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Authors

True, D. L.
Waugh, G.

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Archaeological Investigations in Northern San Diego County, California: Frey Creek

D. L. TRUE
G. WAUGH

SURVEYS made in northern San Diego County through the late 1940's and early 1950's led to the discovery of a number of prehistoric sites within the San Luis Rey River Basin. In the Pauma Valley area such sites were generally situated along drainages tributary to the San Luis Rey River, and it was assumed at an early date that more than one period of time and at least two cultural patterns were represented: the Pauma Complex (True 1958, 1980) and the San Luis Rey Complex (Meighan 1954; True, Meighan, and Crew 1974).

To date, published accounts of work in this general area have focused on preliminary assessments of Milling Stone-oriented sites and tentative definitions of the San Luis Rey Complex, the latter based primarily on data from three excavated sites: SDi-132 (Meighan 1954), Molpa (SDi-308) (True, Meighan, and Crew 1974), and Temeku (McCown 1955). Temeku is located in Western Riverside County, but is clearly a late phase of the San Luis Rey Complex. Some concern with San Luis Rey settlement patterns is manifest in

the Molpa paper, and additional work is in progress that relates to settlement and subsistence patterns for both the San Luis Rey and Pauma complexes.

Over the past decade it has become obvious that in spite of increased activities especially in the realm of cultural resource management, the archaeology at San Diego County, relying on a small and often inadequate data base, has presented little in the way of published accounts to amplify those original assessments. Indeed, the archaeological perspective for this part of southern California has presented a relatively static tableau. Of the many possible reasons for this situation, the most important is probably related to the costs in time, energy, and money involved in major site investigations and the development of subsequent reports that should present, along with the more interesting hypotheses-testing and esoteric interpretations, data useful in the pursuit of the more mundane aspects of the local archaeology. It is proposed here that a partial solution to this problem may be achieved in the accumulation and synthesis of a number of small site reports, data papers, and descriptive statements that in their own right may

D. L. True and G. Waugh, Dept. of Anthropology,
Univ. of California, Davis, CA 95616.

seem to be of minimal import, but which in the aggregate may make a meaningful contribution.

As the first in such a series for northern San Diego County, the present paper examines the available prehistoric cultural resources of a portion of Frey Creek, a drainage tributary to the San Luis Rey River in Pauma Valley, California (see Fig. 1 for general location).

The immediate goal is to present here some data relative to one aspect of the little known San Luis Rey I phase of the San Luis Rey Complex. We are not proposing a synthesis of all available San Luis Rey I data for San Diego County nor are we suggesting that the handful of artifacts described herein is a sufficient basis for any in-depth discussion of either the settlement pattern or the specific activities of site occupants. We have included, however several theoretically oriented observations that are best seen as tentative hypotheses. In our opinion these suggestions, though not yet testable, are not inconsistent with the available data and may have mean-

ingful implications in the eventual understanding of the local archaeology. It is hoped that more significant data and somewhat more definitive theoretical contributions will be forthcoming as the data base is expanded and refined. Continuing investigations toward this end are now in progress.

For this initial study, the lower Frey Creek drainage was selected primarily because: (1) it includes evidence of three prehistoric components known for the area; (2) these elements are found in a relatively small and restricted geographic space; and (3) the sites here, for the most part, were observed and recorded prior to significant vegetational disturbance and general regional development.

THE SETTING

For the purposes of this paper, the lower portion of the Frey Creek drainage is defined as that part of the watershed extending from the San Luis Rey River upstream to the point where the creek emerges from a steep-sided canyon. The total study area is comparatively small (see Fig. 2) and includes less than 500 acres of land. Within this area, Frey Creek has cut a channel into an alluvial fan consisting in part of elements of the Agua Tibia mudflow formation and in part of sediments and fanglomerates of a more recent age. Soil types in the region correspond to these two categories of alluviation. Along the creek proper and in some adjacent locations the soil surfaces consist of a sandy, stoney-faced loam (Visalia Series, Bowman 1973:81-82). In contrast, the higher knolls and terraces are covered with a residual clay soil developed on the mudflow formation with minimal down-slope movement or displacement (Anderson Series, Bowman 1973:81-82).

Although most of the study area presently is planted in citrus or is otherwise disturbed, most of the original surveys were made at a time when the native vegetation was essen-

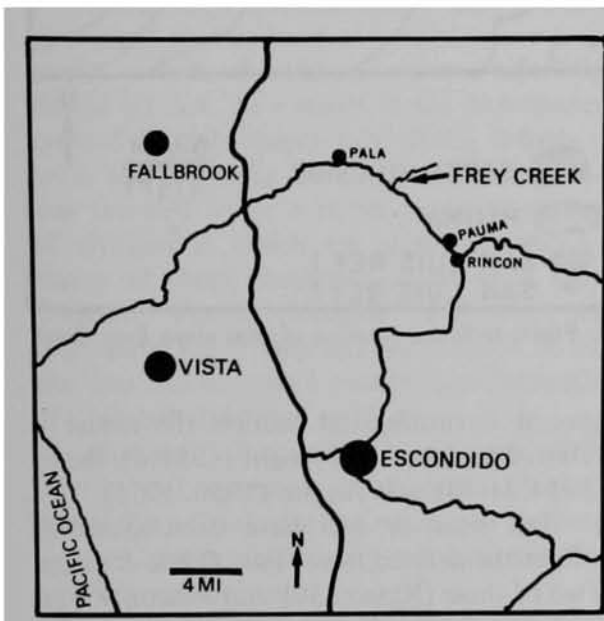


Fig. 1. Location map showing general area of San Luis Rey River and Frey Creek.

