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July 2, 2008

Joseph G. Preski & Saichon Preski Revocable Trust
Dennis H. Gonya Revocable Trust
17093 Skyline Truck Trail
Jamul, CA 91935-3632

RE: Review of Revised Map for Tentative Parcel 20720 (APN 599-051-04)

Dear Mr. Preski:

ER 03-19-002

In June of 2003 I undertook a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of your above-referenced 38.9-acre development property on Skyline Truck Trail in Jamul. The results of the study were completely negative as both the records search and field study failed to identify any prehistoric or historic resources within the boundaries of your property. Consequently, no further work in conjunction with cultural resources was recommended.

It has been recently brought to my attention that you desire to reconfigure your Tentative Parcel Map from a four to a two parcel split. Since the results of our study were completely negative, I see no reason that the adjustment to your map should have any adverse impacts on cultural resources. I am still of the firm opinion that no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is required for this project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Laura S. White

Laura S. White, M.A.
Field Director,
Archaeological Associates for Eilar Associates, Inc.

A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A 38.9-ACRE PARCEL
AS SHOWN ON TPM 20720 LOCATED ADJACENT TO SKYLINE TRUCK TRAIL,
NEAR NORTH JAMUL, UNINCORPORATED SAN DIEGO COUNTY

by

TPM 20720
ER 03-19-002

Robert S. White
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for

Joseph G. Preski & Saichon Preski Revocable Trust
Dennis H. Gonya Revocable Trust
17093 Skyline Truck Trail
Jamul, CA 91935-3632

June 28, 2003

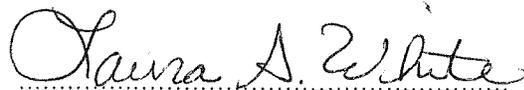
Study Area USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle:

Dulzura

Study Area Acreage: 38.9-acres

KEYWORDS: Survey, Skyline Truck Trail, Lyons Valley, North Jamul, 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

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of the Preski & Gonya Revocable Trusts, Archaeological Associates has undertaken a cultural resources assessment of 38.9-acres of partially developed land as shown on TPM 20720 (APN 599-051-04). The subject property is situated at 16887 Skyline Truck Trail northwest of Lyons Valley and east of North Jamul in unincorporated San Diego County. 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.

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 the Preski & Gonya Revocable Trusts by Archaeological Associates. It describes the results of a cultural resources assessment of 38.9-acres of partially developed land as shown on TPM 20720. The study area, identified as Assessor's Parcel No. 599-051-04, is located on Skyline Truck Trail northwest of Lyons Valley in unincorporated San Diego County. Presently, project proponents desire to split the property into four parcels.

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 5-miles east of the community of North Jamul and just northwest of Lyons Valley in unincorporated San Diego County (fig. 1). Specifically, the project area lies at 16887 Skyline Truck Trail. All but the extreme northeast corner of the property lies on the south side of the highway. Legally, the subject property comprises the Northwest 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of Section 4, Township 17 South, Range 2 East, San Bernardino Base Meridian as shown on a portion of the USGS *Dulzura* 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

