CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
FOR ISKCON CULTURAL CENTER
ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
ISKCON Cultural Center
1806 Missouri Street
San Diego, California 92109
(619) 272-7711

Prepared by:
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5671 Palmer Way, Suite A
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PJ. 17-99

National Archaeological Data Base Information
Acres Surveyed: 24 acres
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Valley Center
Site Newly Recorded: CA-SDI-15357
Key Words: Bedrock milling, historic

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Project Archaeologist

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Project Historian

Dennis R. Gallegos
Project Manager

September 1999

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SURVEY AND TEST RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The current study included a field survey of 24 acres to identify the presence/absence of cultural resources and a test of cultural resources identified as a result of the literature review and field survey.

One precontact site, CA-SDI-15357 and one structure was located during the survey (Figure 3-1). Site CA-SDI-15357 is a milling station with one mano and one metavolcanic flake noted on the surface.

Testing of the milling station included recording all milling elements and subsurface excavation to determine the presence/absence of a subsurface deposit. The house structure appears on the 1948 USGS Valley Center Quadrangle map. Test and evaluation results are presented below.

3.2 CA-SDI-15357 SITE DESCRIPTION

Site CA-SDI-15357, is an isolated milling station, possibly used to process a resource procured near the site. Since there is no subsurface component, research potential is negligible. This site does not qualify as significant under CEQA or County Guidelines.

3.3 HOUSE STRUCTURE by Steve Van Wormer

The house is not historically significant. It has been extensively remolded and lacks the architectural distinction or historical associations to qualify for the California Register or National Register of historic places.

The structure with associated out buildings was constructed prior to 1948. The historic structure was evaluated and is considered not significant under CEQA. As no significant cultural resources are within the ISKCON Cultural Center project area, impacts and mitigation of impacts need not be addressed. No further work is recommended for CA-SDI-15357 or for the structure.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: Cultural Resource Survey and Test for the ISKCON Cultural Center Project Escondido, California

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DATE: September 1999

SOURCE OF COPIES: South Coastal Information Center
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ABSTRACT:

This study provides the results of a cultural resource field survey of approximately 24 acres and test of one archaeological site for the development of the ISKCON Cultural Center Project. The project area, located south of Rincon Road between Creek Hollow and Fawn Creek Roads consists of gentle slopes and steep knolls with bedrock outcrops. The field survey identified one archaeological site and one historic structure within the 24 acre project area. Site CA-SDI-15357 is a milling station with ten milling surfaces. The area around the milling station CA-SDI-15357 was tested using five shovel test pits (STPs). No subsurface cultural materials were noted. All milling elements were photographed, illustrated and fully recorded. The house structure consists of a small farm house, constructed prior to 1948, modified with additions and aluminum siding.. The historic structure was assessed and photographed. Given the absence of a subsurface deposit and that the milling station has been fully recorded, site CA-SDI-15357 is identified as not significant under CEQA. The structure initially built in 1948 and modified in 1980 is also identified as not significant. As no significant cultural resources are within the proposed ISKCON Cultural Center project area, impacts and mitigation of impacts need not be addressed.