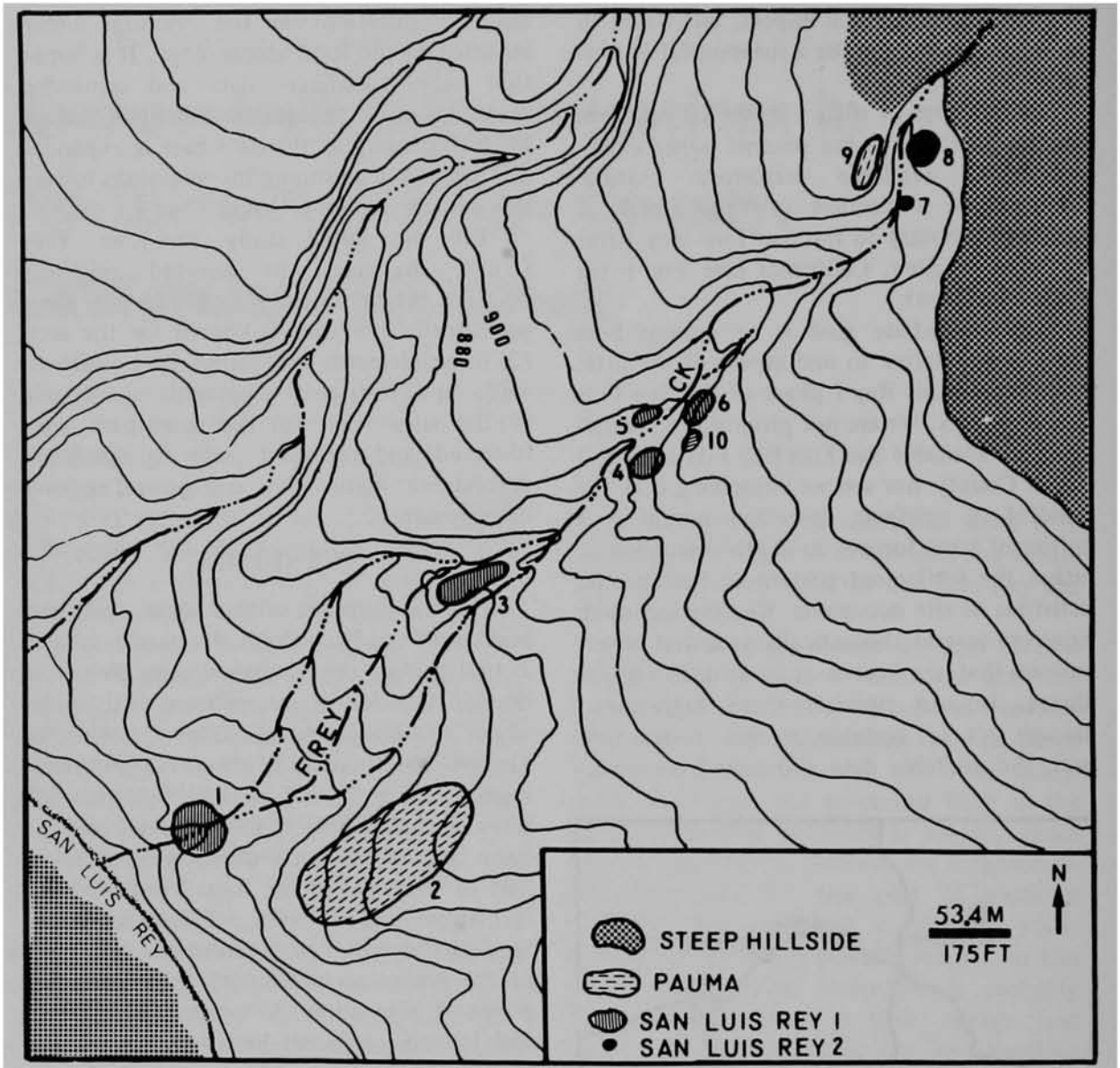


Fig. 2. Location map showing study area on Frey Creek. Figure indicates location of sites along Frey Creek and their proposed cultural affiliation.

tially intact. Prior to clearing, the area supported a rather typical San Diego County mixed chaparral and oak scrubland community with some riparian vegetation along the actual stream beds. Because of favorable air drainage the study area tends to be relatively warm, a factor that suggests a near ideal winter occupancy. For additional details relative to this

general environmental section the reader is referred to Jahns and Wright (1951:6), Bailey (1954:31-40), and Higgins (1950, 1955).

Ten sites or loci have been identified within the defined lower Frey Creek drainage. Two of these (Rincon 301 and Rincon 46) are probably Pauma Complex sites following criteria proposed by True (1954, 1980) and

Warren, True, and Eudey (1961). Two locations are believed to be San Luis Rey II sites based on the general characteristics of the sites and artifacts, and six locations (Rincon 15, 16, 17, 19, 73 and 401) have been identified as probable San Luis Rey I sites based on criteria proposed by Meighan (1954) and True, Meighan, and Crew (1974). These locations are shown on Fig. 2. Table 1 reconciles the various numerical designations given to these locations over the past 40 years.

Because the study area has been surveyed a number of times over the past several decades, and at different times of the year, it seems fairly safe to suggest that the sites indicated above represent the total site inventory for the defined study area. Brief descriptions of the sites, their features where present, and the artifacts recovered, are presented below.

PAUMA COMPLEX SITES

Rincon 301 and Rincon 46

Discovered in the 1940's, Rincon 301 was identified as a Milling Stone site (Pauma Complex) on the basis of several mano fragments, a lack of midden, and one bifacially flaked artifact. As a result of the disturbance created by subsequent agricultural activities, what was originally seen as a small camp area was revealed to be a rather extensive scatter of artifacts in which are identified the elements of three possible cultural units (San Dieguito, Pauma Complex, and Campbell Intrusion). Fig. 3 indicates the location of the site area and suggests a possible concentration of Campbell Tradition artifacts.

Although Rincon 301 is of considerable interest and represents an important element in the Frey Creek site sequence, our primary concern in the present paper is with the San Luis Rey components.

Consistent with our planned series of localized data papers, a report is in prepara-

Table 1
RECONCILIATION OF NUMBERS
ASSIGNED TO FREY CREEK SITES

Rincon 15	SD 132 (UCLA)	SDi 714	SDi 501
Rincon 16	SD 133 (UCLA)		SDi 266
Rincon 17	--		SDi 247
Rincon 18	--		SDi 715
Rincon 19	--		SDi 246
Rincon 44	--		SDi 722
Rincon 46	--		SDi 723
Rincon 73	--		SDi 731
Rincon 301	--		--
Rincon 401	--		--

tion that will provide a reasonably detailed description of the Rincon 301 artifacts and a discussion/comparison in terms of the larger Pauma Complex pattern. Further discussion of the Pauma Complex components in the present report is limited to a summary (Table 2) of the Pauma Complex inventory for the Frey Creek study area (sites Rincon 301 and Rincon 46).

