

ological Investigations at Molpa

e. This appears to be an
al times larger than any
a so far. At the time of its
d the "bathtub". White
this is a place to soak skins
terial. His informants called
his information has not been
nts and does not seem to be
er Luiseño literature.

graphs

d in two locations at Molpa.
nts is found on the eastern
e fig. 5). The second group
boulder near the extreme south-
site area (see map 3, loca-

A) is nearly illegible, and
describe the individual ele-
recognize the presence of the
is favorable and possible to
ents were typical geometrical
iseño in general (True 1954).
e painted in red. The rock
ugh, and there has been con-
likely that the elements
part of the original panel.
esigns is found on a large
iameter and 15 feet tall. In
cal north and east faces there
sloping ceiling near the base
the rock. This is little
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ey are typical of geometric

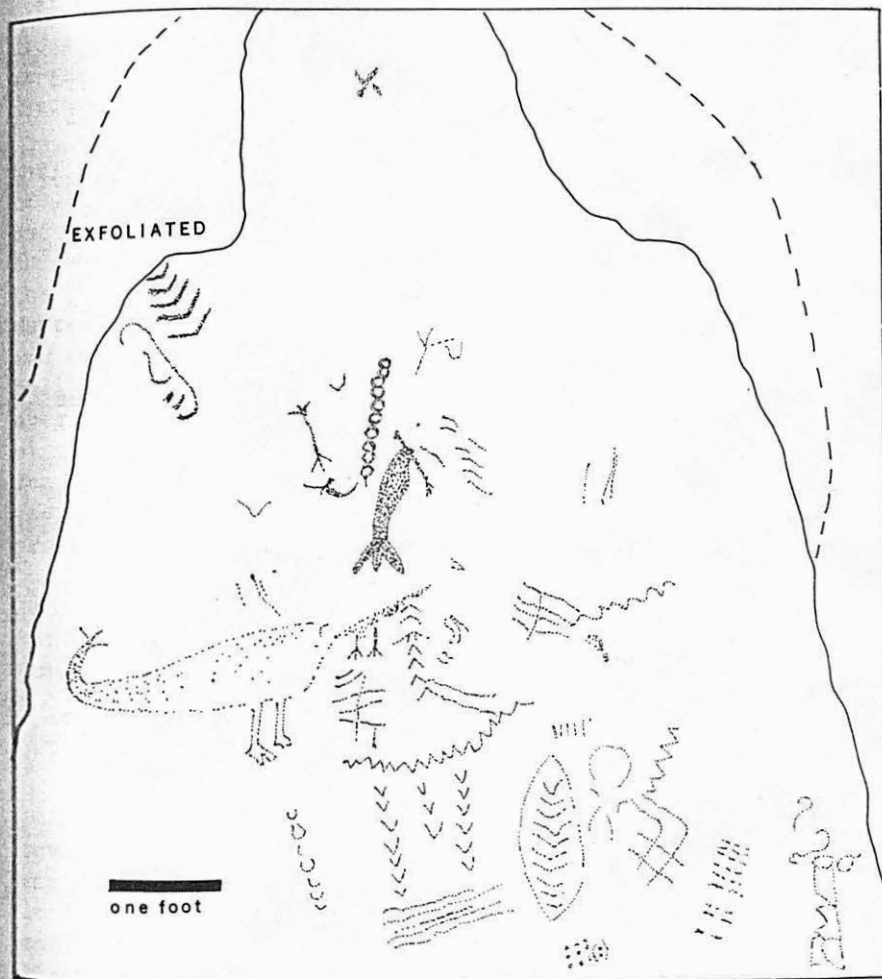
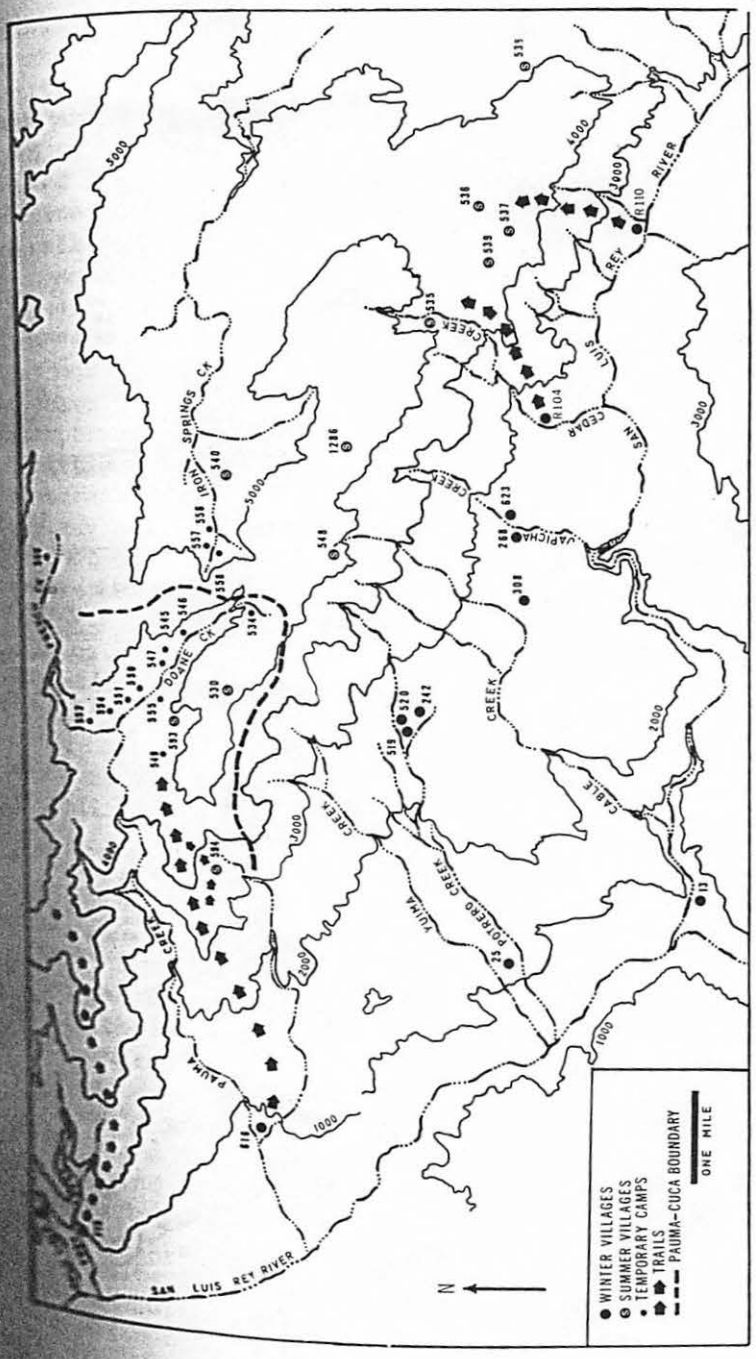


Fig. 9. Design elements on pictograph rock location marginal to site. This is the location described by Luiseño informants as Paha-poki. (See map 2 for general location of Paha-poki relative to the site proper.)

Geological Investigations at Molpa

artifacts made of material other than...

