential parcels plus a remainder.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the subject property. This information is needed since adoption of the plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) a records search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded prehistoric or historic material is present within the subject property and (2) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources.

The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as it pertains to the management of cultural resources. Furthermore, it is understood that the County of San Diego is the Lead Agency for the project and therefore the document format complies with the County's requirements for cultural resources. Consequently, this report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

II. STUDY AREA LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Regionally, the study area lies approximately one mile south of San Diego Country Estates and two miles northwest of El Capitan Reservoir on Barona Mesa (fig. 1). Specifically, the project area lies immediately east of the intersection of Rainbird Road (improved dirt) and Baretta Star Ranch Road (paved). Mykrantz Truck Trail (improved dirt) transects the southeast quadrant of the property from west to southeast. Legally, the subject property comprises the Northwest 1/4 of the Southwest 1/4 and the West 1/2 of the Northeast 1/4 of the Southwest 1/4 of Section 4, Township 14 South, Range 2 East, San Bernardino Base Meridian as shown on a portion of the USGS *El Cajon Mtn. 7.5'* Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).



Figure 1

Regional location of the project area as indicated on portions of the USGS *Santa Ana* (1959, revised 1979) and *San Diego* (1958, revised 1978) 1:250,000 scale Topographic Map Sheets.

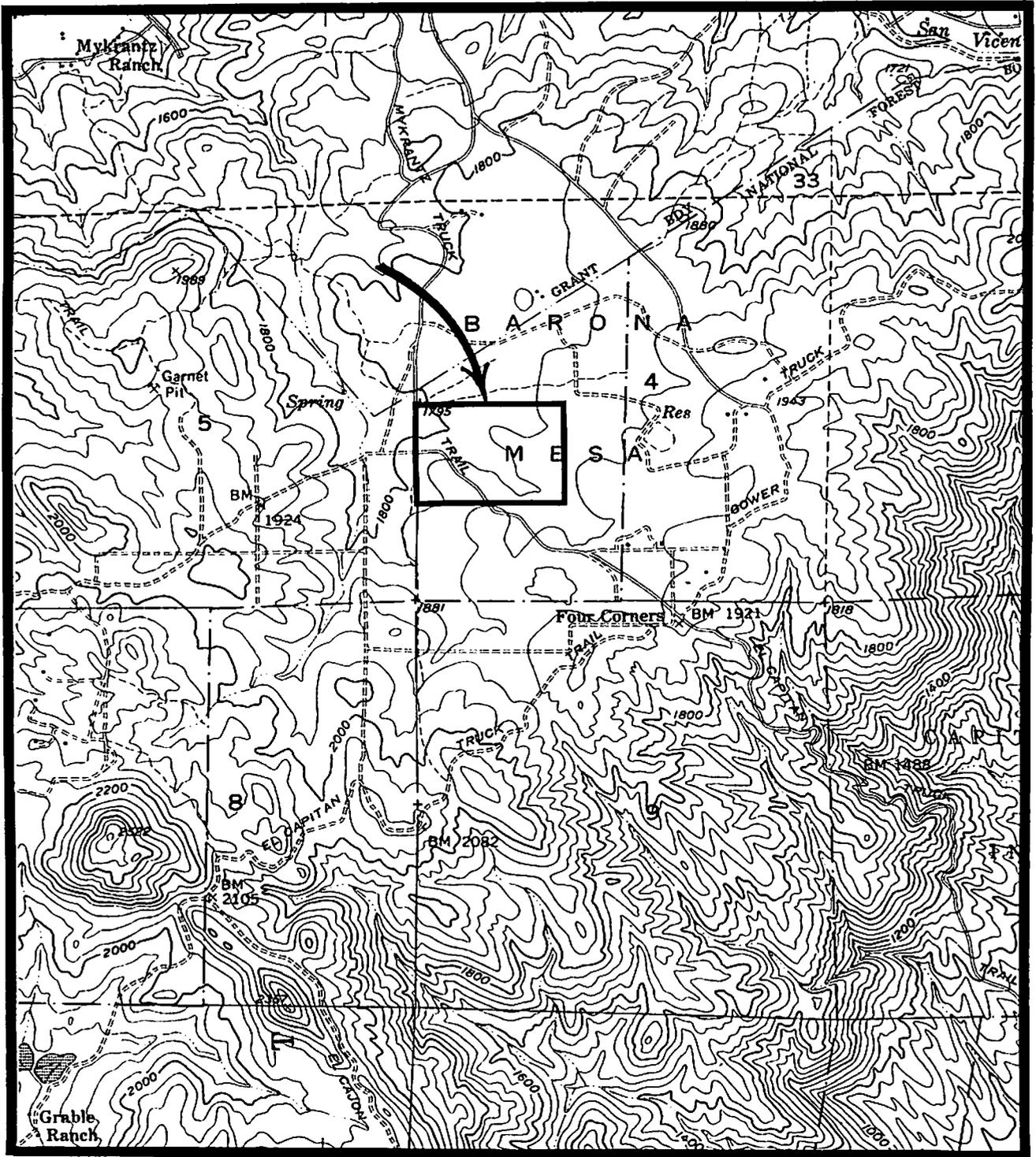


Figure 2

Study area plotted on a portion of the *El Cajon Mtn.* USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (1955, photorevised 1988).