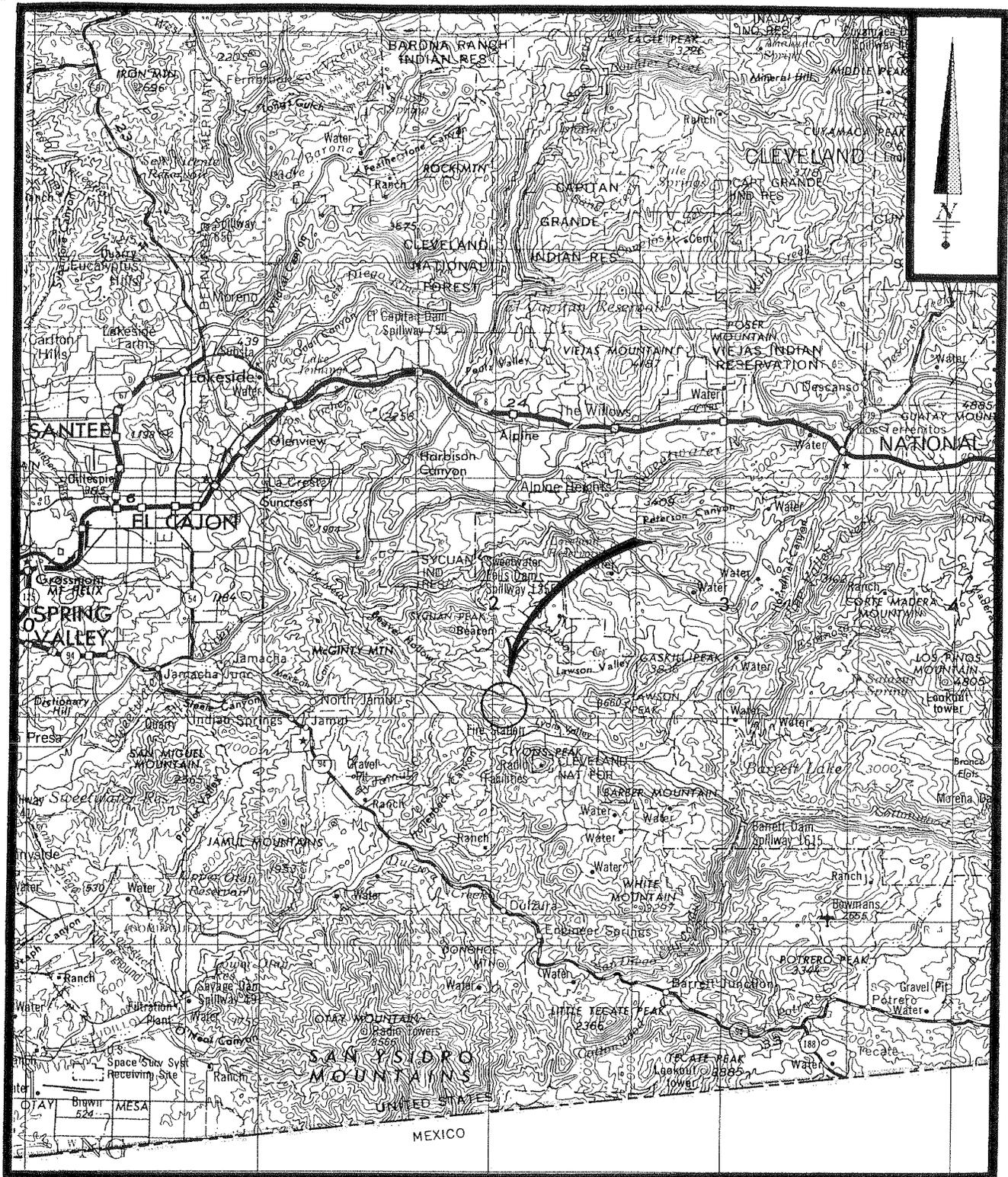


Figure 1

Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the USGS *San Diego* 1:250,000 scale Topographic Map Sheet (1958, revised 1978).