SAN LUIS REY SITES

The San Luis Rey Complex was described by Meighan in 1954 on the basis of excavations made at Rincon 15 in the Frey Creek study area. The original definition of San Luis Rey was modified by True (1966), and by True, Meighan, and Crew (1974). Although San Luis Rey is considered tentative in terms of its definition, the complex as it is presently known is characterized by recognizable middens, associations with bedrock outcroppings and use of bedrock milling features, small triangular projectile points, occasional portable milling artifacts (metates and manos), drills, bifacially flaked knives, bone tools, shell beads, and occasionally steatite arrowshaft straighteners. San Luis Rey II is presumed to differ from San Luis Rey I on the basis of more developed middens, generally but not always larger sites, pottery, and painted pictographs. The complex is considered to be late in time and is represented in modern times by the ethnographically des-

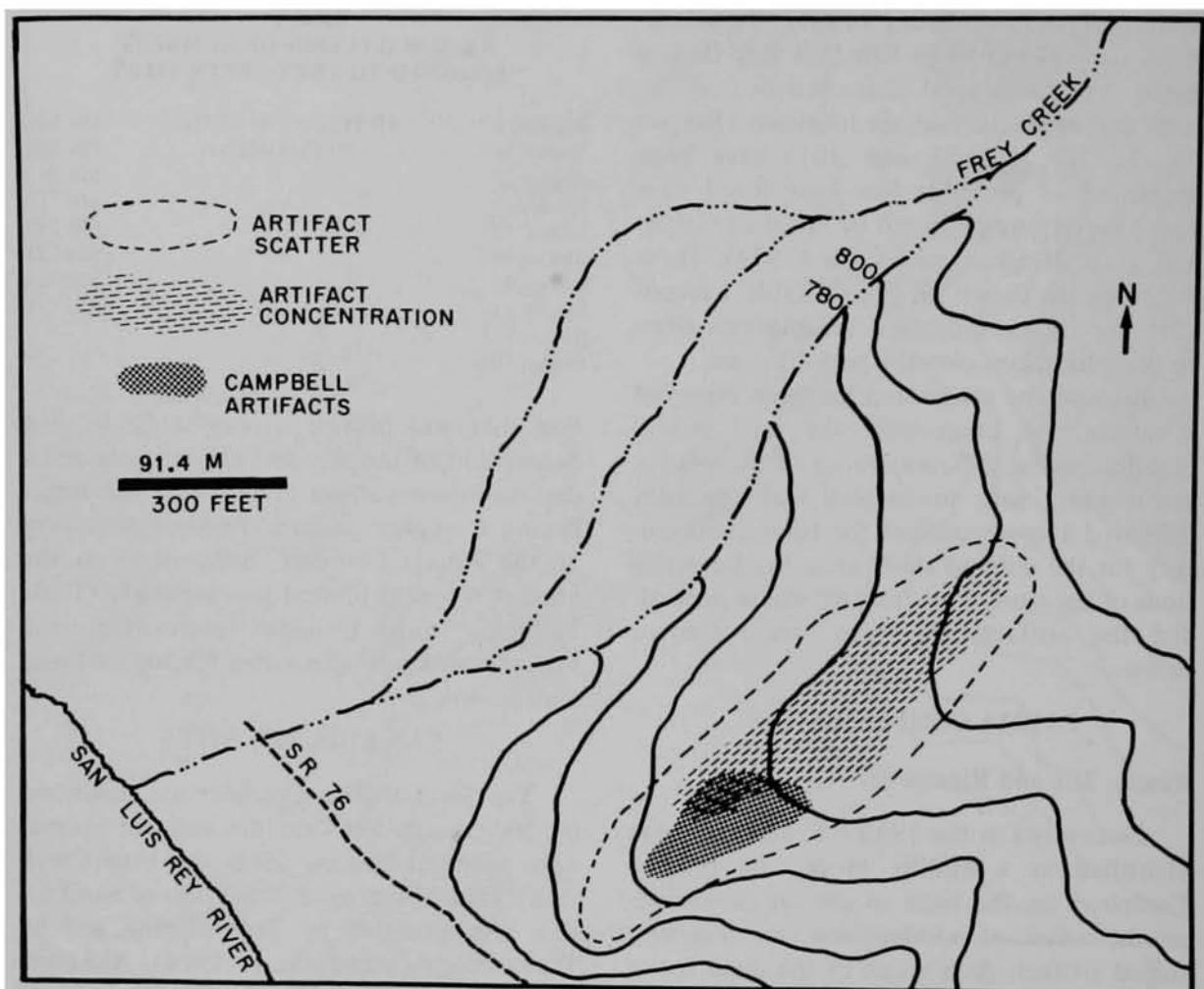


Fig. 3. Location of site Rincon 301 in relation to the Frey Creek drainage, showing extent and circumstances of the artifact scatter.

cribed Luiseño. San Luis Rey is represented in the Frey Creek area by sites Rincon 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 44, 73 and 401. Artifact categories here generally follow those used by True, Meighan, and Crew (1974).

Rincon 15

Rincon 15 was discovered in the late 1940's. Some land clearing in the area in the early 1950's led to the exposure of a significant portion of the midden associated with this site, and a small surface collection was made. It was noted at the time that although

the features, midden consistency, and artifacts in general were typical of late village sites in the larger area, no pottery was present. In late 1951, a test unit was excavated adjacent to a bedrock feature, and as a result of this investigation it was determined that the midden was at least 30 inches deep. Because the excavated sample likewise did not include pottery, the site was brought to the attention of C. W. Meighan, University of California, Los Angeles, and plans were made for a more extensive investigation. During June, 1953, a substantial portion of the small

Table 2
ARTIFACT SUMMARY
RINCON 301 AND RINCON 46^a

	Rincon 301	Rincon 46
Metates (Portable)	Present ^b	None Known
Manos	42	0
Hammers	23	0
Hammer-Grinders	26	0
Scraper Planes	2	0
Domed Scrapers	9	0
Flake Scrapers	6	0
Irregular Flake Knife	3	0
Used Flakes	48	0
Worked Flakes	1	0
Cores	4	0
Smoothing Stones	7	0
Bifacially Flaked Points or Knives	9	0
Flakes	Present	Present

^aAddition detail relative to these artifacts will be included in a forthcoming paper dealing with Pauma Complex resources.

^bBoth slab and deep basin forms have been recorded for this site. No metates were collected.

midden at Rincon 15 was excavated by a crew from UCLA. (See Meighan 1954 for additional detail relative to the investigation.) The artifacts collected from Rincon 15 up to that point in time (1954) are stored at the Department of Anthropology Research Facility, University of California, Los Angeles.

Site Rincon 15 is concentrated around three bedrock milling features set against a backdrop of large boulders on the easterly side of Frey Creek (see Fig. 2, Number 6). The entire site included less than 3000 square feet of area. The midden is dark and friable and except for the lack of pottery is identical to middens found on late prehistoric and historic sites in the general area. Figure 4 shows the location of the three features relative to the setting. Figure 5 shows the three kinds of milling elements situated on the two principal milling features. It should be noted that slicks or polished milling surfaces are located adjacent to both bedrock

metates and mortars. The metates here tend to be circular in outline, generally shallow, and very different from the deep oval metates found in the southern part of the county. Table 3 provides dimensional data for the milling features at site Rincon 15.

The majority of the artifacts taken from Rincon 15 have been discussed by Meighan (1954), and need not be described as part of the present paper. The several artifacts recovered from the site after 1954 are listed in Table 4 and illustrated in Fig. 6.