The study area is rectangular in shape with a portion of the western boundary delineated by Rainbird Road. The balance of the western boundary abuts vacant land and rural residential development. The whole of southern boundary abuts vacant land while the northern and southern boundaries lie adjacent to rural residential development and vacant land (fig. 3).

Topographically, the study area comprises rolling and undulating terrain that is marked by hillocks, swales, and gentle slopes. Three seasonal drainages lie on the property. The first lies along the northern boundary and flows from east to west. The second, and the largest of the three, transects the property from east to northwest on the north side of Mykrantz Truck Trail. The third, and smallest watercourse lies in the southwest corner and flows to the northwest. Elevations range from a maximum of 1862 feet above mean sea level at the apex of the hillock in the easterly portion of the study area to a minimum of approximately 1800 feet in the northwest property corner.

On-site vegetation is can be characterized as Chamise Chaparral accompanied by some streamside trees and plants. Some of the more readily identifiable trees and plants observed included willow, live oak (juvenile), scrub oak, tamarisk, chamise, sumac, buckwheat, manzanita, Our Lord's Candle, Spanish Bayonet, poison oak and mustard. Fauna encountered were limited to scrub jays ravens, and ground squirrels.

Soils comprise reddish, clayey and sandy decomposed granite. No sources of natural surface water or bedrock exposures were encountered anywhere within the boundaries of the study area. Limited disturbance has taken place within the project area but in no way hampered the performance of the field investigation. The disturbed areas consist of: 1) several geo-soils bore holes and associated access roads, 2) Mykrantz Truck Trail, and 3) a small scatter of illicitly discarded modern trash.

III. CULTURAL SETTING

A. Records Search

An in-person records search of the study area was conducted by Ms. Laura S. White at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the project area. The inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California