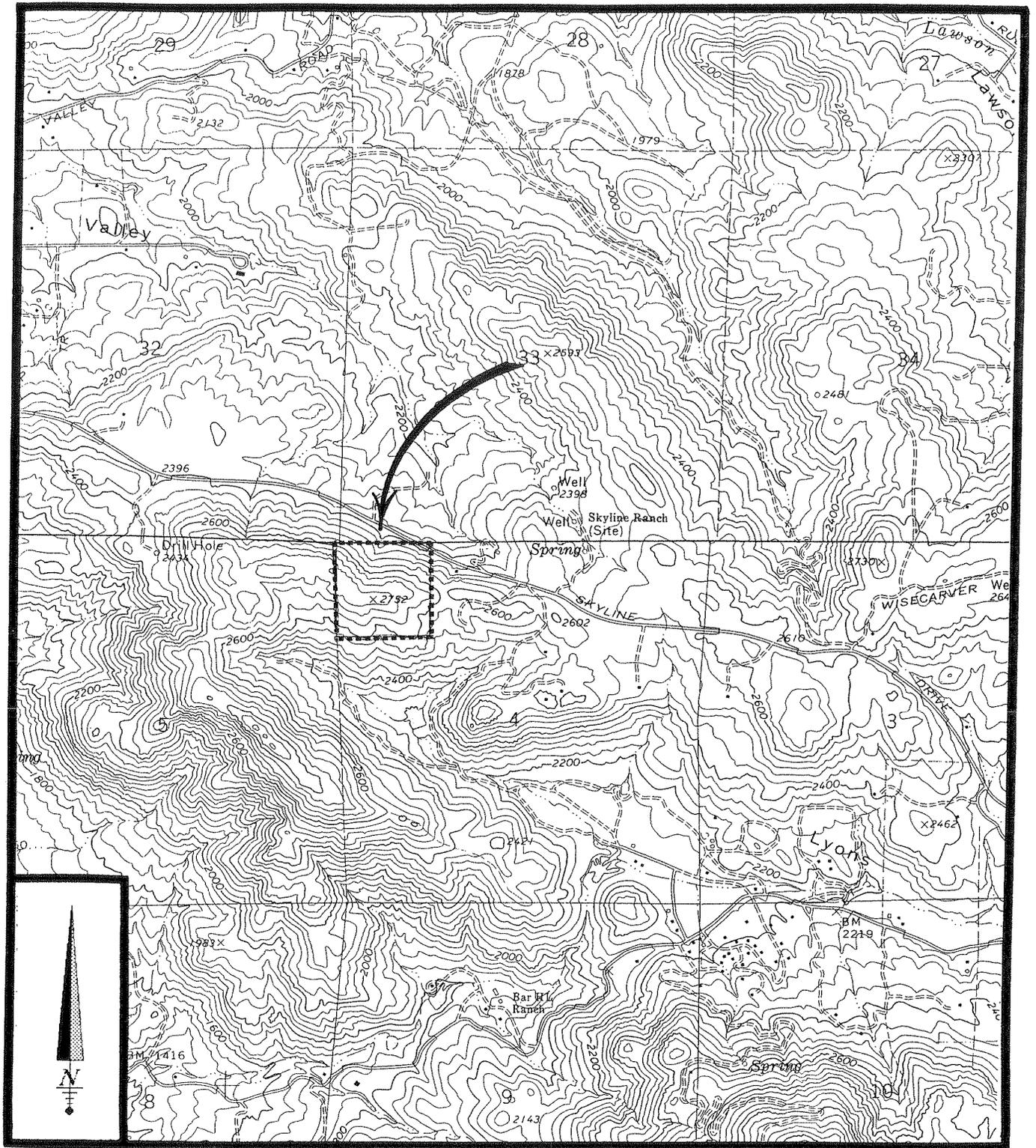


Figure 2

Study area plotted on a portion of the *Dulzura* 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle (1972).

The study area is square in shape with the vast majority of the northern boundary delineated by Skyline Truck Trail. The western and southern boundaries adjoin vacant, undeveloped land while the eastern boundary abuts rural residential development. Portions of many of the boundaries are marked in the field with upright sections of PVC pipe (fig. 3).

Topographically, the study area is extremely rugged as it comprises a high, east-west trending ridge with steep-sided north and south facing slopes. The slopes are dissected by numerous erosion gullies. Bedrock outcrops and exposures, some exceedingly large are prevalent throughout the property. Elevations drop off quite steeply to the north and to a slightly lesser extent to the south. Elevations range from a maximum of 2749 feet above mean sea level at the westerly end of the ridge to a minimum of 2360 feet in the extreme northeast property corner.

On-site vegetation is represented by members of the sage scrub and chaparral communities dominated by chamise. Some of the more readily identifiable trees and plants observed included scrub oak, Our Lord's Candle, monkey flower, juvenile live oaks, manzanita, sumac, chamise, buckwheat, deerweed, mustard, and foxtail. Introduced vegetation comprises eucalyptus, pine and palm trees along with a few citrus and deciduous fruit trees. Fauna encountered were limited to doves, scrub jays and numerous lizards.

Soils comprise clayey and sandy decomposed granite. No sources of natural surface water were encountered anywhere within the boundaries of the study area. Some disturbance has taken place within the project area but in no way hampered the performance of the field investigation. The disturbed areas consist of a network of improved and rough-graded access roads, well site, mobile home pad and a small cabin (modern) used for amateur radio operation.