...of-thumb the nature of project- that wear facets or wear abrasion present on the tip or edges of lake scars should be sharp and shatter caused by impact damage left from the original manufacture and abrasion are found on some other use is demonstrated. All of the serrated "projectile" and as a result have been re- their function. Wear patterns fitting implements rather than pro- how clear-cut wear and abrasion serration (pl. 12, a and b). The seems to be consistent. For the serrated artifacts occasionally use as a light duty saw would not discovery of wear facets on the a great surprise. However, were found on tiny triangular tter are clearly within the typi- onfigurational pattern and size : have been hafted. The fact used as knives, saws or drills use of these same artifacts as dition to other uses. s knives were examined in a e crystalline quartz specimens onstrate wear facets and no are possible. As with the pre- , tools made of basalt or fel- some kind of wear or abrasion supporting classification of In some cases wear was present flat surfaces as well as the through materials where abra- be present on the sides as well ase are of course not unique ey do add weight to the cate- : up in terms of tool types and arate that artifacts called



Map 4. Indicates location of major sites in middle San Luis Rey River drainage. This includes both summer and winter villages, and the trails connecting them when these are known. See also maps 1, 3, and 5 in text.

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sedentary villages, not as temporary hunting camps, and not as part of a mobile population ranging over the mountain in some kind of random-gathering type of subsistence.

During the summer months then, Molpa would have been unoccupied, and conversely no one would stay over in the mountain camps during the winter. Most essential activities were carried on in both localities, and so far as can be determined the cultural materials (tools) recovered from the two ecological zones are seemingly the same. However, most of the important ceremonial activities were probably carried on in the winter villages (main village). No pictographs, for example, have been recorded for any of the mountain villages, but they are an important adjunct to all of the lowland winter villages.

Major Sites in Lowland Contexts
(Winter Villages San Luis Rey II)

Site SDi-721

- Location: The Agua Tibia Creek drainage in the extreme northwest corner of section 32, Township 9 south, Range 1 west, Pala quadrangle 7 1/2' series (see map 4).
- Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. No Luiseño designation is available for this site and its position in the overall settlement pattern is not clear.
- Comment: Small but well-developed midden area with clear-cut San Luis Rey II characteristics. A test pit was excavated to sterile soil and the midden is certainly greater than 30 inches deep over most of the area, which is about 70 feet wide and some 100 feet long. Several large boulders on the site contain bedrock mortars. Placement of this village poses some problems. It is seemingly not claimed by the Pauma

group, although they allude to this region as being theirs. Likewise ties with the Pala group seem to be weak or lacking altogether (based on current ethnographic information). The warm springs located a short distance away (Agua Tibia) are frequently mentioned, however, and the area at large is important in the Luiseño mythology and history. Informants suggest that there was a major village at Agua Tibia in earlier times. Because of entry restrictions by the owners of this property it was not possible to confirm or deny the presence of this village. Some indication of prehistoric activity has been located in the area, but whether or not it represents the remains of a major winter village is not clear. As a hypothesis we propose that in prehistoric times the specific Agua Tibia locale was primarily a ceremonial location, rather than a regular winter village. Following the mission secularization the hot springs area was occupied as part of a new dispersed settlement pattern and a different life style. The adjacent site (SDi-721) appears to have been a prehistoric winter village of a community (now extinct) occupying the territory between the communities of Pala and Pauma. The community of Japicha adjacent to the community of La Jolla was similar. Japicha is still remembered as a community even though it ceased to function as a group some time ago. The relationships between Cuca and Molpa also are probably part of a similar pattern whereby there is some consolidation of territory in relatively recent times with the abandonment of previously important living areas. A situation such as this at SDi-721 could account for the apparent confusion over jurisdiction of the adjacent mountain territory (see

appendix A, site Palomar 14). Further there is an indication from Pauma informants that: (1) the general area between Pauma Creek and the Agua Tibia area was part of the Pauma domain; (2) people from that area had come to the main village at Pauma at an earlier time and more or less asked to be taken in (White 1963: 97).

Site SDi-715

Location: The Frey Creek drainage in the northwest 1/4 of section 32, Township 9 south, Range 1 west.

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. The locality here is designated as Sulpa by Sparkman (1908: 192). Sparkman's reference is to the location "where J. Frey lives". The old Frey house (no longer standing) marked the location of the prehistoric village. Although it is still speculative at this point, this area may have been the prehistoric territory of the Socktchum line now considered to be part of the Pauma group (Ray White and R. Pachito 1955, personal communication).

Comments: See comment from site SDi-721 above. Relationships between SDi-715 and the Pauma village are not clear, but the area itself is claimed by surviving Pauma people. The archaeological site represented here was literally destroyed early in the present century by leveling for house construction and attempts to farm in the area. As recently as 1949 several mortars and numerous manos could be seen lined up around the margins of the old houseyard area. Chipping waste, occasional artifacts, and midden deposit were clearly visible at that time. Pottery was present in the

midden and was recovered from several satellite locations adjacent to the village proper. No formal collections or testing was done at this time because of restrictions by the owner. Additional construction and clearing in the mid-1950s obliterated most of the remaining evidence. In spite of a dearth of specifically described artifacts, there is no question but this site belonged with the San Luis Rey II pattern.

Site SDi-616

Location: Southeast side of Pauma Creek near its junction with Jaybird Creek (see map 4).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. This is the prehistoric/protohistoric winter village of the Pauma community.

Comment: A substantial portion of the midden here was washed away during the 1916 flood. Much of what remains has been damaged by orchard planting and cultivation over the past several decades. Test pits and cut banks indicate a midden depth of 36 to 42 inches. Surface collections were made systematically from this locality over a period of fifteen years. (More detailed descriptions of the artifacts will be provided in a future work.) At the present time no features have survived. Several large boulders containing mortars were "washed away" during the flood and numerous "portable" mortars were collected from the bed of Pauma creek in the years following. No house pits have survived, but ranchers in the area report knocking down "structures" when the land was cleared the first time for planting (Ken Maynard 1950, personal communication).

Site SDi-25

Location: Potrero Creek drainage about 1/2 mile east of the road junction at Rincon (see map 4).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. This village area belongs to the people of Cuca. Its status, however, is not clear. To date no excavations have been made and surface collections have been minimal. The site is known as Ahuya (see Sparkman 1908: 192; Kroeber 1925: pl. 57).

Comment: The site affiliation with the people from Cuca is documented ethnographically (Henry Rodriguez 1954, personal communication). Examination of the midden and surface artifacts support a San Luis Rey II designation, but the place of this site in the larger pattern is not clear. Informants have referred to this as a "refugee" area. This is the place the Cuca people came to live when they were removed from their village by the new owners of the land in the early to mid-nineteenth century. This notion is consistent with available data, but there are indications that the site was in use a great deal longer than this. It is suggested, based on minimal archaeological investigation, that (1) this was also a San Luis Rey I site; (2) use of the area in early San Luis Rey II times was minimal and that the people living here were consolidated into the Cuca community during the climax of the San Luis Rey II period; (3) it was abandoned during this climax period except for very occasional use, and; (4) it was reoccupied during historic times following the removal of many of the Cuca people from the Potrero. Extensive

work would be required to test this proposal, but it is consistent with what is known and should be considered a reasonable possibility.