Rincon 16, 17, 19, 73 and 401

Sites Rincon 16, 17, 19 and 401 have been subjected to varying degrees of disturbance resulting from firebreak construction, land clearing, road construction, and orchard planting. As the surveys of these site areas were conducted over a considerable period of time and under several circumstances, data on the bedrock milling features are variable (for the location of the indicated sites along Frey Creek see Fig. 2).

Midden consisting of moderately altered soil and scatters of chipping waste was present at sites Rincon 16, 17, 19 and 73. In addition, these sites included bedrock milling features similar to those found at Rincon 15. Locations, placement, and type of bedrock elements for Rincon 19 are indicated in Figs. 7 and 8 (see Table 5 for dimensions). Site Rincon 401 lacks midden or artifacts and consists of a single bedrock exposure upon which five slicks and one incipient mortar are situated (see Table 6 for measurements). Unfortunately, due to the untimely destruction of site Rincon 16, no specific data on bedrock mortars were collected, and all that can be said with confidence is that several mortars were present, and that they were round, shallow, and round-bottomed. Systematic examination of site Rincon 17 has been complicated by restricted access and highway-related destruction. Several small-to-

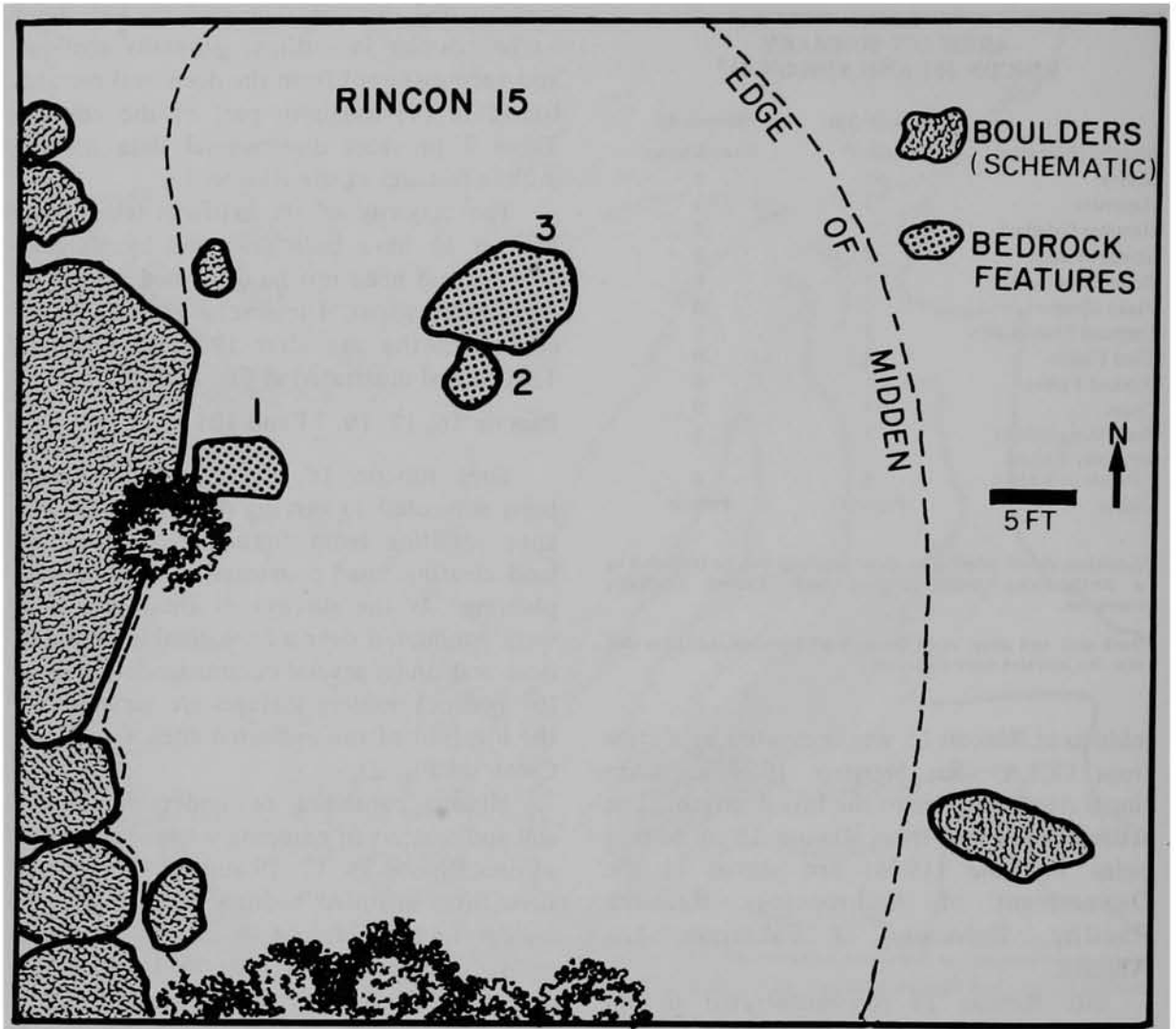


Fig. 4. Location of bedrock features at site Rincon 15. Approximate boundary of midden is indicated (after Meighan 1954).

medium-sized bedrock mortars have been observed at the site, however, and it is possible to state that this is not a major camp. Rincon 73 is marked by a substantial number of scattered bedrock milling features and an unimpressive midden deposit. Figures 9, 10, 11 and 12 provide locational and type information on the milling elements here, and Table 7 provides some dimensional data.

Surface collections from site Rincon 16 have produced 71 artifacts (see dimensions in

Tables 8, 9 and 10 and illustrations in Figs. 13 through 18). At Rincon 19, in spite of an obvious soil discoloration and the common occurrence of fire-cracked rock, only a handful of artifacts were collected (see dimensions in Table 11 and illustrations in Fig. 19). Although the rather extensive surface at Rincon 73 was carefully collected at regular intervals for more than 20 years, only a relatively small collection of artifacts has resulted (see Tables 12 and 13 for artifact