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 Historic Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Office

PROJECT INFORMATION

OWNER/APPLICANT: JOSEPH G. PRESKI & SAICHON PRESKI
 REVOCABLE TRUST DATED APRIL 9, 2002,
 DENNIS H. GONYA REVOCABLE TRUST
 DATED MARCH 8, 2002
 16887 SKYLINE TRUCK TRAIL
 JAMUL, CA 91935

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 599-051-04

SITE ADDRESS: 16887 SKYLINE TRUCK TRAIL
 JAMUL, CA 91935

TOPOGRAPHY: SAN-LO AERIAL SURVEY DATED 08-22-89

EARTHWORK QUANTITIES:

GRADING

EXCAVATE: 16,300 C.Y.
 FILL: 11,200 C.Y.
 EXPORT: 5,100 C.Y.

NO BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES EXIST
 WITHIN THE 15-FOOT PERIMETER FROM
 THE PROJECT BOUNDARIES.

OPEN SPACE EASEMENT NOTES:

"A" EASEMENT - THIS PROPOSED OPEN SPACE EASEMENT IS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF STEEP SLOPES ONLY.

"B" EASEMENT - THIS PROPOSED OPEN SPACE EASEMENT IS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF STEEP SLOPES AND BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

1. OWNER'S RESERVE THE RIGHT TO CONSTRUCT, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN WELLS, WATERLINES, SEPTIC DISPOSAL SYSTEMS, ELECTRICAL LINES (OVERHEAD AND UNDERGROUND) AND ANY ASSOCIATED APPURTENANCES OVER STEEP SLOPE OPEN SPACE EASEMENT ("A" EASEMENT).

PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN NOTE:

1. THIS PLAN IS PROVIDED TO ALLOW FOR FULL AND ADEQUATE DISCRETIONARY REVIEW OF A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. THE PROPERTY OWNER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ACCEPTANCE OR APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AND APPROVAL TO PERFORM ANY GRADING SHOWN HEREON, AND AGREES TO OBTAIN A VALID GRADING PERMIT BEFORE COMMENCING SUCH ACTIVITY.

2. ALL PARCELS TO HAVE 16 FOOT WIDE DRIVEWAYS FROM PRIVATE ROADS TO PADS.

EASEMENTS:

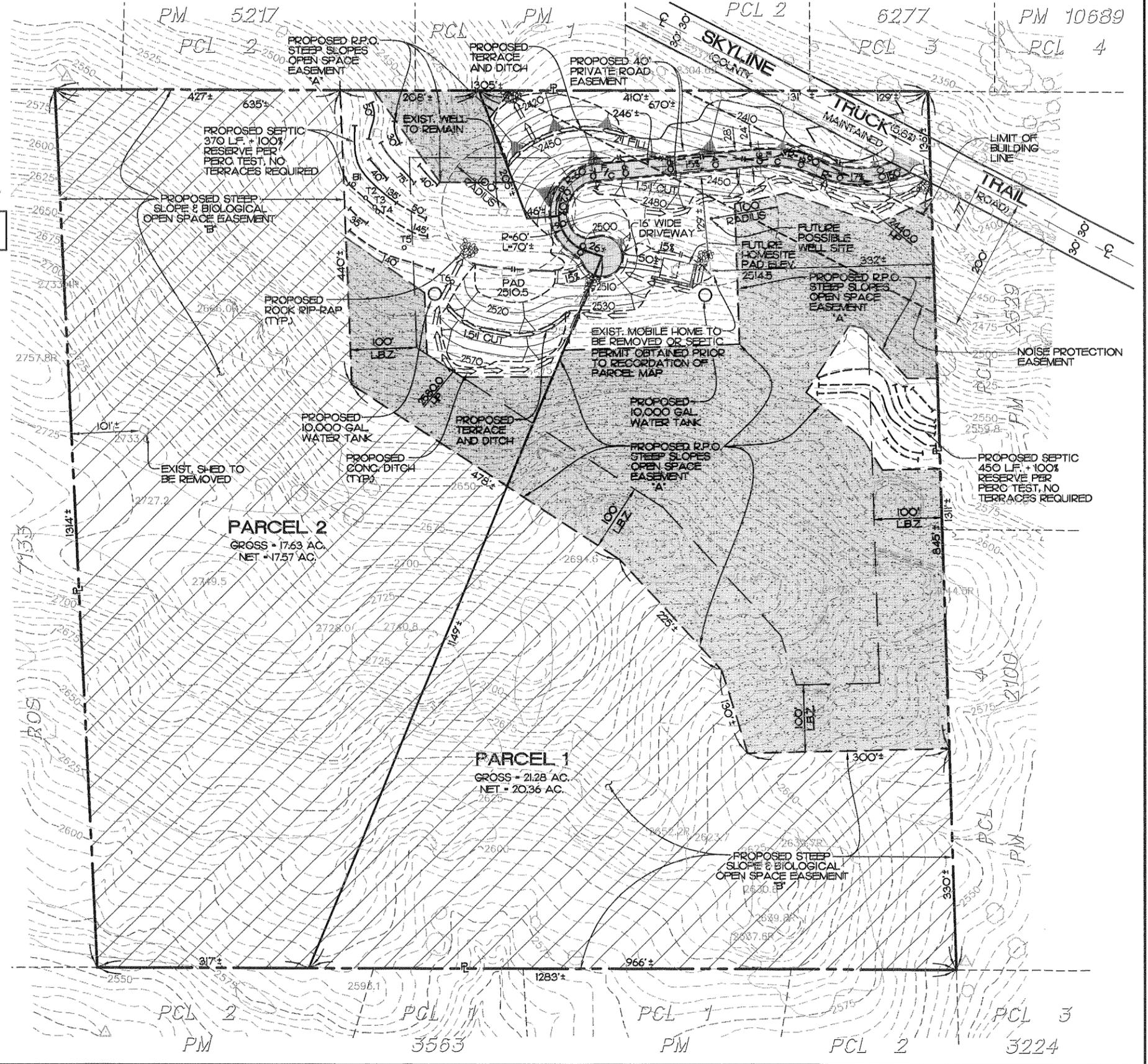
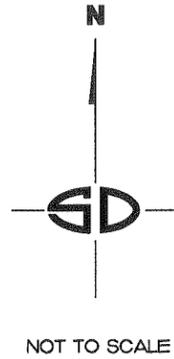
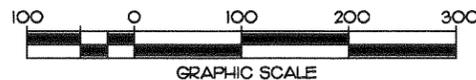
TO SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR GUY POLES AND/OR ANCHORS, RECORDED OCTOBER 28, 1980 AS FILE NO. 80-359431, O.R. EASEMENT AS SUCH THAT IT CANNOT BE PLOTTED.