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

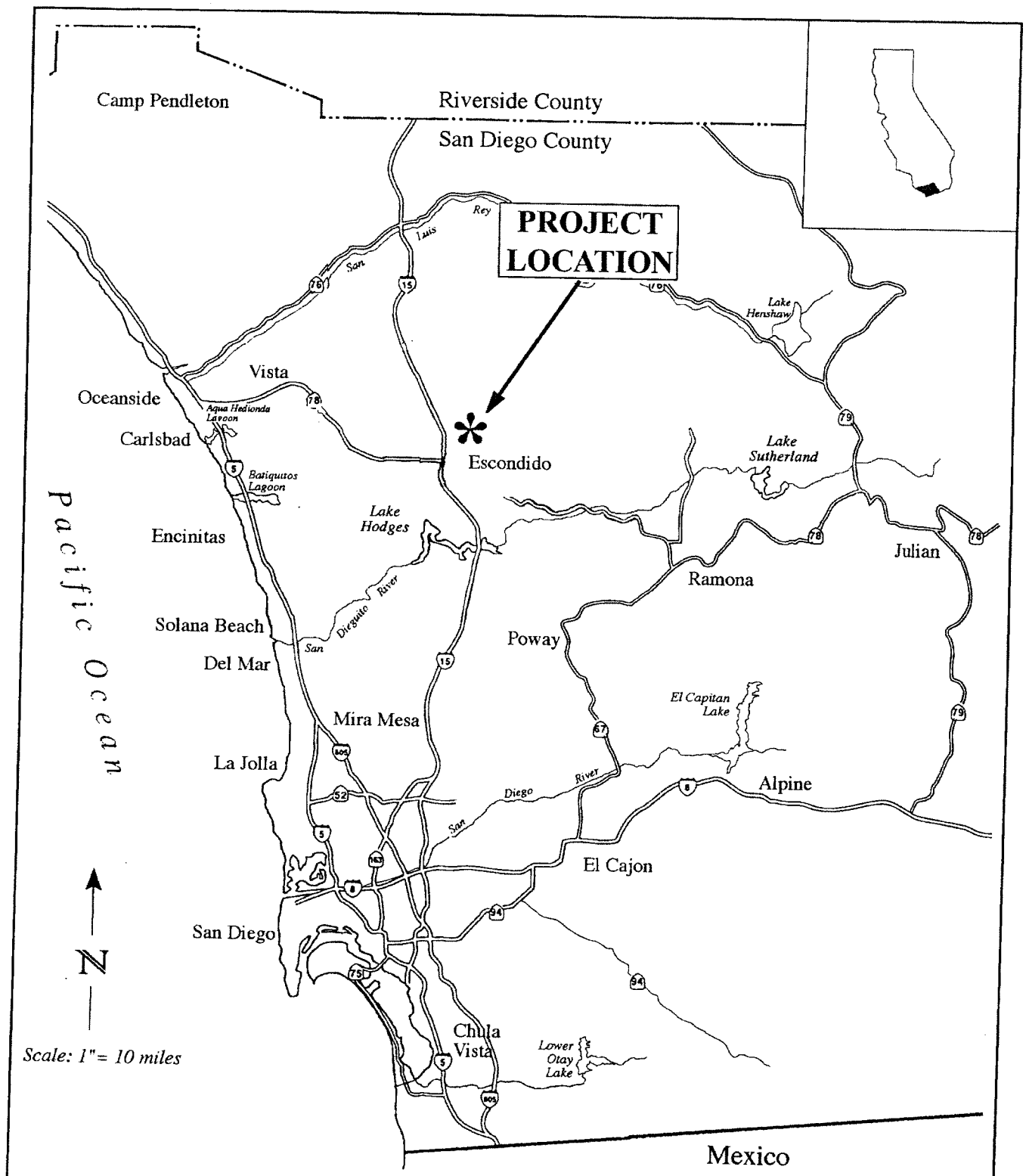
Gallegos & Associates was contracted by ISKCON Cultural Center to conduct a cultural resource inventory for a 24-acre parcel, and to determine site significance for one archaeological site (CA-SDI-15357) and one house structure. The project area is located south of Rincon Avenue, between Creek Hollow and Fawn Creek Roads, in San Diego County (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The survey and significance assessment were conducted in compliance with County of Escondido and CEQA guidelines.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The 24-acre study area is an undeveloped area with terrain ranging from gentle slopes to steep knolls. Vegetation within the study area includes coastal sage scrub community with chaparral, oak, domestic grasses and trees. The geology consists of Mesozoic granitics and alluvial deposits with granite outcrops. Disturbance includes grading for a house with horse corrals and brushing for fire control. A paved road extends up the central knoll and the Vista Siphon Flume and dirt access roads cross the project area on the south side.

1.3 BACKGROUND - PREHISTORY

Native Americans occupied San Diego County for over 9,000 years. The period from 9,000 to 1,300 years ago is referred to as the Early Period or Archaic Period. The San Dieguito are generally accepted as the first inhabitants of the region, occupying San Diego County as early as 9,000 years ago. The initial occupation (San Dieguito Complex) is believed to represent a group of people who entered San Diego County from the desert. These people hunted, fished, milled plant foods, and collected and processed shellfish. The occupation from at least 8,300 years ago to roughly 1,300 years ago is identified as the La Jolla Complex and Pauma Complex. Archaeological sites reflecting this occupation are coastal shell habitation sites, inland hunting and milling campsites, and quarry sites. San Dieguito and La Jolla/Pauma Complex are believed by this author to be of the same cultural stock, representing a long period of occupation by one people.