Site SDi-13

Location: San Luis Rey River drainage in southwest 1/4 of section 36, Township 10 south, Range 1 west (see map 4).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. The situation here probably parallels that of SDi-25 described above with an early San Luis Rey I occupancy followed by a period during which minimal use was made of the site. The site or its immediate vicinity was probably reoccupied in late protohistoric times. While it is not possible to fit this location into the pattern with precision, it seems that it must have been one of several small villages in the Rincon/Potrero Creek area that were gradually consolidated into the Cuca village complex during the climax period of San Luis Rey II. No ethnographic name was obtained for this locality.

Comment: The midden here is obscured by a thin cover of outwash from the adjacent slope. Under the outwash there is a considerably altered soil marked by chipping waste, artifacts, and substantial evidence of fire. In places where the midden is exposed (road grading) artifacts can often be recovered following a rain. No systematic archaeology has been done here other than surface collecting on a limited scale. An adobe ruin on the slope just above the midden probably represents early historic Luiseño occupancy of the site. Occasional historic artifacts have been recovered

Archaeological Investigations at Molpa
along the upper margins of the midden area.

Site SDi-242

Location: A large boulder outcropping in the Potrero Creek drainage in the northwest 1/4 of section 20, Township 10 south, Range 1 east (see map 4).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. This place is called Cuca and is the key village in the Cuca community.

Comment: Because people are still living close to this location investigation over the years has been kept to a minimum to avoid both-ering them. Enough work has been done, however, to clearly identify this as a San Luis Rey II site. There is a dark well-developed midden, with chipping waste and numerous bedrock grinding features typical of the area at large. Artifacts are rare because the local inhabitants have picked the surface for fifty years or more. Occasional potsherds can still be found, and artifacts from this locality are clearly San Luis Rey II in character. Further, the ethnographic identification of the spot as a key site in the Cuca complex has been confirmed by several different informants over a period of some twenty years. This is where the people from the Potrero lived before they were forced to leave the new owners of the Cuca Rancho (Henry Rodriguez 1954, personal communication). The site was abandoned somewhere near 1870, and except for one family, all Indians here moved down the hill to the Rincon area.

Site SDi-519

Location: Potrero Creek drainage at the point where it

crosses the La Jolla Indian reservation line. The elevation is 2,560 feet (see map 4).

Affiliation: Probably San Luis Rey II. Investigations so far indicate that this is one of several components belonging to the Cuca village. This is not certain, however, and occupancy during San Luis Rey II times could have been minimal. No ethnographic data have been recorded for this specific site. Survivors tend to include this as part of the Cuca village with no qualifications.

Comment: The site area here appears to be quite extensive. Its exact boundaries, however, are unknown because of heavy vegetation and considerable modification of parts of the area at an earlier time (road and house construction). Bedrock mortars are present but not in great concentrations. The midden here is dark, ashy and well developed. Chipping waste and artifacts can be recovered from areas where the soil has been exposed. Restrictions by the owner and heavy vegetation have kept collecting activities to a minimum. The artifacts so far available place this site clearly in the San Luis Rey pattern. It may well have been more typically San Luis Rey I than II, however, and only excavation will clarify this relationship.

Site SDi-520

Location: Potrero Creek drainage western boundary of the Cuca Grant. The elevation here is about 2,750 feet (see map 4).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. This is another site almost certainly belonging to the Cuca

village. So far, no name other than Cuca has been reported for this locality.

Comment:

This site is clearly separated geographically from SDi-242 (Cuca proper), but both are in the same general area. Site SDi-520 may be an extension of SDi-519. The two middens are clearly separated, but there is a scatter of artifacts along Potrero Creek for close to 1/4 mile from both sites. Evidence available so far suggests that the occupancy of SDi-520 was more recent than SDi-519. The midden at SDi-520 is dark ashy, and well developed and includes ample amounts of chipping waste and numerous artifacts. When the grass cover is absent artifacts are common on the surface. However, most of the time the area is not exposed and surface collecting is limited to rodent mounds and occasional bare patches of ground. Its depth has not been tested. It is not certain whether this locality was abandoned at the same time as Cuca. It has been reoccupied during historic times, however, and has the remains of a house over a portion of the midden deposit. Use of this site was probably tied to the water supply. When Potrero Creek was dry, activities tended to be shifted to SDi-242, the spring there being much more reliable than the flow in Potrero Creek.

Site SDi-268

Location:

A small knoll in the northwestern part of the Cuca Rancho Grant. The southeastern 1/4 of section 2, Township 10 south, Range 1 east. The elevation is 2,700 feet (see map 4).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. This was an important

locality in the settlement of Japicha.

Comment:

A small site with moderate midden development compared with the village at Molpa. Still there is ample evidence of protohistoric-prehistoric occupancy. Three recognizable locations are included. The first has the most obvious evidence of a midden development. Here small mound-like features and depressions appear to be remains of previous structures. At least one of these features is almost certainly the remains of an adobe house structure of historic age. An informant (Mabel Subish 1956, personal communication) confirms that this place was occupied by an old woman whose house is gone. Almost all of this part of the site was destroyed during the 1950s as a result of a road realignment. Area 2 on this site was up the slope away from the highway and was not disturbed. Here the primary feature is a bedrock exposure with several mortars. Some soil alteration is evident here as well. Chipping waste and occasional artifacts can be found on the surface. A possible house pit depression is located on the southerly side of the described bedrock feature. Area 3 (some 25 yards to the southeast) includes another bedrock exposure and several smaller mortars. No excavations were made on this site. Some surface collections were made during the highway construction. The artifacts are typically San Luis Rey II in character.

Site SDi-623

Location:

Japicha Creek drainage near the Cuca Rancho boundary. The elevation is 2680 feet (see map 4).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. Although investigation here has been minimal because the area is still occupied by Luiseño people, this is clearly part of the Japicha settlement.

Comment: Bedrock mortars are present along with some midden. No collections were made. (Eberhart n.d.: 6) reports a single scraper taken from this site and suggests that it is a San Luis Rey I site. No ethnographic information was obtained pertaining to this specific location. One informant gave the name wow-kila to the adjacent area to the east and south (Romulo Sobenish 1958, personal communication). Although it has not been confirmed, hints from teenage Luiseños suggest that this area includes pre-historic remains and may well be the main occupation area of the Japicha settlement. Future work with San Luis Rey settlement patterns will call for additional surveys and clarification of this point.

Site Rincon 104

Location: East side of Cedar Creek (La Jolla Creek) at an elevation of 2600 feet (see map 4).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. This is the principal winter camp of the La Jolla people.

Comment: Local informants refer to this place as "old La Jolla", "The place where we used to live in the old days" (Albert Sterling, Wilbert Nelson 1955, personal communication). Evidence at the location confirms this as an important prehistoric village site. The midden is dark and ashy and contains numerous artifacts and scattered chipping waste. Bedrock mortars were present. Because of its location

within the reservation, few non-Indians have visited this location and artifact collectors are unwelcome. Thus collections from this site are extremely limited. Nevertheless, enough data were gathered and enough observed to state clearly its position in the overall San Luis Rey pattern.

Site Rincon 110

Location: San Luis Rey River drainage below Henshaw Dam. The elevation is 2400 feet (see map 4).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. This location is known as Yuil-ka.