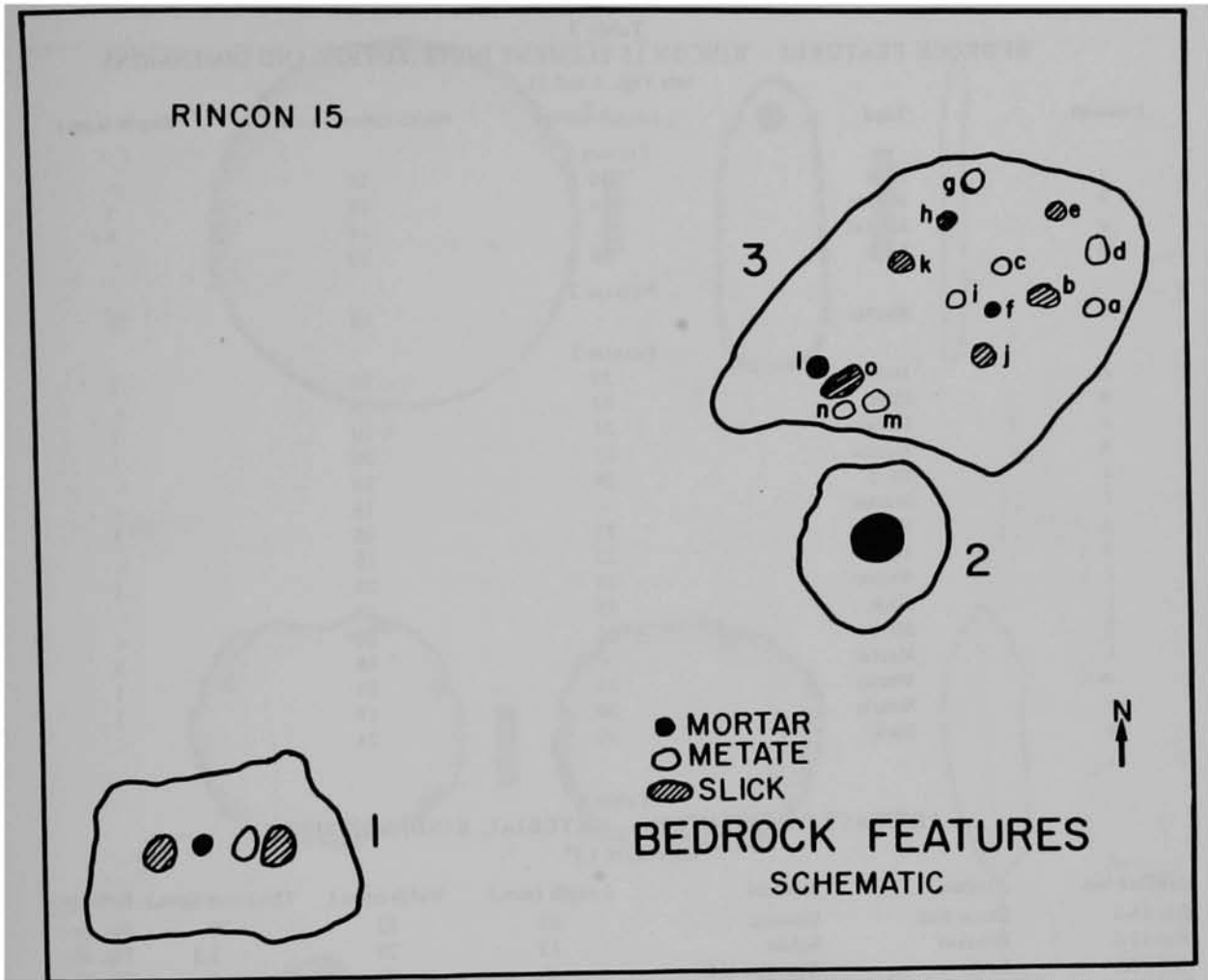


Fig. 5. Location of milling elements on bedrock features at site Rincon 15. The figure indicates the kind of milling element for each feature. Not to exact scale.

dimensions and Figs. 20 and 21 for illustrations). Table 14 summarizes the artifacts recovered from the San Luis Rey sites on Frey Creek, but some additional discussion is probably warranted.

No portable metates were recovered from the surface of San Luis Rey sites at Frey Creek other than at Rincon 15, and manos were present only at Rincon 16. Manos or mano-like artifacts are of special interest here because of the presence of several especially well made and finely finished specimens (Fig. 14) which, at least in part, appear to be

mano-pestle combinations. These artifacts have conspicuous polished surfaces, and one specimen of basalt (Rincon 16-2) has striations that are clearly visible. Although not collected at the time when the site was recorded, pestles were present at Rincon 73. These were heavy and unshaped except for the pounding surface which was flat or slightly convex (not pointed or conical). A single hammer was recovered from Rincon 16, but hammer-grinders and scraper planes were absent from the site inventory. Domed scrapers are present, although on the basis of its

Table 3
BEDROCK FEATURES – RINCON 15 ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION AND DIMENSIONS
(see Figs. 4 and 5)

Element	Kind	Length (cms.)	Width (Diam.) (cms.)	Depth (cms.)
Feature 1				
a	Slick	30	20	–
b	Metate	24	18	4
c	Mortar	–	14	4.5
d	Slick	36	20	–
Feature 2				
a	Mortar	–	28	23
Feature 3				
a	Metate	20	20	2
b	Slick	23	18	–
c	Metate	24	20	2
d	Metate	23	20	1
e	Slick	28	23	–
f	Mortar	–	19	5
g	Metate	23	20	2
h	Slick	23	20	–
i	Metate	23	20	1
j	Slick	25	23	–
k	Slick	25	20	–
l	Mortar	–	16	5
m	Metate	23	19	1
n	Metate	20	19	1
o	Slick	30	23	–

Table 4
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION – MATERIAL, KIND, AND SIZE
RINCON 15^a

Artifact No.	Artifact	Material	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Thickness (mm.)	Reference
Rin-15-1	Stone Ball	Granitic	83	82	78	Fig. 6a
Rin-15-2	Pendant	Schist	52	20	3.5	Fig. 6b
418-758	Knife	Silicified tuff	F	F	4	Fig. 6e
418-757	Flake Scraper ^b	Basaltic	66	57	18	Fig. 6c
418-759	Worked Flake	Quartz	F	F	F	not illus.
418-760	Projectile Point	Quartz	21	12	5	Fig. 6d

^aAccession 418, stored at UCLA.