WAIVERS REQUESTED:

WAIVERS OF PRIVATE ROAD STANDARD CONDITIONS TO ALLOW THE FOLLOWING:

- 60 FOOT CENTERLINE RADIUS OF PRIVATE ROAD.
- MAXIMUM GRADE OF 20%.
- LENGTH OF 20% GRADE MAY EXCEED 300 FEET.

FIGURE 3. STUDY AREA AS SHOWN ON TPM 20720 (MAP REDUCED 35% FROM ORIGINAL).



S:\SNIPES\JA085X\DWG\FIGURE 3-ARCH.DWG (A10)

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. However, the area is moderately sensitive for archaeological resources. Four archaeological sites (all prehistoric in nature) have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the property. Each site is listed and characterized in Table 1.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites Within a One-Mile Radius of the Study Area.

Site Number (SDI-)	Site Description
SDI-4482	Flaking station comprising 15 flakes and 1 utilized flake.
SDI-4483	Bedrock milling station (2 basins and 2 slicks).
SDI-6153	Campsite comprising shell and bone beads, metates, manos, scrapers, blades, projectile points, hearths, pre-ceramic living floors, midden, and 1 flexed burial.
SDI-12168	“Pot drop” consisting of 7 Tizon Brown Ware sherds and two basalt flakes.

Of the four sites, SDI-12168 is the closest to the study area and lies 3/4-mile to the southeast. The site was recorded by Brian F. Smith in 1991 and is described as surface artifacts consisting of two basalt flakes and seven ceramic sherds.

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 one historic building complex lies a mile to the southeast of the study area. The complex comprises the Lyons Valley Fire Control

Station built in 1936. It is located at 17461 Lyons Valley Road in Jamul. The station was evaluated for the NRHP and designated a status code of "4S7" (may become eligible for the NRHP if the architectural integrity of the building is restored).

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, the surveyed acreage was incorporated within five archaeological studies conducted between 1976-1991. They included two small (less than 100 acres) lot splits (APRA 1979; Smith 1991) and three large acreage studies that range in size from 164-685 acres (APRA 1980; Eighmey 1990; and Hanna and Cook 1977). Cultural resources were identified as a result of three of the five surveys.