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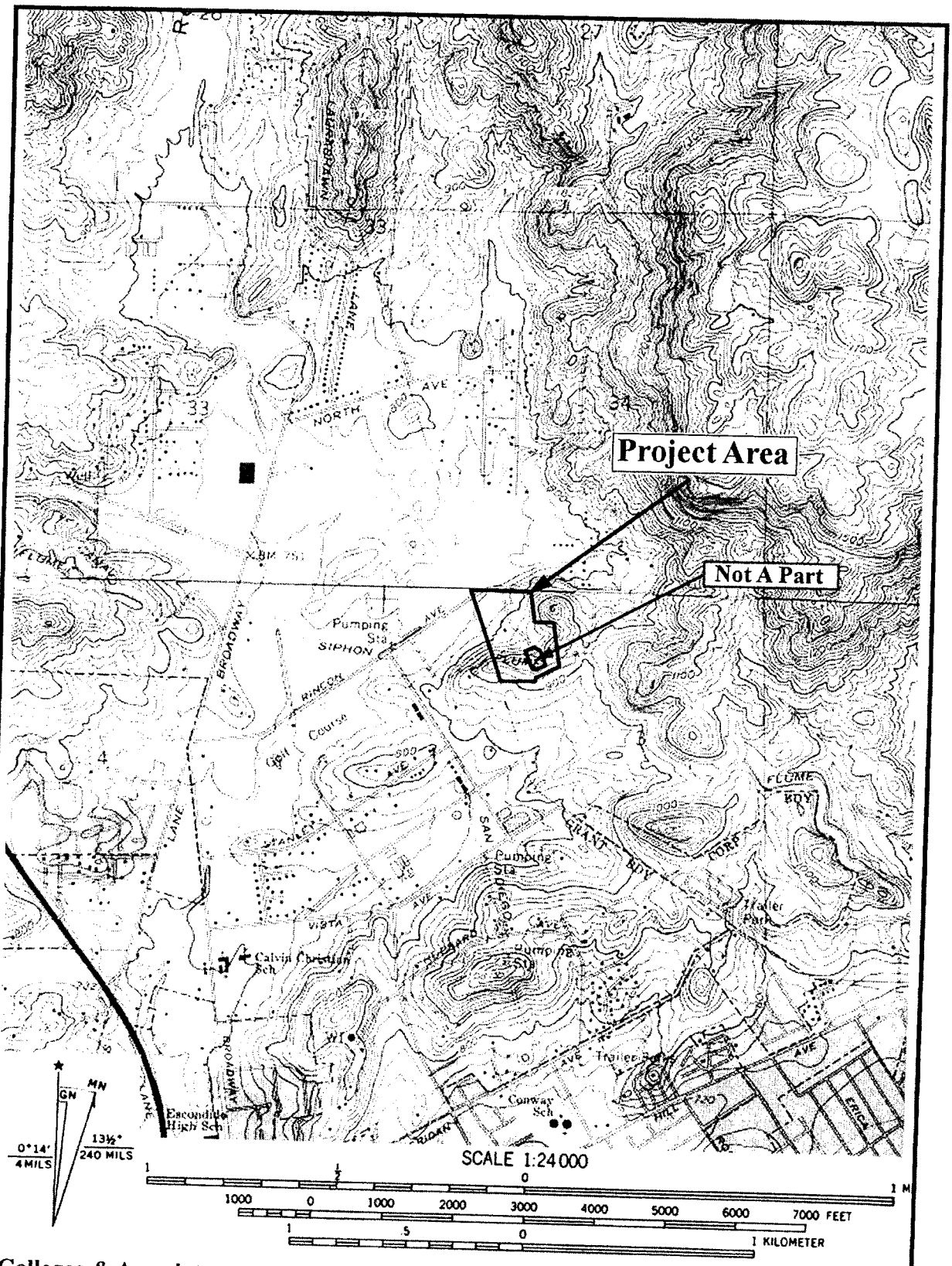
Regional Location of Project

FIGURE
1-1



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Project Area as Shown on Valley Center 7.5' USGS Quadrangle	FIGURE 1-2

Occupation after 1,300 years ago (Late Period) is well documented by the numerous Kumeyaay/Diegueño and Luiseño habitation sites. Artifacts and cultural patterns reflecting this Late Period occupation include small projectile points, pottery, obsidian from Obsidian Butte, and cremations. The project area falls near the Kumaayay/Diegueño and Luiseno territory boundary (Kroeber 1925).

1.4 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The region which includes the study area was populated by either the Native Americans called the "Luiseño," an Anglo name given to those native populations associated with Mission San Luis Rey, or by the Kumeyaay/Diegueño (Kroeber 1925) also known as the Ipai (Luomala 1978). The language of the Luiseño is part of the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily, a member of the Uto-Aztecan family. Other Cupan group languages were spoken by the Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino, Native American groups to the north and east (Bean and Shipek 1978). Luomala (1978) uses "Ipai" to refer to those Native Americans formerly designated as the Northern and Coastal Diegueño. The language of this group is classified as part of the Yuman language family. This family is often considered to be part of the Hokan stock.