Comment: Informants at the present time do not refer to this as a principal village, but obviously it was a village of some importance in either prehistoric or protohistoric San Luis Rey times. Based on its location this site should be seen as part of the protohistoric La Jolla settlement in the larger sense, recognizing that in earlier times it was probably an autonomous community. The recovery of historic artifacts indicates some occupancy in post-mission time. Whether this is a location occupied only in protohistoric and historic times as a result of a post-contact dispersal, or whether it was reoccupied in historic times as part of a changing subsistence base following the collapse of the missions is uncertain. Informant reference to "garden spots belonging to our village" in other contexts is noted here. This could have been a "garden area" belonging to La Jolla, or simply a place occupied prior to an amalgamation during

the climax of San Luis Rey II times, and later reoccupied after historic times when the basic village patterns were beginning to break down.

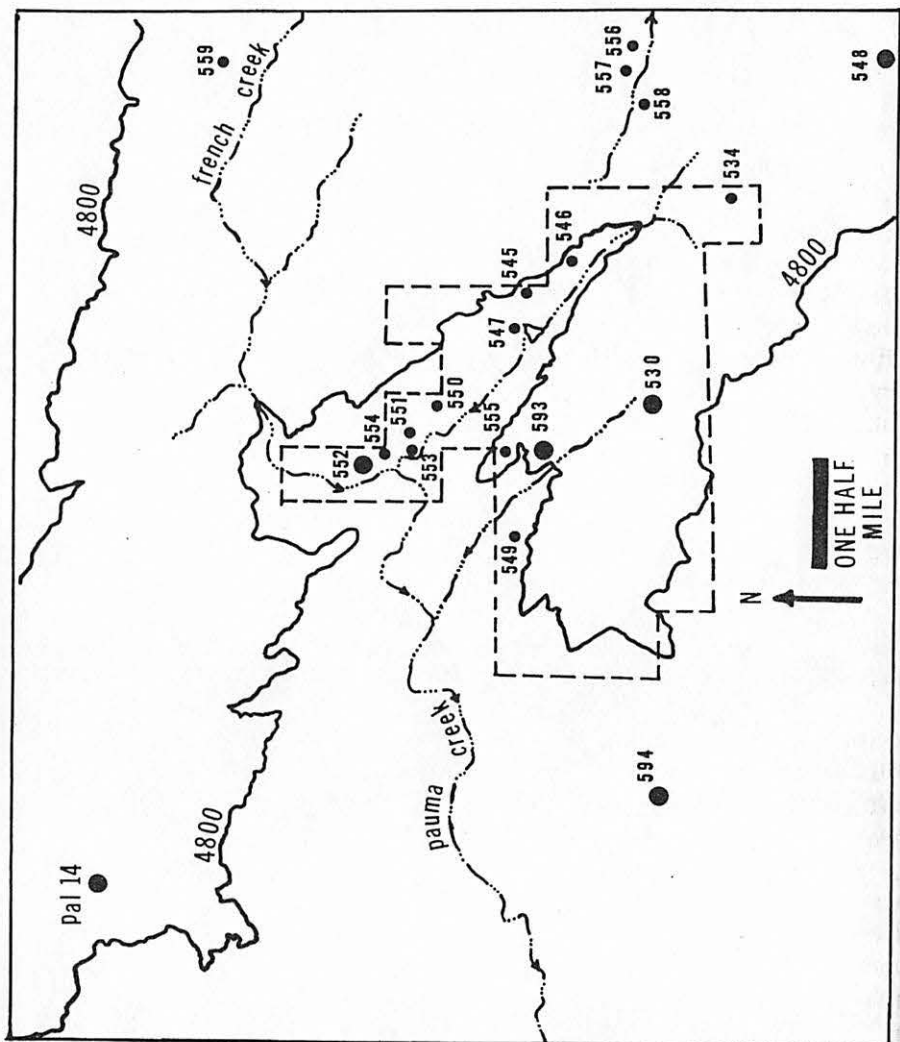
The site here has at least two separable areas of concentration. The lower midden, adjacent to the San Luis Rey river proper, appears to be the richer in terms of artifact concentration. It is clearly San Luis Rey II, although road construction has destroyed a significant portion of the site. The second midden area is located higher on the slope on a bench next to a small canyon draining part of the Pine Hills area of Mount Palomar. Test pits in this upper part indicate a depth of 30 inches of dark ashy midden. Artifacts, however, are not common, and potsherds tend to be scarce. A trail complex connects this locality with the Dyche Valley-Pine Hills area on Palomar. This relationship is shown on map 4.

3. DATING AND COMPARISONS

Investigations at SDi-308 (Molpa) permit some additional comments on the most recent prehistoric cultural phase in northern San Diego County, California. The deepest levels of this site appear to be consistent with the San Luis Rey I sample described from the type site SD-132 (Meighan 1954). The artifacts recovered from the test trench excavated along the northwest margins of the site are typical of the early milling-stone complex found in this region (True 1958: 255-263). This milling-stone component is clearly distinct from the San Luis Rey material. The present report is directed toward the San Luis Rey II component, and the more precise definition of this phase was the prime objective of the investigation. Suggested time relationship between the various complexes known for this area so far are presented in figures 1 through 4.

DATING

The nature of the recovered artifact assemblages and the ethnographic information available—both for the area at large and for the site in particular—indicate that San Luis Rey II is the terminal phase of the late prehistoric/protohistoric occupation in this area, and that SDi-308 was occupied well into historic times. Present estimates based on glass bead types and informant data suggest that it was abandoned sometime in the first two decades of the nineteenth century. Other SLR II villages in the area were occupied for several decades after Molpa was abandoned. In general, it seems that this phase of Luiseño culture history had terminated not later than the 1870s for the territory in general. The terminal end of San Luis Rey II, then, is defined historically and presents few problems. The beginning, however, is not clearly indicated by the data presently available, and its duration is not known.



Appendix map 1. Indicates boundaries of Palomar Mountain State Park and sites in that area located during the 1958 surveys. See also maps 1 and 2 in the text.

highly developed seasonal round extending from the valley lowlands to the mountain top. In addition, trips to the coast were made following the San Luis Rey River channel, which is described as a neutral route through the territories of other villages along the way (Raymond White 1954, personal communication). The vertical distribution of village territories had the effect of providing food resources over a long season. Within this round plant foods were collected from named locations belonging to the village as a whole (tch' o (n) tcho' mi) and from more specific locations belonging to a lineage or family group of some kind (tch' o onum). The main route connecting the Pauma winter village and the Palomar summer camps belonging to it is indicated on map 4 in the text. This trail was known as pun-a-lum-pomila-lach. The Pauma village territory on the mountain top was known collectively as Wavamai and includes most of the territory contained in the present state park as well as some possible land on Morgan Hill to the northwest (see map 1 in the appendix and map 2 in the text).

THE SITES

Thirty-one sites were located for the mountain top as a whole. This figure probably does not represent more than 25 percent of the actual number of sites to be found in this area. It does include the majority of the important villages in the western sector, and within the park proper it probably includes most of the sites of all sizes. Most of the eastern portion of the mountain was not surveyed because it was private property at the time and permission to enter could not be obtained. In general sites are located on ridges, knolls or exposed slopes along water courses, or marginal to open meadowlands. All were in some proximity to oak groves. Several of these locations were seasonally utilized as recently as World War I, and occasionally gathering trips were still made by some of the older Indians as recently as 1949.