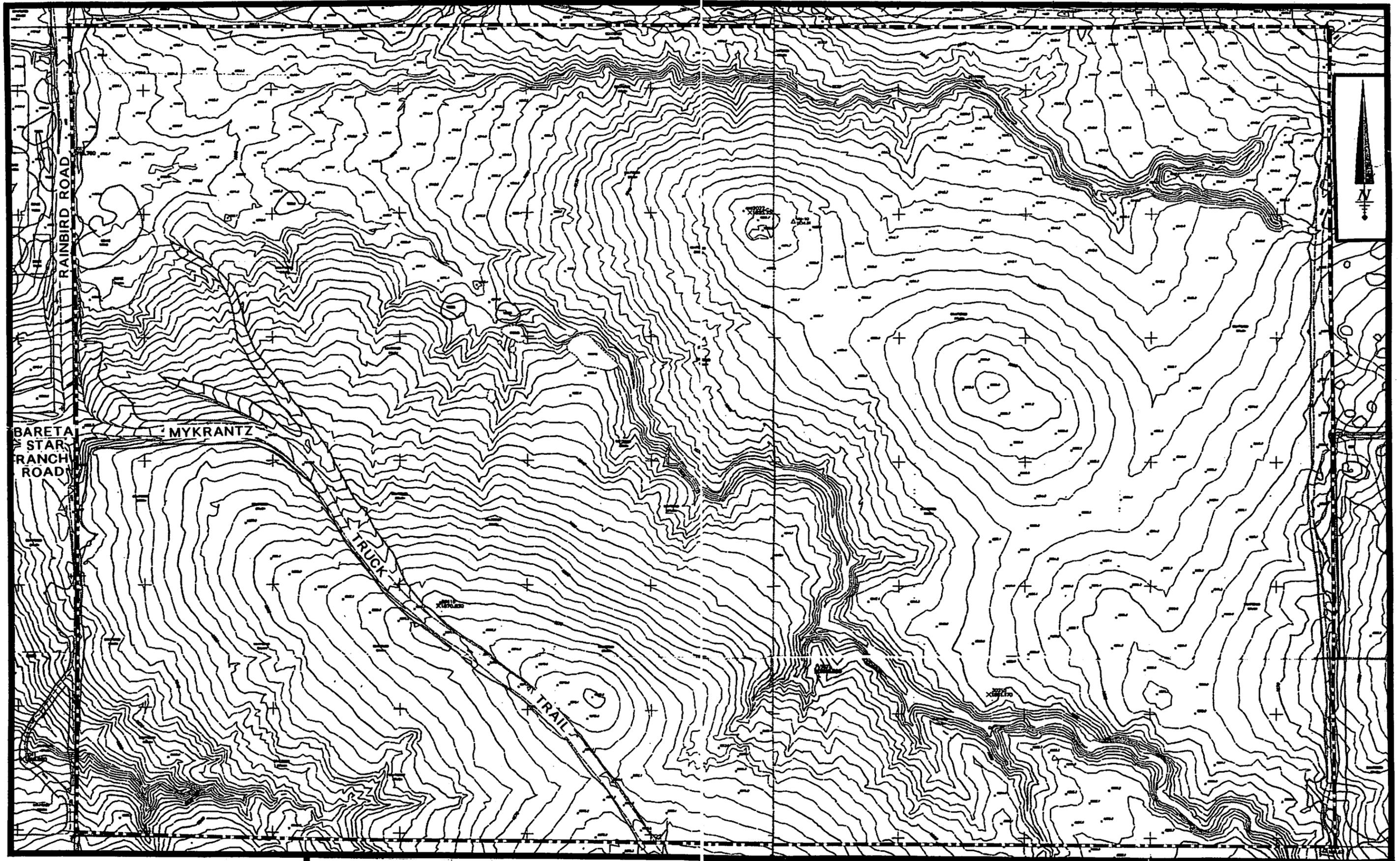


Figure 3. Study area as shown on project topographic sheet (100 scale map reduced 30% from original).

Historic Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties were also reviewed for the purpose of identifying any heritage properties.

1. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The results of the search indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been recorded within the boundaries of the study area. Furthermore, no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the property.

2. Heritage Properties

Inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) failed to indicate the presence of any historic properties within a one-mile radius of the study area. A review of the California Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties revealed that no historic buildings lie within a one-mile radius of the study area.

3. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, historic maps were inspected at the South Coastal Information Center. These included the 1939 El Cajon 15' USGS Topographic Quadrangle and the 1955 El Cajon Mtn. 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle. A review of these maps indicate that the subject property historically comprised vacant, undeveloped land.

B. Literature Search

The records search revealed that the study area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources. In fact, only approximately 15% of the surrounding area (one-mile radius) has been previously investigated. More specifically, five archaeological studies have been conducted between 1981-1990. They included three small lot splits (less than 40 acres; Smith 1989, Smith 1990a, and Smith 1990b), one large acreage survey (313 acre; Day 1981), and a study by the USDA Forest

Service, Cleveland National Forest for a prescribed burn of Barona Mesa (Walker and Wentworth 1986). No cultural resources were identified as a result of these investigations.