^bCortex based flake scraper.

material and similarities to specimens typically associated with the Pauma Complex, one of the two specimens collected at Rincon 16 may have been picked up elsewhere in aboriginal times. Flake scrapers are present but not numerous. One specimen from Rincon 16 (418-292) is a cortex-based scraper made on a heavy flake struck from a cobble. Although only a few are known so far, this may be a diagnostic artifact for the San Luis Rey I

Complex. Cores and used flakes are uncommon, but this probably should be seen as a sampling problem. Projectile points are the most common artifact and represent the only diagnostic pieces collected from Rincon 19. In the sites under discussion, all point specimens but one fall easily into the San Luis Rey pattern. The exception (in the Rincon 73 inventory) is considered typical of the Campbell Intrusion material reported for San Diego

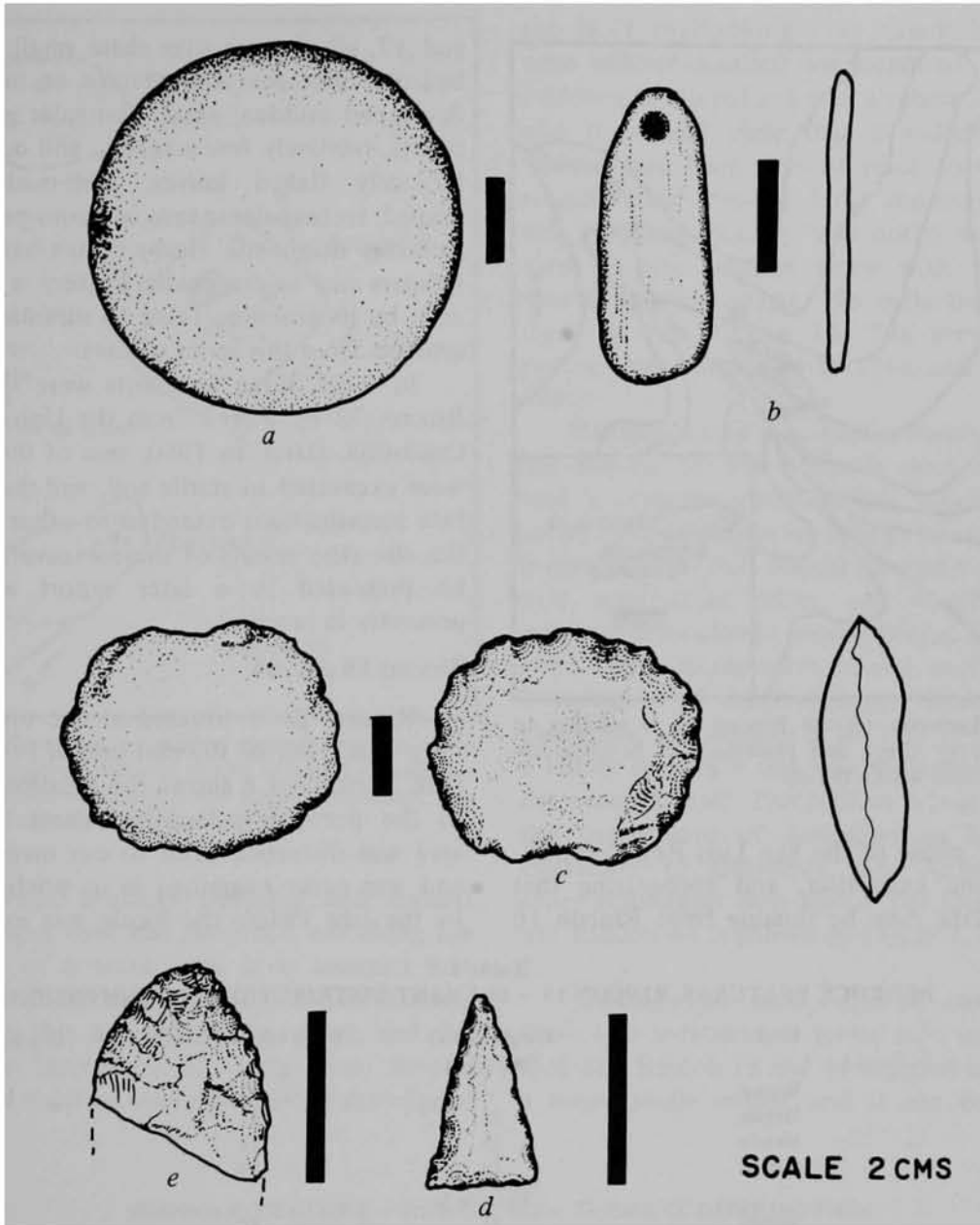


Fig. 6. Artifacts recovered from site Rincon 15 since Meighan's 1954 excavations. See Table 4 for dimensions and material.

County in general (Warren 1968) and is believed to be a curated (that is, picked up and reused) artifact (see Figure 21a). Bifacially flaked knives and a few drill-like tools are present in the inventories of Rincon 16 and Rincon 73 as are several nonlithic artifacts

(bone awl fragments and paint stones). Table 13 presents dimensional information on the drills, flakes, awls, and knives.

Sites Rincon 15, 16, 17, 19, 73 and 401 share a number of traits, and it seems likely that they represent examples of the pre-

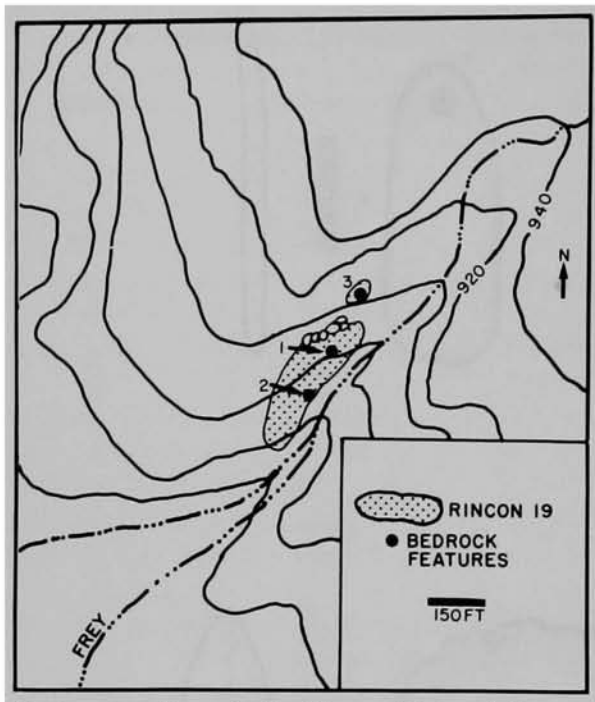


Fig. 7. Location of site Rincon 19 in relation to Frey Creek and placement of bedrock features within the site.

pottery phase of the San Luis Rey Complex. With one exception, and recognizing that some data may be missing from Rincon 16

and 17, all of these sites share small, shallow bedrock mortars, a moderate or minimally developed midden, small triangular projectile points, relatively few scrapers, and occasional bifacially flaked knives. Well-made, fully shaped, rectangular manos or mano-pestles are probably diagnostic. Heavy cortex-based flake scrapers *may* be diagnostic. Pottery is conspicuous by its absence. Table 14 summarizes the artifacts from this series of sites.

In 1968, three test units were started at Rincon 73 by a crew from the University of California, Davis. In 1980, two of these units were excavated to sterile soil, and the subsurface investigations extended to other parts of the site (the results of these excavations will be presented in a later report which is presently in process).