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 part of Jamul 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 Shippek 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 June 14, 2003. Despite the thick brush, surface visibility throughout the property was generally good, ranging between 50-100%. The pedestrian survey began at the westerly end of the high, main ridge and proceeded in an easterly direction. Most of the ridge top was wide enough to walk parallel transects spaced at 5-10 meters. Elsewhere, especially on the steep-sided slopes, the survey was conducted by employing a series of meandering transects.

Access to the lower reaches of the study area was problematic due to the steepness of the terrain and dense brush. Fortunately, a network of improved and unimproved access roads, footpaths and game trails provided entry to all but the most inaccessible areas of the property. Particular attention was paid to the numerous boulders, outcrops and exposures for any signs of milling features, rockart or in the case of clusters of large boulders, use as rock shelters. 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 east along main ridge line from vicinity of western boundary. **Bottom:** Looking east across southern margin of property from eastern boundary.

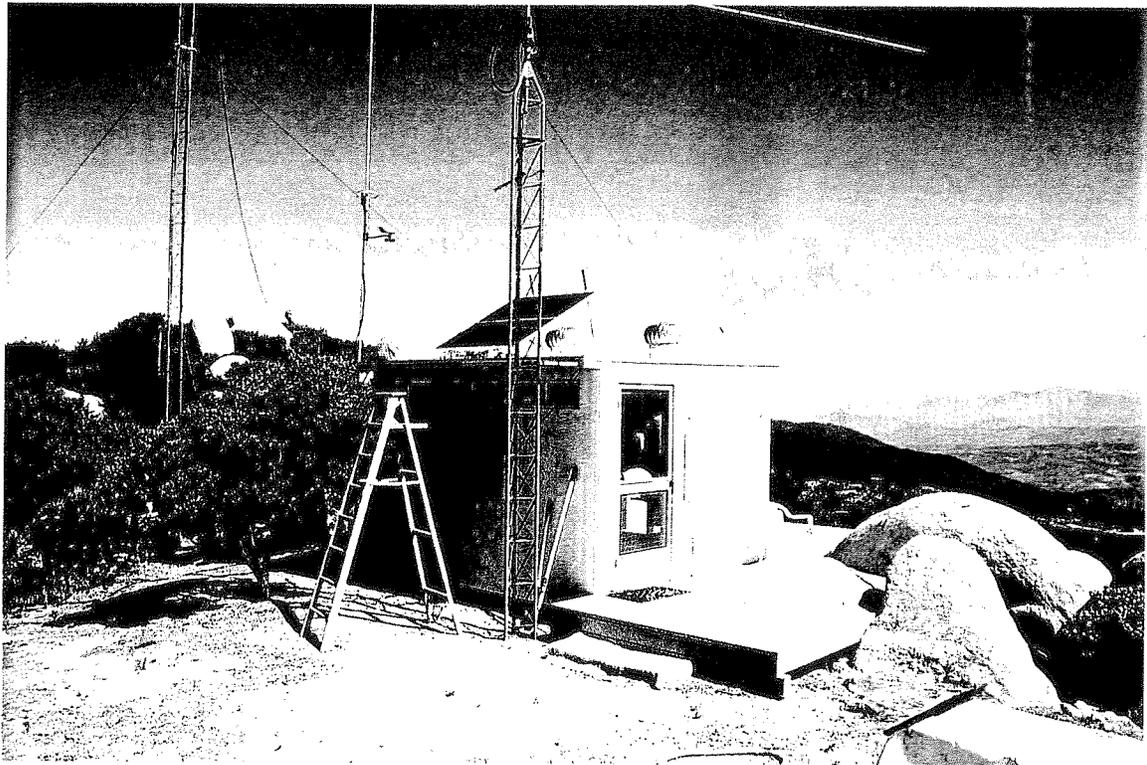


Plate II

Top: Looking west across northern margin of property from vicinity of mobile home. **Bottom:** Northwesterly view of "ham shack" situated atop ridge near the western property boundary.

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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

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM SITE FILES RECORD SEARCH

Source of Request: Archaeological Associates (Laurie White)
Date of Request: June 5, 2003
Date Request Received: June 5, 2003
Project Identification: Preski Project (Dulzura)
Search Radius: 1 Mile

- 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:** June 5, 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:** June 5, 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:** June 5, 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:** June 5, 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 Hour(s) **COPIES:** 17 **RUSH:** no

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