According to Bean and Shipek (1978), the territory of the Luiseño stretched from Agua Hedionda Lagoon in the south, inland along Agua Hedionda Creek to include Mount Palomar and the northern tip of the valley of San Jose. The territory then extended northward just east of Elsinore Valley, turning toward the coast at Santiago Peak, and following Aliso Creek, Orange County, to the coast. According to Luomala (1978:592), the territory of the Ipai extended along the coast from the San Luis Rey River in the north to San Diego Bay in the south, with San Felipe Creek marking the eastern boundary.

White (1963) estimated that at the time of contact (the late 1700s), the Luiseño population totaled about 10,000 persons. Ipai population totals were difficult to establish since they shunned missionization and were not subject to counts (Luomala 1978:596). The introduction of European diseases decimated the native population, especially for those peoples forced to live at the missions. Although many of the coastal natives were taken to San Juan Capistrano, the policy of Mission San Luis Rey encouraged the natives to maintain their own settlements and subsistence practices, although Christianity was

introduced along with horticulture. When the missions were secularized in 1834, many of the natives turned to the Mexican ranchos for employment, although those living in wilderness areas were able to maintain their life style. When California became part of the United States, and homesteaders moved into the area, many of the open ranges were fenced off, and the areas traditionally used for hunting and gathering were no longer available. Although the reservations were established to offset this encroachment, instead, they forced many natives to adopt a more sedentary life style based on Anglo economics as an alternative to moving to the reservations.

The settlement pattern of the Luiseño (and probably also the Ipai), prior to Anglo interference, was described by Bean and Shipek as:

> sedentary and autonomous village groups, each with specific hunting, collecting, and fishing areas, ..., located in diverse ecological zones. Typically, these were in valley bottoms, along streams, or along coastal strands near mountain ranges [Bean and Shipek 1978:551].

Both the Luiseño and Diegueño cultures were geared to simple hunter/gatherer economies but were rich in oral traditions and rituals (Strong 1929). The multiple environmental zones insured that time of scarcity in one zone could be supplemented with products from another zone. Shellfish, fish, acorns, grass seeds, herbs, and game provided a rich and varied diet (Bean and Shipek 1978; Luomala 1978).

References on San Diego County Native Americans include Barrows (1900), DuBois (1908), Sparkman (1908), Gifford (1918), Hooper (1920), Spier (1923), Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Wolcott (1929), Woodward (1934), Drucker (1937), Priestly (1937), Underhill (1941), Tibesar (1955), Rudkin (1956), Heizer and Whipple (1957), Pourade (1960), Spicer (1962), White (1963), Keneally (1965), Burrus (1967), Cuero (1968), Robinson (1948), Langdon (1970), Heizer and Almquist (1971), Bean (1972), Bean and Saubel (1972), Merrill (1973), Almstedt (1974), Shipek (1977, 1980, 1986a, 1986b, 1987, 1988, 1989a, 1989b, 1991, 1993), Harrington (1978), Hedges (1986), and Carrico (1993).

1.5 Previous Work

This study included a literature review and record search from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. The

record search resulted in identifying no previously recorded cultural resources within the study area (Appendix C). Twelve studies have been conducted and twenty-seven archaeological sites recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area.

SECTION 2
RESEARCH ORIENTATION AND SURVEY AND TEST METHODS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The current study included completion of a field survey of the 24-acre project area. The field survey was completed in June 1999 by Nina Harris and Larry Tift. The test of site CA-SDI-15357 was completed August 10, 1999 by Larry Tift and Tracy Stropes. Steve Van Wormer, historian, evaluated the house to determine site significance on September 10, 1999.

2.2 RESEARCH ORIENTATION

Research questions important in the archaeological community include: chronology, site type and settlement pattern, subsistence, lithic technology, and trade and travel. The research questions posed for this study is site type and settlement pattern.

2.2.1 Site Type and Settlement Pattern

- Does the site contain sufficient information to determine the site type and the duration of stay? Can the site be placed within a temporal settlement system for contrast with other earlier or later settlement systems?

It has been suggested that the pattern during the Late Period included two or more permanent base camps with a number of associated special purpose sites such as quarry sites, hunting blinds, and milling sites (True et al. 1974; True and Waugh 1982). The winter base camp, occupied four to six months of a year, was the location where most of the ceremonies took place. The summer-fall camp was the acorn-collecting, hunting camp, usually located near an oak grove.

During the spring, the village group was divided into smaller family groups, with each group occupying a small area where fresh vegetal resources could be procured or where coastal shellfish could be collected. The small group size compensated for the lack of resources after the depletion of the winter stores and prior to the next year's harvest. The summer-fall

camps reflected a coalescence of the kin-group with the large winter camp composed of the total population (Bean and Shipek 1978; True et al. 1974; True and Waugh 1981).