No ceremonial sites were recorded and no pictograph locations could be found on the mountain. References in the literature (Steward 1929: 90) to pictographs

supposedly located on Palomar Mountain undoubtedly refer to sites found on the lower slopes near the winter villages (see also True 1954: 68-72). A substantial amount of survey time was expended looking for surviving remnants of bark structures described by Sparkman as typical summer houses for this area (Sparkman 1908: 212-213). None of these structures was located within the park boundaries, but two were found on sites in the adjacent territory. The first was located at the site designated SDi-548 (Palomar 19). This appears to have been the summer camp area for the village of Cuca. It was named by one informant as the place Chat-po-pusa. It is not altogether certain that this is the name of the site proper, or simply refers to the larger area within which the site is located. Often both names are the same (see appendix map 1, and map 4 in the text). The second structure was located at the site designated SDi-535. This location is known as Jaculi and is described as a summer camp place for the people from La Jolla or Japicha (see map 4 in the text). In both cases the structures were on private property, and permission to make a detailed investigation could not be obtained. A similar feature described by Wood (1937: 24) as a sweat house could not be located, and it is presumed that it has been destroyed.

The mountain sites included in this survey can be divided into two general categories:

1. Camping locations for individual lineages or family groups marked by a well-developed midden deposit, a substantial number of bedrock mortars, and other indications of occupancy over some extended period of time (summer villages).
2. Small temporary camps or gathering stations marked by one or two bedrock mortars usually small and poorly developed, a bare trace of midden, and only an occasional artifact (temporary camps).

Summer Villages of the Pauma People

The sites described below represent summer village locations for important family groups from the village of Pauma. All are located within the territory designated by Luiseño informants as Wavamai.

SDi-530

This site is located in the area presently designated as the Silver Crest picnic area within the state park (see appendix map 1). The area was designated Pa-ku-ka by Luiseño informants, but it was not possible to determine if this was the specific name of the village, or the area within which the village was located. Most of the site has been covered with decomposed granite as part of the picnic-ground development, but a well-developed midden is exposed at several points around the margins of this covered area. Erosion cuts along the western margin indicate a midden depth of some 36 inches. The midden itself is a dark ashy deposit containing charcoal, chipping waste, and occasional artifacts. The central feature of the site is a concentration of bedrock mortars. A total of 136 mortars was recorded, and it is certain that more are covered by outwash and heavy deposits of leaf mold. The mortars range in size from 3 to 14 inches in diameter and up to 14 inches deep. In addition to these deep round-bottomed elements, 10 milling areas (bedrock metates) were noted.

Several of the boulder outcroppings here also include small pit-like depressions suggesting miniature or incipient mortars. These range in size from 1 to 2 inches in diameter and up to 3/4 inches deep. Some are located on horizontal surfaces and could have been used for some kind of processing activity. Others, however, are found on nearly vertical surfaces, and it is difficult to see how they could have served for grinding or pounding activities. These elements tend to occur in clusters and in some instances are heavily covered with lichen, suggesting relatively greater age than the adjacent bedrock mortars. No function is

suggested by informants but it is possible that these pits are manifestations of pit and groove petroglyphs described for several other parts of California (Heizer and Baumhoff 1962: 234-238).

Although this was obviously an important site and was extensively used for a long period of time, relatively few artifacts have been recovered. The dearth of surface artifacts is not surprising, however, when the historical circumstances of the location are considered. For the past several years this has been a state park picnic area, and literally thousands of people walk over the site during any given summer. It has been a favorite lookout point for decades and near the turn of the century it was the location of a resort hotel. The few artifacts recovered here are listed in appendix table 5. (Artifact types used in this appendix follow those used in the text. Sites are listed by SDi numbers when possible, otherwise local designations are given.)

SDi-593

The site here is located at the present Cedar Grove campground within the state park. The area is known to Pauma informants as Pee-nav-angña, but, as with the other locations so far described, it was not possible to pinpoint this as the specific name of the site itself. It seems likely that it is, however.

The midden here starts along the upper part of a low knoll (Cedar Grove) and extends downslope some 50 to 60 yards into a small meadow and watercourse, which represents part of the headwaters of Pauma Creek. This slope has a southern exposure and is favorably situated for camping well into the fall season. The site covers some two acres of ground. Part of the midden deposit has been disturbed by campsite construction. Scattered apple trees along the eastern edge of the site are evidence of some earlier attempt to farm the area, so it is likely that the surface has been disturbed at various times in the past. Part of the site is covered by a dense thicket of chokecherry (Prunus demissa), a plant described as an important Luiseño subsistence item. The midden is dark and ashy and typical of late sites in the area. Scattered bedrock mortars are found at several

locations on the site. Some bedrock milling surfaces (bedrock metates) are also present. Artifacts recovered from the survey and from a preliminary excavation of the site the following year are described in appendix B below.

SDi-552

This site is a smaller village or camping area located near the junction of lower Doane Creek and French Creek. At this point the two tributaries combine to form Pauma Creek. The midden area here appears to cover about 1/2 acre. A conspicuous bedrock outcropping overlooking French Creek contains several bedrock mortars and milling stones (metates). The area has been gleaned by hikers for many years, and surface artifacts are scarce. It appears that the deposit itself has not been disturbed. This location was designated Pos-ik-na by Luiseño informants. Artifacts recovered during the surveys are included in appendix table 5.

Palomar 14

Palomar 14 is located on Morgan Hill northwest of Palomar state park (see appendix map 1). At the time of the survey, informants reported that this site belonged to the Pauma village. This would make it part of the territory called Wavamaj. However, this is actually in the area called Sch-o and Sparkman (1908: 192) described "Shoau" as the place "the Pala Indians had their encampment during the acorn gathering season". The location of the site tends to support Sparkman, and it is more likely that it was part of the territory utilized by people from Agua Tibia or Pala, rather than by people from Pauma. This was probably the case in earlier prehistoric times, although as part of a more recent agglutination of local territories it may well have fallen into the Pauma sphere of influence. In any case, there is evidence that it is very close to the Pauma/Pala boundary, and the locale has been used in recent times by Pauma people as grazing area for livestock.

Because no other resources from the Pala area are included in this report, and because of the possible

confusion of its affiliation, this site is included here as an element in the Pauma settlement.

The site itself is situated west of the high point of Morgan Hill at an elevation of 5,400 feet. The area is characterized by an oak parkland and mixed coniferous forest. A small flat adjacent to a large boulder outcropping contains a well-developed midden. No testing was attempted during this visit, but it was obvious that this was an area of some importance. The midden was dark and ashy, included substantial amounts of chip-ping waste, and artifacts were quite common. This is clearly an important San Luis Rey II site. This area is known to informants as La-kal-ka. However, the name may refer to the locality, to the site, or to a rocky cliff adjacent to the site which is important in the local folklore.

SDi-594

This important summer camp is also outside the state park boundaries. It is, however, within the territory designated Wavamai and was used by the people from Pauma. This is an extensive site (or series of sites) and is scattered over nearly ten acres in the vicinity of Nathan Harrison Spring. At least two distinct midden areas can be detected here along with scattered bedrock outcroppings containing mortars and milling stones (bedrock metates). Local informants describe this as an acorn gathering location and a place to get gooseberries in season. Because this site was outside the park boundaries and the cooperation of the owner was somewhat qualified, no great amount of time was spent investigating the resources here. A casual examination of the surface was made on one trip, and a single test pit was dug on a second visit to check the depth of the deposit. Artifacts and culturally modified soil extended to a depth of 36 inches. Artifacts taken from this test pit as well as the few items collected from the surface are included in appendix table 5. Appendix table 6 indicates the provenience of the test pit artifacts by depth.