C. Cultural Background

1. Introduction

The prehistory of San Diego County has generally been divided into three main periods: Early Man represented by the San Dieguito hunting complex; Early Milling represented by the La Jolla milling and shellfish gathering complex; and the Late Prehistoric represented by the ceramic and mortar using complex which culminated in the historic Luiseño, Northern Diegueño, and Kumeyaay (Southern Diegueño) Cultures. The archaeological sites located in this region have been identified with the Late Prehistoric (Kumeyaay). Thus our discussion will be limited to the literature significant to this period.

2. A Brief Culture History of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño)

The latest prehistoric occupants of San Diego County spoke two entirely different languages. The northern half of the county was inhabited by the Luiseño who spoke a Shoshonean dialect. The southern half was occupied by the Kumeyaay who spoke a Yuman dialect. Our study area falls within the historically known territory of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño) Indians.

The Kumeyaay inhabited coastal regions, oak woodland hills, and inland valleys. It is not known when the Kumeyaay people first arrived nor the extent of their relationship, if any, to the earlier La Jolla groups who are known to have been in San Diego for at least several thousand years prior to the Kumeyaay arrival. Ceramic technology seems to have been introduced in San Diego County sometime after the Kumeyaay settled in the area. The oldest ceramic finds may date to 1000 to 1500 years ago.

The Kumeyaay were the aborigines encountered by the Spanish when they arrived in San Diego in 1769. The missionaries called the aborigines "Diegueño" and this is the name which was used by most of the early ethnographers (e.g. Spier 1923). Many scholars still refer to them as Diegueño while the surviving Indians prefer to be called "Kumeyaay" (Ezell in May 1975:1). May comments that "The only comprehensive name in previous times was *tipai* meaning the people... it

would seem that *Kumeyaay* or *Kumiai*...name geographic regions and do not designate a given culture" (May 1975:1; Spier 1923:298).

a. Territory

Kumeyaay land was bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by the San Dieguito River, on the east by an unknown area in the California Desert and on the south by an unknown latitude of Baja California (Kroeber notes that the Indians of Ensenada spoke a language quite similar to Diegueño; 1925:709). Kroeber distinguished two separate Diegueño (i.e. Kumeyaay) dialects which he termed "Northern and "Southern" (Kroeber 1925:710). This division was used for many years but Spier has suggested a threefold division: Northern, Central, and Southern (Shipek 1970:7).

b. Society

The Kumeyaay people were organized according to exogamous patrilineal clans (Kroeber 1925:719). Married women went to live with their husband's clan.

The actual clans were organized into loosely structured bands in which descent is recognized on both sides, but the offspring inherit their father's residence and clan. Two different types of groups were found at any village. The consanguineal kin group made up the household and the residential group made up the village community (May 1975:2).

The "consanguineal kin group" or, more simply, the household, comprised the adult head couple and their unmarried children and married sons along with their wives and dependents. Unmarried siblings of the husband, aging parents, and surviving dependent siblings of the father's father might also be included (Luomala 1963:285). This organization can be termed a "sib system".

An interesting aspect of the Kumeyaay clans or sib systems is their relative lack of official leaders. Leadership positions were restricted to the hereditary clan chief and an assistant. Official political and religious leaders were totally lacking.

c. Villages

Villages were occupied on a seasonal basis, but travel was generally restricted to the territory belonging to the particular division (i.e., Northern, Central, or Southern Kumeyaay). Spier describes the migrations of the post-contact Kumeyaay living adjacent to the Colorado Desert as follows:

The occupancy of the gentile territories was seasonal. Winter found them living in groups of mixed gentile affiliation among the foothills... In the spring they returned to the mountains, keeping pace with the ripening of the wild food staples and passing the summer in their respective territories, where they lived in little groups in the valleys. The whole territory was not occupied at one time: when a locality was hunted out or fruits ripened elsewhere, they moved on. In the course of a year or so, however, all of the recognized settlements had been occupied (Spier 1923:306).

It appears that there were a few large villages comprising a number of clans and that the individual clans had control of tracts of territory in the surrounding area. Subsidiary camps were situated in these tracts. The clans used these camps to "provide subsistence stores, perishable equipment materials, lithic materials, trade items, and perhaps some religious materials" (May 1975:4).

d. Subsistence

The Kumeyaay people survived by hunting and gathering. It is clear from the preceding discussion that this form of economy greatly influenced clan migration and settlement location. Since the Kumeyaay were moving about among a series of environmental zones, it is best to examine their subsistence relative to these zones.