In order to discuss settlement patterns, it is first necessary to define the specific sites within a region. The question then becomes:

- What type of cultural resource site is represented?

Major types of cultural resource sites are artifact scatters, habitation sites, historical sites, isolates, lithic scatters, milling stations, quarries, rock art sites, rock shelters, and shell middens (Gallegos et al. 1992). As each site represents a locale where ecofacts and/or artifacts are present, they can be more accurately identified on the basis of cultural material or in comparison with other sites. Placement of sites into a framework using defined site types as determined by subsurface investigation provides a more accurate determination for the purpose of site patterning on a regional basis.

Site Classifications

Within the body of San Diego County archaeological literature there is a persistent tendency towards the abuse of site nomenclature. Apart from ambiguities resulting from inconsistent site boundary definitions, there also exists the widespread practice of labeling deposits as "camps," "villages" and "processing sites" simply on the basis of surface surveys. Inasmuch as these labels are merely descriptive of the size and nature of the surface scatter, they have some value. From the standpoint of settlement pattern studies, however, these descriptions may poorly define archaeological sites due to the minimal data base used to determine site type. The definitions given below are adapted from those discussed by Gallegos et al. (1992).

Artifact Scatter: This site type contains a light surface scatter of artifacts, such as cores, debitage, bifaces, ground stone (milling) implements, and/or pottery. Artifact scatters may represent a stopping place on a long journey, an area where a task force accomplished some specific activity, or a special purpose site. Ecofacts such as bone and shell are not present on sites of this type or are minimally represented.

Habitation: A habitation site or camp contains a variety of artifact types and ecofacts (i.e., shell and/or bone), and may contain bedrock milling features, suggesting that various activities were conducted. Habitation sites may have been occupied for a short period of time (short-term camp), seasonally over hundreds of years (long-term camp), or may represent a village site occupied throughout most of the year. In addition to a well-defined subsurface deposit, other indications of habitation sites are the presence of features such as fire-hearths or rock-lined ovens and burned bone indicating that cooking occurred.

Historic: According to the State Office of Historic Preservation definition, a historic site contains structures or remains of historic activities older than 45 years.

Isolate: As defined by the State of California, the occurrence of less than three artifacts within close proximity does not constitute a site. Prior to the acceptance of this definition, some isolates were assigned State of California site numbers.

Flaked Stone Scatter: A flaked stone scatter contains a surface scatter of only flaked stone such as cores, debitage, and bifaces that may have been created by multiple lithic reduction episodes ("flake scatter") or through a single event or occurrence ("chipping station"). If there is no subsurface deposit, it may be termed a "surface lithic scatter." Flaked stone scatters are simply areas where lithic reduction occurred, either for the production of flake tools, core/cobble tools, or milling implements and lack evidence of habitation. This descriptive term is confusing in that ground stone implements are also made of lithics, yet are not included in "lithic scatters."

Bedrock Milling Station: This is a locality where the principle activity consisted of milling and the majority of artifacts are milling tools such as manos, metates, mortars and pestles. A bedrock milling feature is present, and a light subsurface deposit of pottery and/or tools may be present.

Quarry: This is a locality where the principle activity consisted of procuring rock for lithic tools and implements. Quarry sites may be extensive and involve actual mining of lithic material (quarries), or they may be areas where cobbles from outcrops are tested for suitability (raw material prospects). Major quarry sites may contain pottery, bedrock milling tools/features, or faunal material from support camps. Raw material prospects are occasionally misnamed as lithic scatters, when they are more accurately described as small quarry sites where occasionally, raw material was tested for quality. These raw material

prospects will not contain support activity artifacts which will be present at large, extensive quarries (Wilke and Schroth 1989).

Rock Art: Sites containing rock art are usually limited to pictographs or petroglyphs in the southern California region. Petroglyphs are "pecked rock" drawings and "pictographs" are painted panels created with a combination of various pigments and emulsifiers such as water or animal fat. Intaglio sites consisting of rock alignments are usually limited to the desert region. Rock art sites are generally considered to be areas where ceremonies took place.

Rock Shelter: Often a small cave or overhang was used prehistorically for protection from inclement weather. Rock shelters usually contain a cultural deposit from the occupation and sometimes have pictographs or petroglyphs.

Shell Midden: A site that contains ecofactual remains of primarily shellfish is indicative of a special processing area. A small amount of lithic artifacts or midden may be present.