The locality is known as To-ko-ma. This almost certainly refers to the same place Sparkman calls

Tok-a-mai (1908: 192).

Temporary Camps and Gathering Stations in the Pauma Territory (Wavamai)

In addition to the important villages described above, several other sites were located within the bounds of the Pauma village summer camping area. These probably represent seed-collecting stations, and most likely are contemporary with the main camps described above. However, in some cases at least it is possible that these are manifestations of an earlier San Luis Rey I occupancy of this area.

Site SDi-549 is located in the meadow adjacent to Doane Pond and the county camp area. Luiseño informants called this place Pas-mai. This may be a designation for a fairly important summer camp site, or it may be that the informants were saying Pais-vi and there was some misunderstanding with regard to its exact provenience. Pais-vi is the term generally given to Iron Springs which is nearby, but in another drainage (see Sparkman 1908: 192).

At the present time evidence of prehistoric occupancy here is limited. It is an area where considerable construction work and surface modification has taken place, and it is possible that more extensive evidence was destroyed in the construction of the county camp facility, Doane Pond, and the adjacent parking lot. In any case, the present investigation recovered only scattered and minimal evidence of use.

Sites SDi-554, 553, 551 and 550 are scattered along the margins of lower Doane Valley. All appear to be temporary collecting stations with minimal evidence of use, limited to an occasional small bedrock mortar or bedrock milling area. In some cases there is evidence of slight soil discoloration but artifacts are rare. Pauma informants did not name any of these locations.

Similarly in upper Doane Valley there are three small stations. Two of these were given site designations (SDi-545, 546). Another site on upper Chimney Creek (SDi-534) may also belong with the upper Doane Complex. SDi-555 is an acorn-processing station

probably belonging to the village at Cedar Grove SDi-593). Evidence of occupancy here is limited to bedrock mortars. No attempt was made to glean artifacts from any of the above described sites. When noted, however, they were picked up and are included in appendix table 5.

Summer Villages on Palomar
Outside of the Pauma Territory

Because the present investigations were directed toward the resources of the state park, information on sites outside the park is less detailed. Surveys were mostly limited to examination of the more important sites. The majority of these are known to surviving Luiseño and nearly all have names. No excavations were made and only casual collection of surface artifacts was attempted. All sites in this grouping are on private land and most owners preferred a minimal level of investigation. In several areas, in fact, it was impossible to get permission to survey, and it is almost certain that at least two additional important villages and numerous small stations are not included in this resume. Future work in portions of upper French Valley, Mendenhall Valley, and Barker Valley is vital to the completion of this survey.

Data available at the present time on sites outside of the Pauma Territory is presented below in appendix tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Summer Camps or Villages in the Cuca/Molpa Territory

Site SDi-548

- Location: Southwestern rim of Palomar Mountain at an elevation of 5300 feet (see appendix map 1).
- Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. Probably key summer camp for Cuca Village. Informants indicate area known by name of Chat-po-pusa.
- Comment: Bedrock mortars, developed midden, remains of cedar bark structure (see appendix table 5).

Site SDi-540

- Location: Marginal to Iron Springs Creek approximately 1/4 mile southwest of Sunday School flats (see map 4 in text). The elevation here is 5,000 feet.
- Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. Important summer camp for village of Cuca or Molpa. Specific name for site uncertain, but probably village or Mok-wan-mai. Sparkman (1908: 192) lists Mok-wan-mai as "an old village on Palomar". Recent informants indicated this general area as the location of Mok-wan-mai but did not specifically identify the actual village site itself.
- Comment: Bedrock mortars, developed midden, numerous artifacts. Clearly an important site. The area was utilized for acorn-collecting purposes at least as recently as 1950.

SDi-1286

- Location: Vicinity of Crestline camp area. Palomar Mountain elevation about 5,400 feet (see

map 4 in text).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. Camp area and acorn-gathering location for Cuca or Molpa Village. The locality is known as Pav-la. Sparkman (1908: 192) described Pav-la as the "place where the Kuca or Potrero encamped while gathering acorns on Palomar".

Comment: Only scattered evidence of occupancy was located in the present survey. No major site or developed midden could be found. However, there has been extensive construction in part of the area. This plus heavy ground cover in some places and several private cabin areas with restricted entry limited the survey and may account for the failure to locate the site that should be here. Scattered artifacts and a few bedrock mortars can be found in this area.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Summer Camps or Villages in the
Japicha-La Jolla Territory

Site SDi-535

Location: Low knoll on headwaters of Cedar Creek at elevation of 4,900 feet (see map 4 in text).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II summer camp area. Almost certainly belonged to people from Japicha. (Japicha previously was a community similar to Cuca and La Jolla with its own territory, winter village, and summer camp areas on the mountain. In historic times it has ceased to function as an autonomous entity and is now considered by most people to be part of La Jolla.) The site here is known as Cha-culi.

(Sparkman 1908: 192) lists Cha-culi as "an old village site on Palomar".

Comment: This is probably the most impressive site examined so far in this survey. It includes numerous bedrock mortars, bedrock mortars superimposed over bedrock milling areas (metates), pairs of bedrock mortars and mortars in combination with oval-basined metates. The midden is dark and ashy and includes large amounts of refuse, chipping waste and numerous artifacts. Remains of a cedar bark structure were standing at the time of the surveys. Cha-culi has been identified as the ancestral acorn gathering place of the Cueva family (Mrs. A. McCormick 1953, personal communication).

Site SDi-539

Location: Southwestern rim of Palomar Mountain at an elevation of 4,600 feet. The site overlooks the San Luis Rey River Canyon some 2,000 feet below (see map 4 in text).

Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. A summer camp site for people from Japicha or La Jolla. This is the location of the village called Shau-tush-ma. Sparkman (1908: 192) does not locate Shau-tush-ma but he lists it as the place where the "Yap-icha Indians had their encampment during the acorn gathering season on Palomar". The name was confirmed by informants during the present survey.

Comment: The site here is connected with winter villages in the La Jolla area by a trail complex that can still be identified (see map 4 in text). No artifact collections were made from SDi-539. Artifacts and features there are typically San Luis Rey II.

Site SDi-537

- Location: A point of land at an elevation of 4,400 feet overlooking the San Luis Rey River canyon (see map 4 in text).
- Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. No ethnographic description or designation was obtained for this locality. It appears to have been an important summer camp, however, and is connected by well-developed trails with the village locations in the San Luis Rey River canyon below (see map 4 in text). This is almost certainly a summer camp location for the La Jolla people.
- Comment: The site contains a well-developed midden, numerous bedrock mortars, chipping waste and potsherds. A few artifacts were collected from the surface here (see appendix table 5).

Site SDi-536

- Location: Eastern edge of Dyche Valley at an elevation of 4,400 feet (see map 4 in text).
- Affiliation: San Luis Rey II. This place is described as a summer camp location for the La Jolla people. It is given the name Malava by Luiseño informants. Sparkman (1908: 192) describes Malava as "an old village site on Palomar".
- Comment: No collections were made from this site. It has a typical San Luis Rey II assemblage, a well-developed midden and several bedrock mortars.