Among the richest ecological areas was the coastal zone. Kumeyaay living along the coast gathered shellfish extensively. Some were boiled and eaten immediately while others were dried in the sun and preserved for future consumption. Abalone shells were used for dishes and smaller shells were used for spoons. Other seafood included octopus, shrimp and fish. Delfina Cuero related the following account to Shipek (1970:28f):

We used cactus thorns on a long stick to spear fish. We also made traps out of agave fibre. We put the traps in the ocean, put a piece of rabbit meat in it, and could come back later to get the fish. We made nets out of tall grasses: ropes and nets were made of agave too.

A second rich ecological zone was the Southern Oak Woodland environment. Here the principal food staple was the acorn which became ripe in the fall. The acorns were gathered by the women who placed them in baskets. The acorns were leached to remove tannic acid then ground into flour. The flour was boiled into a kind of mush.

There is some evidence suggesting that villages and subsidiary camps tended to locate in areas where chaparral and Southern Oak Woodland communities come together (May 1975:8). This permitted a greater resource base since chaparral zones contain certain plants which were useful to the Kumeyaay. These include yucca and agave as well as a number of edible cacti. Yucca and agave were eaten and the fibre was extracted and used for making nets, footwear, and other woven cordage items.

Pine forests high in the mountains (above 4500 ft.) were also exploited. Here the staple found was the pinõn nut which was harvested in late spring and summer. Pinõn pine also occur in parts of the high desert along with joshua, juniper, and mescal, the stalk of which was roasted in pits. The low desert area appears to have been little exploited by the Kumeyaay.

The desert bottom did not afford a sufficient economy during Kumeyaay times. That is, a village sized population probably could not live comfortably at this level... Those few sites [which did exist in the low desert] were probably located at well-watered springs. Such sites have been observed by this author at Coolidge Springs and Kane Springs on the west side of the Salton Sea (May 1975:10f.)

In summary, the Kumeyaay survived by hunting and gathering available resources. Their habitats, movements, and technology were all oriented toward optional exploitation of these habitats. Agriculture seems to have been unknown although there is some evidence that horticulture was practiced on a small scale (Delfina Cuero in Shippek 1970:32).

e. Material Culture and Technology

Archaeological data regarding the Kumeyaay usually relate to the material culture and particularly to those items manufactured from non-perishable materials. Therefore, a brief description of the material culture is especially pertinent to an archaeological investigation.

Kumeyaay houses were of the A-frame type, consisting of three upright posts supporting a single ridge pole. This was then covered with a layer of brush over which soil was placed. Kroeber comments with regard to where this type of structure may have been developed:

The elliptical outline, sharp roof, and absence of walls approximate this structure to the Luiseño and Cahuilla house; but the regular roofing with earth, exacted by neither the mild climate of the coast nor the heat of the desert edge, points to an influence of cognate tribes on the Colorado River (Kroeber 1925:721).

The Kumeyaay also built sweathouses. These structures were supported by four posts set in a square with roofing similar to that used for dwellings (ibid:722). Warmth in the sweathouse was produced by an open fire, never by steam. The sweathouse was used by most of the California tribes west of the deserts:

The California sweathouse is an institution of daily, not occasional service. It serves a habit, not a medical treatment; it enters into ceremony and indirectly rather than as a means of purification. It is the assembly of the men, and often their sleeping quarters. It thus comes to fulfill many of the functions of a club; but is not to be construed as such, since ownership or kinship or friendship, not membership, determines admission (Heizer and Whipple 1951:8).

The dwellings and sweathouses were the principal structures built by the Kumeyaay. However, there are also references to stone forts, hunting blinds, storage areas, and shade screens built of brush (May 1975:16).

Kumeyaay dress was simple. Women wore a two piece apron while men went naked when weather permitted (Kroeber 1925:721). Footgear was worn only when rough ground had to be traversed and consisted of sandals manufactured from agave fibre. Tattoos were common, particularly

on the chins of women (Luomala 1978:599). These were made by using a cactus thorn to prick charcoal into the skin.