2.3 Survey and Test Methods

The survey of slopes and knolls was conducted on foot using a 10-m interval between survey transects. Ground visibility was fair in less dense vegetation in the north portion of the study area and dense grass covered the remaining southern area. The central slopes were inaccessible due to steepness and the presence of poison oak.

Five shovel test pits (STPs), 30 cm in diameter, were excavated to determine the presence/absence of a subsurface component at site CA-SDI-15357. Soil was screened through one-eighth inch mesh and all cultural materials collected were bagged by provenience and transported to Gallegos and Associates laboratory.
The results of testing/evaluation are provided in Section 3.

SECTION 3
SURVEY AND TEST RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The current study included a field survey of 24 acres to identify the presence/absence of cultural resources and a test of cultural resources identified as a result of the literature review and field survey.

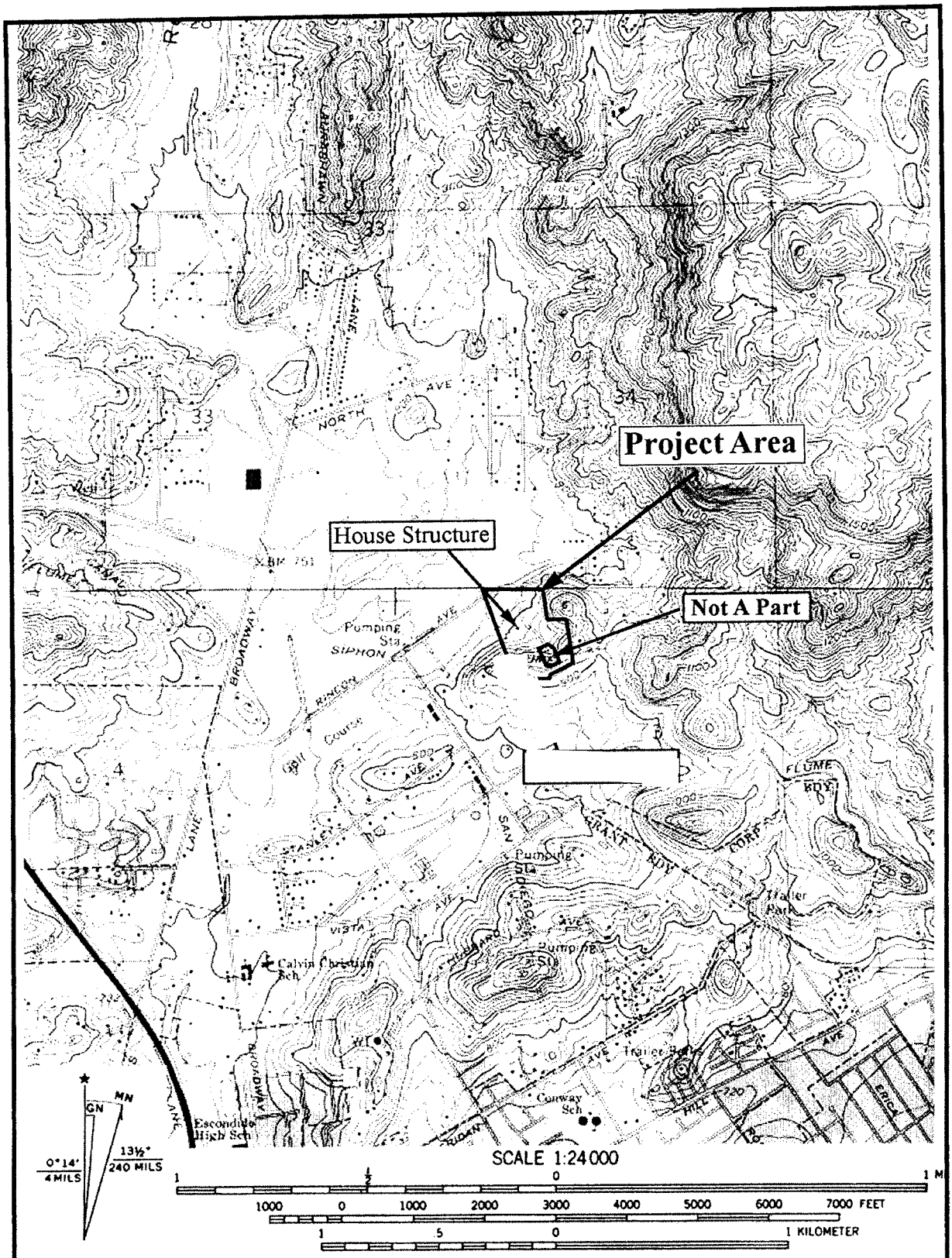
One precontact site, CA-SDI-15357 and one structure was located during the survey (Figure 3-1). Site CA-SDI-15357 is a milling station with one mano and one metavolcanic flake noted on the surface.