Rincon 18 and 44

Rincon 18 is situated at the top of the Frey Creek fan on the east side of Frey Creek (Fig. 2, Number 8 shows the location relative to the previously described sites). The site area was disturbed prior to our investigation and was never examined in its pristine state. In the late 1940's the locale was examined,

Table 5
BEDROCK FEATURES, RINCON 19 – ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION AND DIMENSIONS^a

Element	Kind	Length (cms.)	Width (Diam.) (cms.)	Depth (cms.)
Feature 1				
a	Mortar	–	17	13
b	Metate	23	17	3
c	Metate	28	18	3
d	Metate	19	19	1
Feature 2				
a	Metate	21	18	3
b	Mortar ^b	–	15	10
c	Slick	26	21	–
d	Metate	28	18	2
e	Mortar ^b	–	13	5
Feature 3				
a	Mortar	–	15	8
b	Slick	23	20	–
c	Metate	26	15	0

^aSee Fig. 7 for location of features and Fig. 8 for location of elements on features.

^bMortar superimposed in metate or slick.

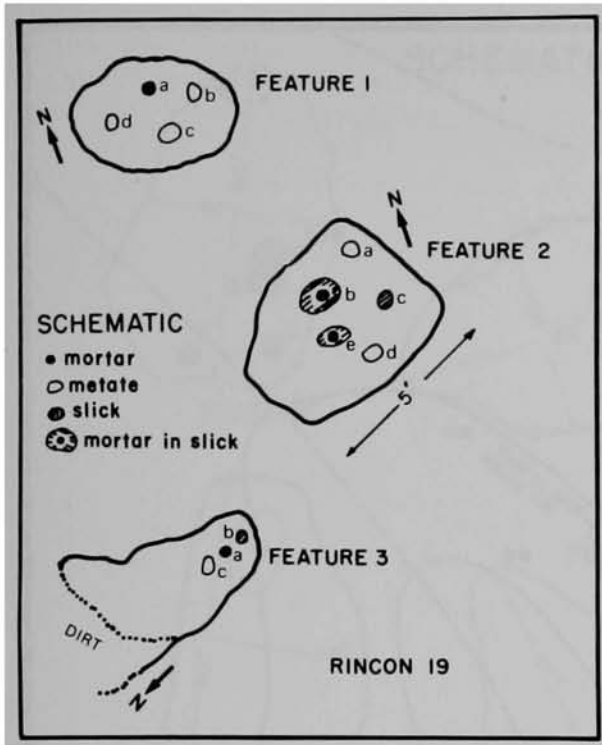


Fig. 8. Placement of milling elements on the three bedrock features at site Rincon 19. Indicates kinds of elements and their relationships. See Table 5 for dimensions.

and several artifacts (metates and manos) were noted that had been laid out along the margins of a work area. It is assumed that these artifacts were collected in the vicinity, although this has not been verified, and the artifacts themselves are long gone. Several bedrock mortars were noted along the edge of

the bluff overlooking Frey Creek, but they were neither counted nor measured. There is evidence of altered soil over a substantial area, and it seemed clear that a *well-developed* midden had been present prior to the construction and leveling. Most importantly, for our purposes, pottery was noted as an element in this midden along with scattered quartz chipping waste. No collections were made at site Rincon 18. The presence of pottery was confirmed in 1968 and again in 1980.

Site Rincon 44 is almost certainly part of site Rincon 18, and probably does not warrant a separate number. The location is a cache cave situation in a large boulder pile. Burned deer antler, several charred but otherwise unmodified sticks, and a substantial number of potsherds were collected from this locus. The sherds were turned over to the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles in the mid 1950's, and a nearly complete olla was reconstructed by the museum staff. This artifact is in storage at the Department of Anthropology Museum, University of California, Los Angeles. No other collections were made. The location of site Rincon 44 is shown on Figure 2, Number 7.

Although we have minimal data from these two locations, it seems safe to suggest that sites Rincon 18 and 44 together comprise a larger single entity, and it can be stated

Table 6
BEDROCK FEATURE – RINCON 401 – ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION

Element	Kind	Length (cms.)	Width (Diam.) (cms.)	Depth (cms.)
Feature 1				
a	Slick	35	22	--
b	Slick	28	18	--
c	Slick	34	18	--
d	Slick	30	17	--
e	Slick	24	20	--
f	Mortar	--	17	2

Note: Boulder is 3 m. wide and 12 m. long. This feature is not illustrated.