Many other Kumeyaay fabricated items were related to food collecting or processing. Most frequently encountered are the various forms of bedrock grinding equipment. These were normally made on granite outcroppings near or adjacent to creek beds and Oak stands. The grinding features are of three usual types:

1. Mortars. These are natural or pecked concavities in the rock. They are normally circular in plan and vary from 5 to 10 cm. in depth. Bedrock mortars were used in conjunction with stone or wooden pestles for pulverizing food.

2. Ovals or Bedrock Metates. These are small shallow oval depressions in the bedrock. They usually vary between 15 and 30 cm. in either dimension but are almost always oval in plan. Normally ovals are less than 3 cm. deep. They were probably used in conjunction with manos (hand stones) for grinding food.

3. Slicks. These are amorphous smooth spots on the bedrock. Slicks may measure up to 150 x 150 cm. in their horizontal dimensions but are almost always totally lacking in depth. The smoothness appears to be the result of a mano being rubbed across the natural contour of the stone.

Portable mortars were also manufactured by the Diegueño and they, along with manos, comprise the remainder of the usual groundstone complex (though other utilitarian and decorative groundstone objects occur occasionally).

Most cutting and shaping chores were performed using chipped stone tools manufactured from metavolcanic rocks or cherts. The sharp edges of simple "flakes" struck from amorphous cores are the most common cutting tool. Planes and scraping tools for shaping and removing plant fibre were also manufactured from chipped stone as were projectile points (arrow or dart points). Kumeyaay projectile points are usually small, triangular specimens many of which bear a notch on either side. Surprisingly, stone arrowheads seem to have been somewhat restricted in their use:

Stone arrowheads... are used against big game only ... A mere pointed foreshaft [wood or bone] may be used even against deer (Spier 1923:352).

However, stone projectile points also served mystic functions. May notes that stone projectile points were sometimes "placed around the boundaries of sites to ward off wandering spirits" (May 1975:17). They were also sometimes placed in graves containing cremations.

The Kumeyaay also manufactured pottery using a stone and a wooden paddle (paddle and anvil technique). Usually the ceramics were fabricated from a reddish clay mixed with coarse sand. It was then coiled and finally was shaped by paddling against the surface using the pebble as "backing" on the opposite surface. This family of pottery characterized by a reddish brown hue and coarse gritty fabric is referred to as "Tizon Brown Ware".

A much more rare type of pottery at Kumeyaay sites is called "Lower Colorado Buff Ware". It has been postulated for desert sites that Lower Colorado Buff Ware was used to make storage vessels while Tizon Brown Ware was used to make utility vessels (i.e., cups, plates, etc., cf. O'Brien, 1974). The hypothesis was developed for explaining why Colorado Buff Ware in the desert normally occurs at villages and base camps while Tizon Brown Ware frequently occurs at temporary camps (O'Brien 1974; King 1975:66). This hypothesis may also apply to Kumeyaay pottery from central San Diego County.

Decorated pottery is unusual but not unknown at Kumeyaay sites. Painted pottery is particularly rare and possibly restricted to vessels connected with ceremonially related activities (May 1975:18). An interesting series of incised Kumeyaay sherds from the Williams Ranch near Santa Ysabel has been published (Fritz *et al.* 1977:41).

Other Kumeyaay utilitarian objects were manufactured from basketry. In addition to the usual utilitarian baskets, they also made basketry caps intended to protect the head from the straps on their carrying nets (Luomala 1978:599). The caps, which were "somewhat conical", were also worn by women to prevent hair from falling into the mortar when they were grinding food (Spier 1923:340). Men's caps were made of coiled basketry while women's were twined. Granaries were also manufactured from basketry.

Evidence for Kumeyaay ornamental objects is largely archaeological. May describes them as follows:

Most of the beads were made by breaking down the sides off an olivella shell and drilling holes in the center. The edges were then ground round. Some shells merely had their spires lopped off. Clay pendants are almost always old potsherds which have been ground oval and drilled at one end (May 1975:19).