(136)

Site SDi-538

- Location: Southeastern end of Will Valley at an elevation of 4,000 feet (see map 4 in text).
- Affiliation: Location, general midden characteristics, and artifacts suggest that this is a San Luis Rey II site. It was almost certainly a summer camp area for people from La Jolla. However, no ethnographic confirmation of this was possible.
- Comment: This site has been badly damaged by road construction. A few artifacts were collected from the road-cut surfaces (see appendix table 5).

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Short Term Camps and Stations in the
Cuca-Molpa Territory

Site SDi-558

- Location: South side of Iron Springs Creek just west of Sunday School flats (see appendix map 1).
- Affiliation: Unknown but probably San Luis Rey II. Iron Springs is cited as the place of origin for the red pigment used for paint by the Luiseño (Harrington 1933: 141-144; Max Peters 1957, personal communication).
- Comment: This is a small area with minimal indication of use. There was scant alteration of the soil and no diagnostic artifacts. At least one small bedrock mortar was present in the immediate area.

(137)

Site SDi-557

Location: North side of Iron Spring Creek across from SDi-558 (see appendix map 1).

Affiliation: Same as indicated for SDi-558 above.

Comment: Minimal indication of use. No diagnostic artifacts.

Site SDi-556

Location: North side of Iron Creek, just north of Sunday School flat (see appendix map 1).

Affiliation: Same as SDi-558 above.

Comment: Minimal indication of use. No way to know which group used these stations. Because the red paint pigments were important in all of the communities, it is possible that this area was some kind of common area shared by more than one group. Geographically it appears to be close to the boundary separating the Pauma and Cuca territory.

(138)

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Short Term Camps and Stations
Outside of the Cuca/Molpa Area

Site Palomar 13

Location: Eastern margin of Palomar mass on the site of the present Palomar Mountain school.

Affiliation: Unknown. Appears to be a nonpottery location. Ownership of this territory uncertain. Site is probably not San Luis Rey II.

Comment: Minimal evidence of soil alteration. Occasional artifacts found on surface and during construction of school building. No features were noted. This part of Palomar Mountain was not systematically surveyed because of restricted entry.

Site SDi-559

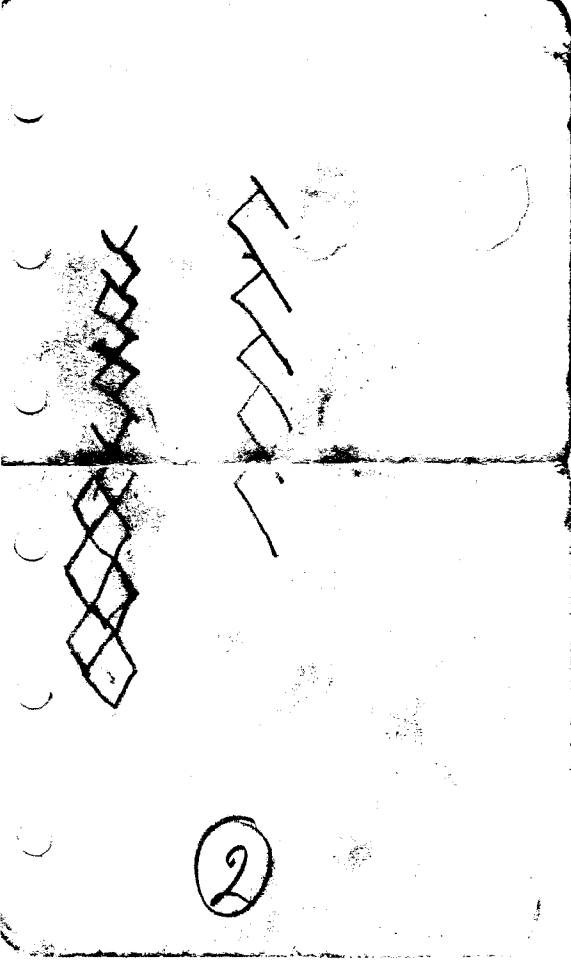
Location: North side of upper French Valley (see appendix map 1).

Affiliation: Uncertain. Could be part of Pauma territory but boundaries in this area are not clear.

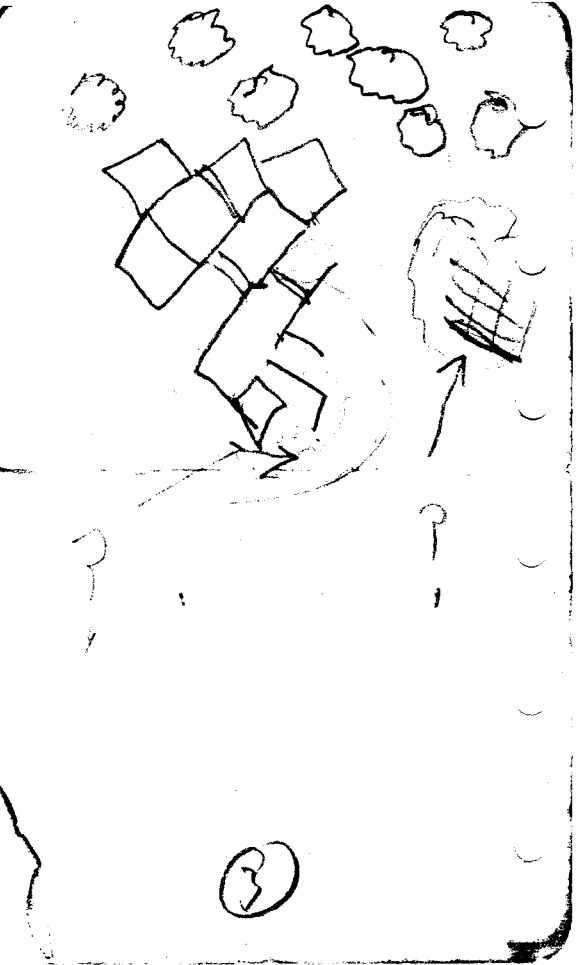
Comment: Minimal evidence of occupancy. Some soil alteration. Artifacts not common. This is a possible San Luis Rey II camp, but it is impossible to state for sure because no diagnostic artifacts were reported.

(139)





②



← close to
west
picture.