Testing of the milling station included recording all milling elements and subsurface excavation to determine the presence/absence of a subsurface deposit. The house structure appears on the 1948 USGS Valley Center Quadrangle map. Test and evaluation results are presented below.

3.2 CA-SDI-15357 SITE DESCRIPTION

Site CA-SDI-15357 is a low-lying granitic outcrop with ten milling features (Figure 3-2). The outcrop measures 50 m north-south by 35 m east-west. Three additional milling features were noted during the test phase and elements of the milling feature include eight milling slicks and two oval slicks. The large granitic outcrop was heavily exfoliated and more milling may have been present. One metavolcanic flake and one mano were collected from the surface. Tests were conducted using five STPs located around the outcrop (see Figure 3-2). STP 1 was placed west of the outcrop and was excavated to 15 cm. STP 2 was located 18 m west of the outcrop and excavated to 35 cm. STP 3 was located south of the outcrop and excavated to15 cm. STP 4 was placed east of the outcrop and excavated to 40 cm. STP 5 was placed northeast of the outcrop and was excavated to 40 cm. Maximum depth of all STPs was 40 cm. All STPs were negative.

Site CA-SDI-15357, is an isolated milling station, possibly used to process a resource procured near the site. Since there is no subsurface component, research potential is negligible. This site does not qualify as significant under CEQA or County Guidelines.



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Project Area, Site CA-SDI-15357 and House Structure Shown on Valley Center 7.5' USGS Quadrangle	FIGURE **3-1**

FIGURE 3-2

REMOVED

3.3 HOUSE STRUCTURE by Steve Van Wormer

This single story, rectangular California Ranch style house has a moderately pitched gabled end roof covered with asphalt shingles (Figure 3-3). A slightly pitched roofed addition has been constructed on the west side. According to the present occupant this portion of the dwelling dates from 1980 when a previous side porch was enclosed. The entire building is covered with aluminum siding. The western two thirds of the structure appears to have a perimeter concrete foundation. The east end rests on an elevated cobblestone foundation indicating it may also represent a portion of the house that was built at a different time than the central section of the building.

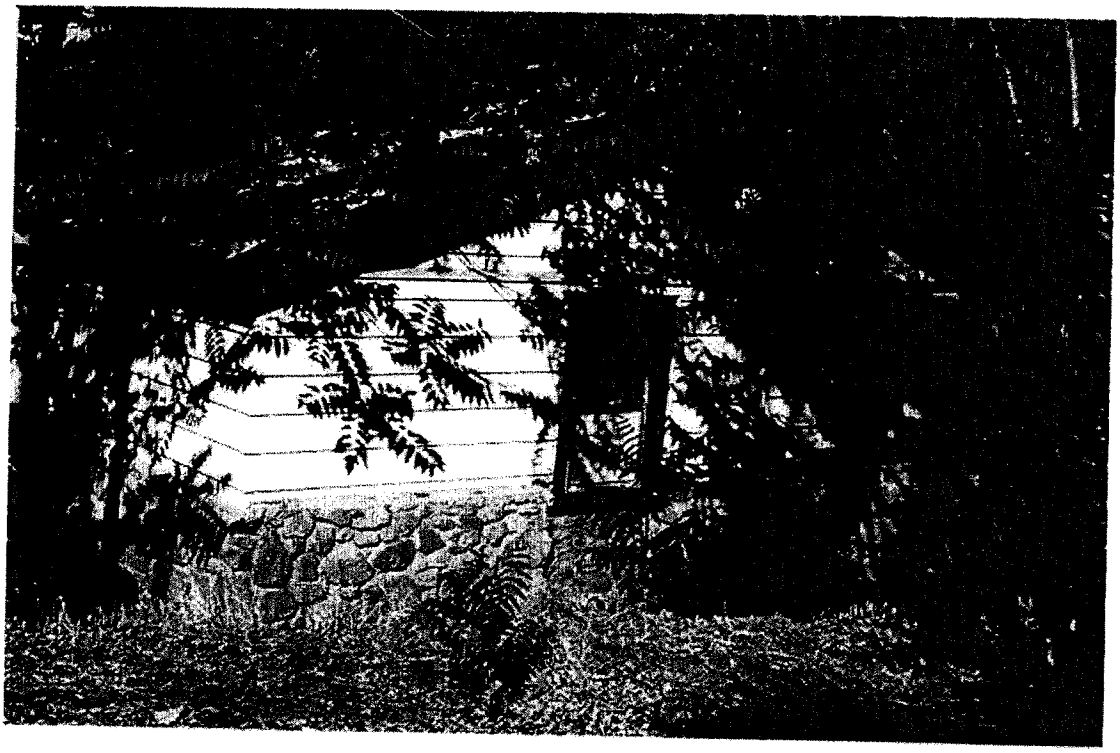
The front (north) side of the building has steel framed windows with large single panes. Aluminum framed sliding windows are also located on this side of the dwelling as well as on the addition on the west end. The south side of the dwelling exhibits small square wood framed windows with single glass panes. These are mounted in rows and in pairs along the back of the building.