Steatite effigies were also manufactured. Most of these figurines seem to represent birds or fishes and are thought to be associated with funerary rites (Polk 1972; True 1970).

f. Religion

The Kumeyaay practiced an informal Shamanistic religion. According to Spier's informant, shamans were not specifically designated as such--rather the participants in various ceremonies were simply regarded as having Shamanistic powers to varying degrees (Spier 1923:311ff.). Formal village priests seem to have been absent. The most important ceremony was connected with death but did not take place until one year after death. According to May, there is conflicting evidence with regard to whether or not there was a ceremony held at the time of death (May 1975:12). It is certain that the Kumeyaay practiced cremation and that the ashes of the dead were placed in urns which were then hidden or buried. It also seems likely that the clothes and personal belongings of the deceased were burned in order that "his spirit go into the next world and not have to keep coming back after his things" (Delfina Cuero in Shipek 1970:59).

Mourning lasted for one year after which time the *Keruk* or mourning ceremony was held. This is described by Kroeber (1925).

The image ceremony begins with a night of wailing. On the six succeeding nights the images are marched around the fire and dancing and singing continues until morning. The figures are made of mats stuffed with grass, the features indicated in haliotis [abalone] shell. The faces of those representing men are painted black, of women red. On the last of the six nights, at daybreak, the images, together with a great quantity of property, are put into the *Keruk*... and the whole is burned... the purpose of the rite is said to be to keep the dead content, prevent their return, and assuage the grief of the survivors, who at once cease mourning (Kroeber 1925:718f.)

Other ceremonies included men's and women's puberty ceremonies, the eclipse dance performed to prevent the moon from disappearing, and a curious rite known as the "ridiculing ceremony". With regard to the latter, Spier noted the following:

The precise purpose and procedure of the stereotype ridiculing which is an integral part of these [ridiculing] ceremonies is far from clear. During my informant's initiation, he was instructed by two women to exemplify by his dancing the ridiculing of a gens [clan] to which neither he nor they belonged. At the same time, everyone ridiculed him while he drank the toloache [a hallucinogenic beverage] (Spier 1923:323).

g. Historic Times

The Kumeyaay were the first California Indians encountered by the Spanish missionaries. They were also the most unusual in that they were hostile toward missionization. Kroeber notes that they were described as "proud, rancorous, boastful, covetous, given to jests and quarrels, passionately devoted to the customs of their fathers, and hard to handle" (Kroeber 1925:711). The Kumeyaay attacked the mission at San Diego for plunder within a month after its founding. Seven years later they attacked and partly burned the mission-- three Spaniards including one priest were killed in the assault. This was the only Franciscan to lose his life to the Indians during the "entire history of the California missions" (Kroeber 1925:711).

In spite of their efforts at resistance, missionization of the Kumeyaay within the immediate vicinity of San Diego was inevitable. However groups living further inland maintained independence for a greater length of time.

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Previous Research

The primary ethnographic source on the Diegueño is Leslie Spier's paper on Southern Diegueño Customs (1923). Several other more recent works include those of Luomala (1963; 1978), Shipek (1970), and May (1975). Also of interest are reports on the prehistoric archaeology of the Diegueño by True (1990) and Fritz et al. (1977).

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential significance situated within the study area. Our hypotheses were as follows:

(1) Prehistoric sites may be found almost anywhere but are generally located in areas that offered access to water and plant resources. In this particular area, oak groves or seasonal water courses lined with oak trees would have been most attractive. Granitic boulders and outcrops were also commonly utilized as milling stations for vegetal foodstuffs and to a lesser extent rock shelters and rock art sites. Typically, prehistoric sites may comprise bedrock milling features, scatters of potsherds, fire-affected rock, chipped stone implements, and at times, human cremations. Pottery sherds, of Tizon Brown Ware and possibly Lower Colorado Buff Ware may also occur at late period sites in the area.

(2) Historic sites in the region would most likely be associated with early ranching activities. Lacking standing structures, remains of these homesteads and farmsteads typically comprises concrete, river cobble or adobe structure foundations, irrigation systems and trash scatters. However, not all debris scatters (e.g. tin can, glass, crockery) can be connected to a particular home or farmstead. In many instances, isolated scatters of dumped historic debris represent nothing more than illicitly discarded rubbish.