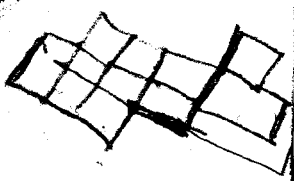
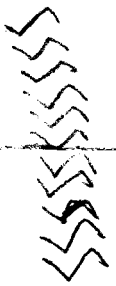
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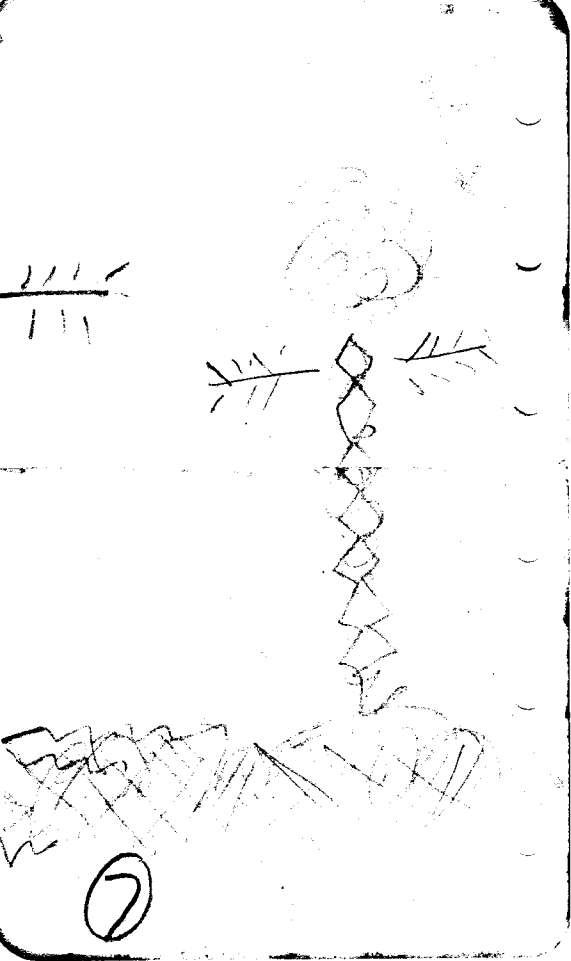
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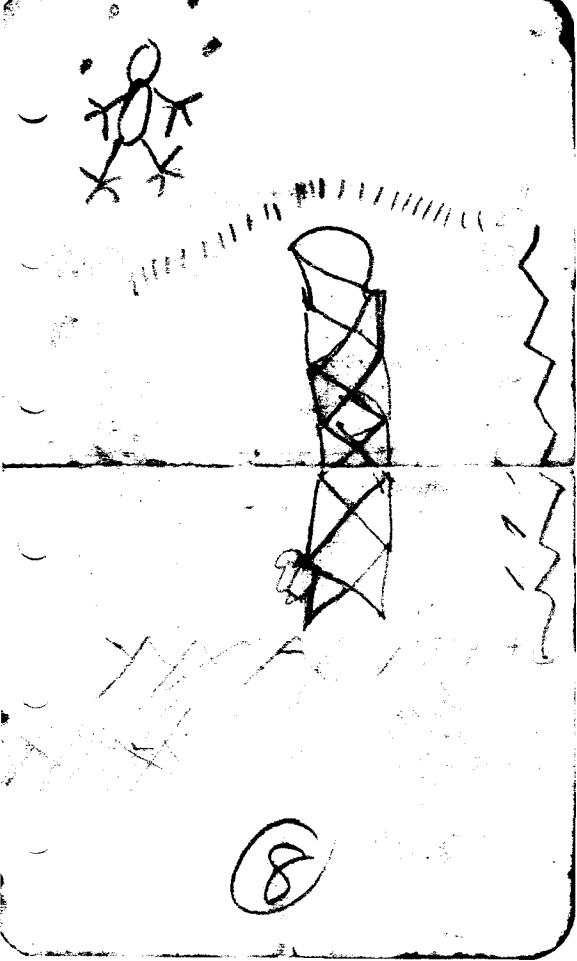
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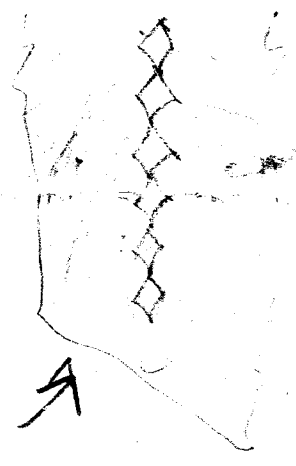


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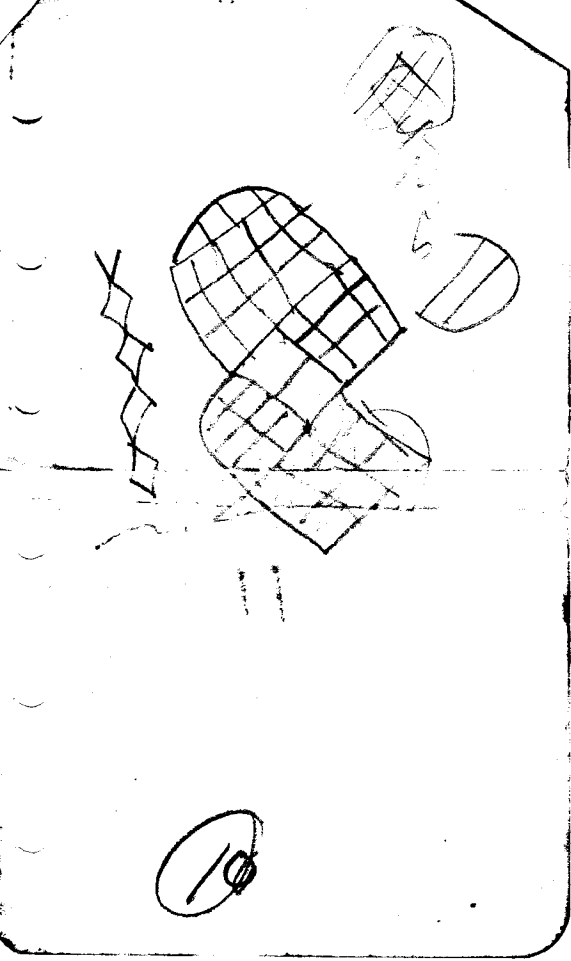


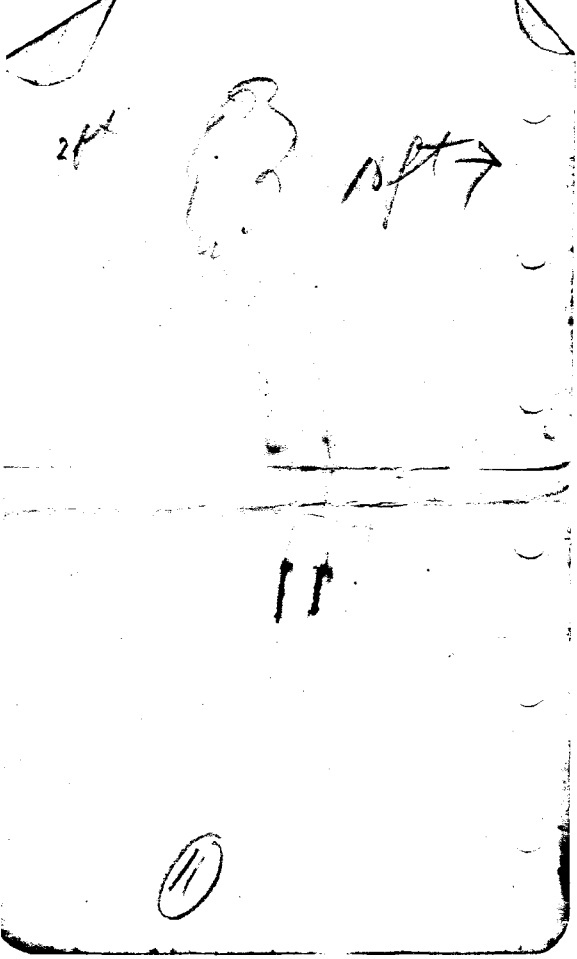
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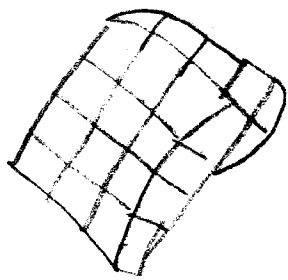


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