The front entrance is centered on the north facade and consists of a single wooden entry door with a narrow rectangular light. This is covered by a gabled porch that projects from the main facade. It is supported by square wooden posts mounted on a low fieldstone wall. The back entrance is centered on the south facade. It consists of a single wooden kitchen door with a rectangular window. The doorway is sheltered by a small enclosed porch. A previous doorway on the east end of the house has been enclosed and converted to a window. A board and bat garage is located just to the east of the dwelling and large trees border the front yard.

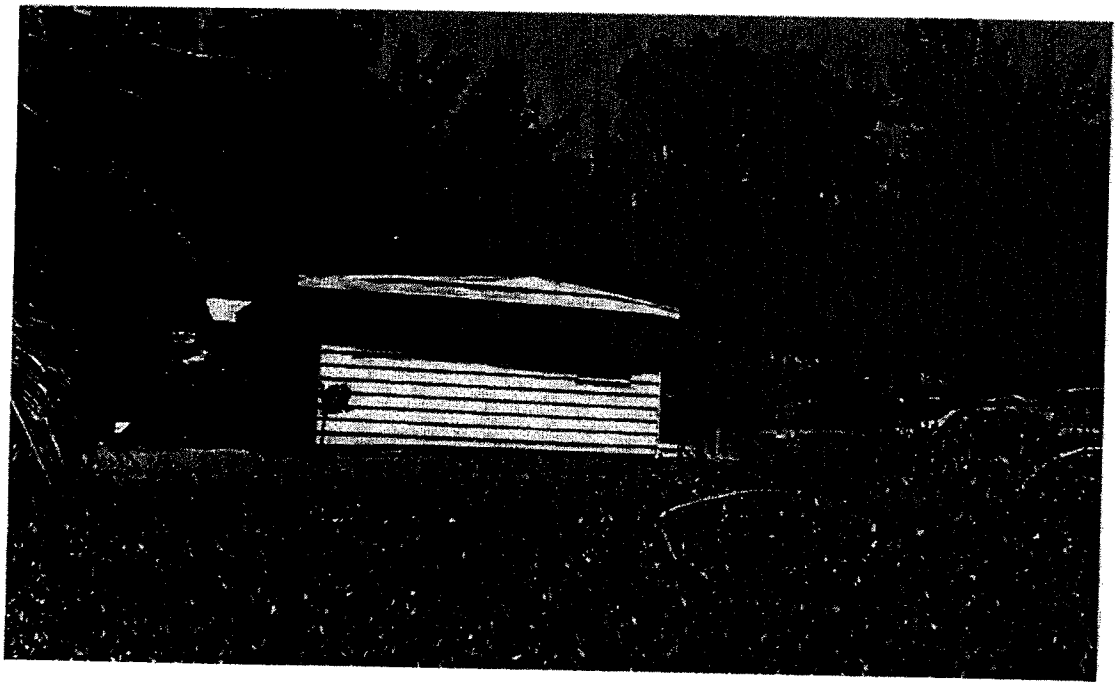
The house is not historically significant. It has been extensively remolded and lacks the architectural distinction or historical associations to qualify for the California Register or National Register of historic places.

3.4 DISCUSSION/RECOMMENDATION

A record search, literature review and field survey was conducted for the 24 acre ISKCON property. This work resulted in identifying two cultural resources. The first site is a milling



Stone Foundation, Facing West



Historic House, View East

Gallegos & Associates

Photographs of Structure	FIGURE **3-3**

station with eight milling slicks and two oval slicks. One debitage and one mano were also collected from the surface. All milling elements were photographed, illustrated and fully recorded. Site CA-SDI-15357 was tested using five STPs and found to have no subsurface component and is not considered significant under CEQA.

The structure with associated out buildings was constructed prior to 1948. The historic structure was evaluated and is considered not significant under CEQA. As no significant cultural resources are within the ISKCON Cultural Center project area, impacts and mitigation of impacts need not be addressed. No further work is recommended for CA-SDI-15357 or for the structure.

SECTION 4

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