V. METHODS

A field reconnaissance of the study area was conducted by Laurie S. White, M.A. (Principal Investigator) and Robert S. White (surveyor) on October 15, 2003. Despite a rather dense cover of chamise, surface visibility throughout the property was generally good, ranging between 50-100%. The pedestrian survey began in the southwest corner of the property and proceeded in an easterly direction. Where terrain and vegetation allowed, parallel transects spaced a 10-15 meter intervals were employed. Meandering transects were utilized when irregular terrain and/or exceedingly dense brush was encountered. The aforementioned access roads for the geo-soils testing along with numerous game trails and a equestrian trail along the northern boundary were all used to gain entry into the various portions of the study area. By employing these techniques, a thorough field reconnaissance of the study area was accomplished.

VI. FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University indicated that no prehistoric resources had been previously identified within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field study were also completely negative as no prehistoric resources of any kind were encountered.

B. Historic Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the South Coastal Information Center failed to identify any historic resources within the project boundaries. No historic resources of any kind were discovered during the course of the field investigation.

VII. DISCUSSION AND MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The records search failed to indicate the presence of any recorded prehistoric or historic resources within the boundaries of the study area. The results of our field assessment were equally negative. Therefore, since a thorough investigation has failed to reveal the presence of any cultural resources within the study area, no further work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended.



Plate I

Top: Looking west across northern margin of property from the northeast corner. **Bottom:** Looking west across southern margin of property from the southeast corner.

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APPENDIX A: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

LAURA S. WHITE, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, CO-AUTHOR

- * 1989 M.A. in Anthropology with emphasis in Archaeology, San Diego State University, San Diego.
- * 1981 B.A. in Anthropology, University of San Diego, San Diego.
- * Member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)
- * Riverside County Certified Archaeologist
- * Orange County Certified Archaeologist
- * San Diego County Certified Archaeologist
- * Holds a "blanket" Cultural Resource Use Permit on the supervisory level with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the Ridgecrest, Barstow, Palm Springs, El Centro, and Needles desert resources areas.
- * 18 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.
- * * * * *

ROBERT S. WHITE, SURVEYOR, CO-AUTHOR

- * 1987 B.A. in Liberal Studies with emphasis in Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
- * 1977 A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College.
- * Riverside County Certified Archaeologist
- * Orange County Certified Archaeologist
- * Holds a "blanket" Cultural Resource Use Permit on the supervisory level with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the Ridgecrest, Barstow, Palm Springs, El Centro, and Needles desert resources areas.
- * 17 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.

APPENDIX B: RECORDS SEARCH LETTER



South Coastal Information Center
College of Arts and Letters
4283 El Cajon Blvd., Suite 250
San Diego CA 92105
TEL: 619-594-5682

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: Archaeological Associates (Laurie White)
Date of Request: Oct. 7, 2003
Date Request Received: Oct. 7, 2003
Project Identification: Doshi Project
Search Radius: 1-mile

- (X) The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO NOT show recorded prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries, nor prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.
- () The South Coastal Information Center historical files DO show recorded prehistoric or historic site location(s) within the project boundaries and/or prehistoric site location(s) within the specified radius of the project area.

Historical Site Location(s) check: self **Date:** Oct. 7, 2003

Archaeological (CA-SDI) and Primary (P-37) 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.

Bibliographic Materials check: self **Date:** Oct. 7, 2003

Project boundary maps have been reviewed. The bibliographic materials for reports within the project boundaries and within the specified radius of the project area have been included.

Historic Map(s) check: self **Date:** Oct. 7, 2003

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

Historic Resources check: self **Date:** Oct. 7, 2003

If there are historic resources within your project boundaries, information from the National Register of Historic Properties, California Register, California State Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, and other historic property lists, has been included. A map generated from Geofinder, a historic database and mapping program, has been included.

HOURS: 1

COPIES: 9

RUSH: No

This is not an invoice. Please pay from the monthly Billing Statement.