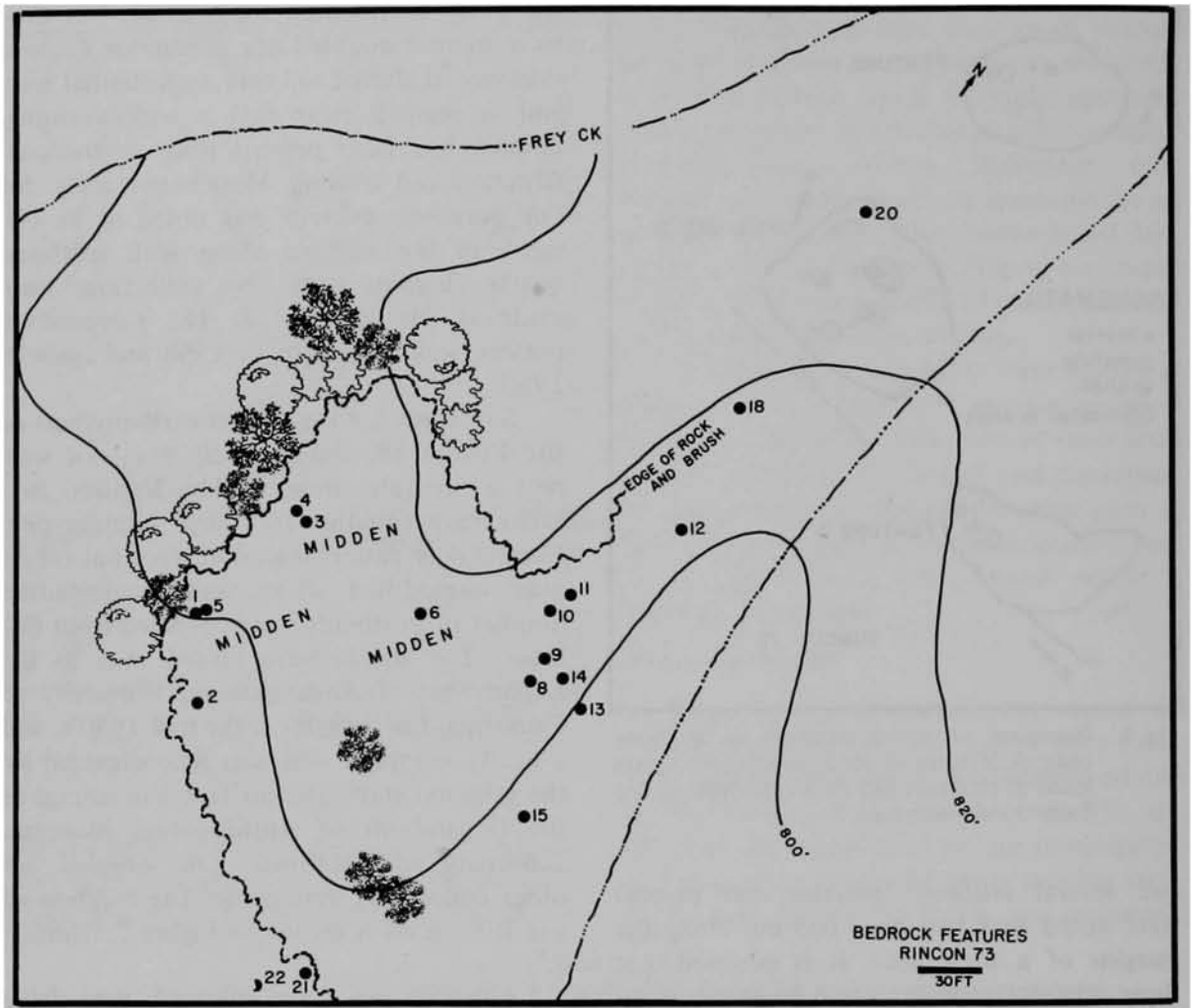


Fig. 9. Location of bedrock features on site Rincon 73. Numbers 7, 16, 19, and 23 are off the map and represent isolates. Table 7 gives dimensions of these features.

without qualification that the primary occupation area here had a developed midden, bedrock mortars, and pottery. By our criteria this location is a San Luis Rey II site.

DISCUSSION

Although we see Rincon 301 as an important element in the general Frey Creek pattern, our primary concern here is with the San Luis Rey sites, and most particularly with those sites believed to represent San Luis Rey I (sites Rincon 15, 16, 17, 19 and 73). Our

data have been derived from examinations of the extant features and from the artifacts collected from the surfaces of these sites over a period of some three decades. These surface data are supplemented in part by data recovered by Meighan in his excavations at Rincon 15 in 1953 (Meighan 1954).

We are aware of the problems inherent in such a limited data base and have no illusions as to the nature of the end product. We propose, however, that useful information can be derived from surface-collected data when

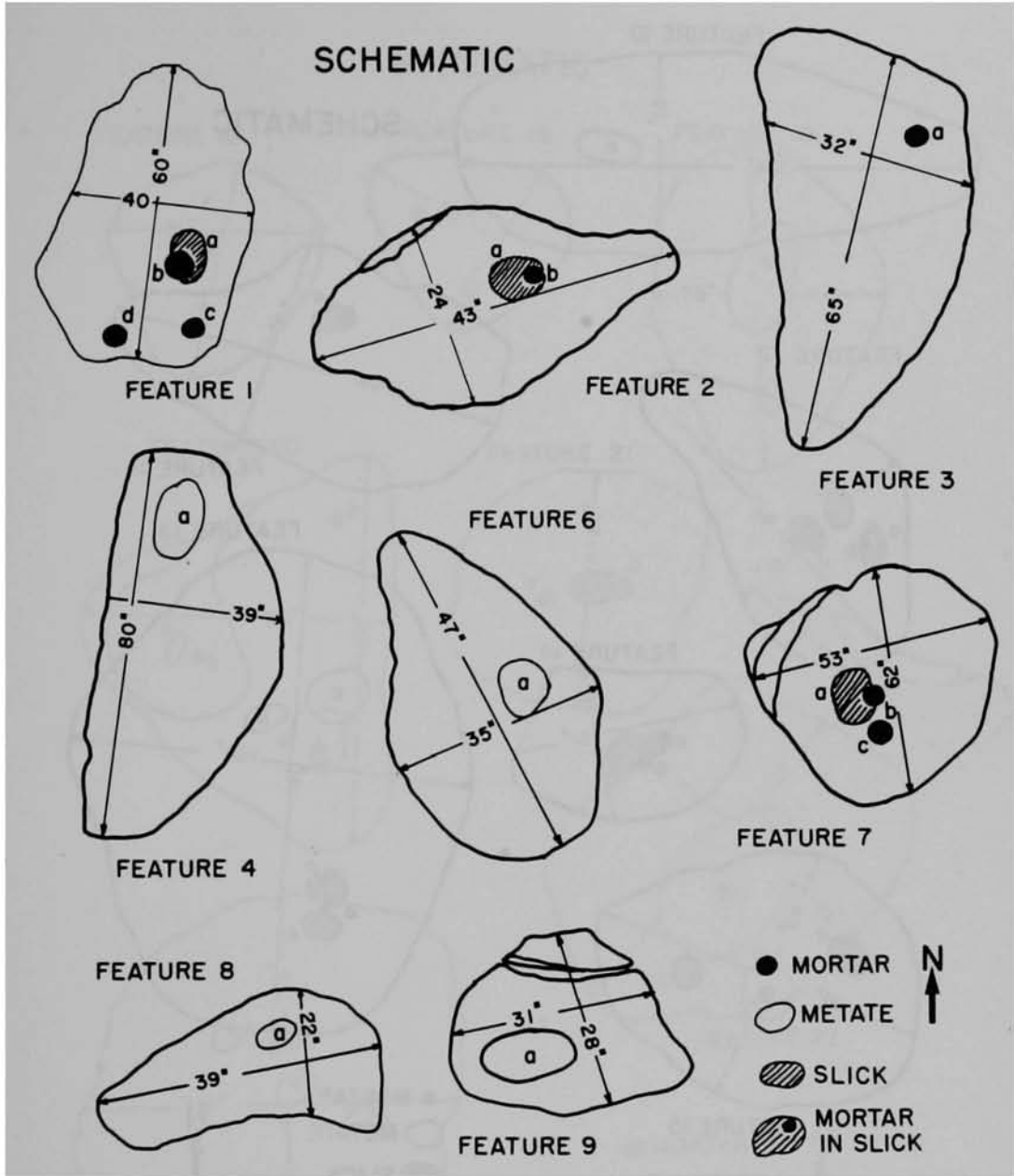


Fig. 10. Location of milling elements on rock features 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 at site Rincon 73.

the aggregate of collected artifacts is seen in the context of a series of potentially related sites situated in a meaningful environmental matrix. The Frey Creek site complex seems well-suited to this approach, and we propose, as well, that information useful to archaeologists in general might be derived from

comparison of interpretations developed on the basis of surface data, and those based on data recovered from excavations in the same site. Such comparisons will be included in a forthcoming report based on the excavations on Frey Creek that are now in progress.

One result of our assessment of the Frey

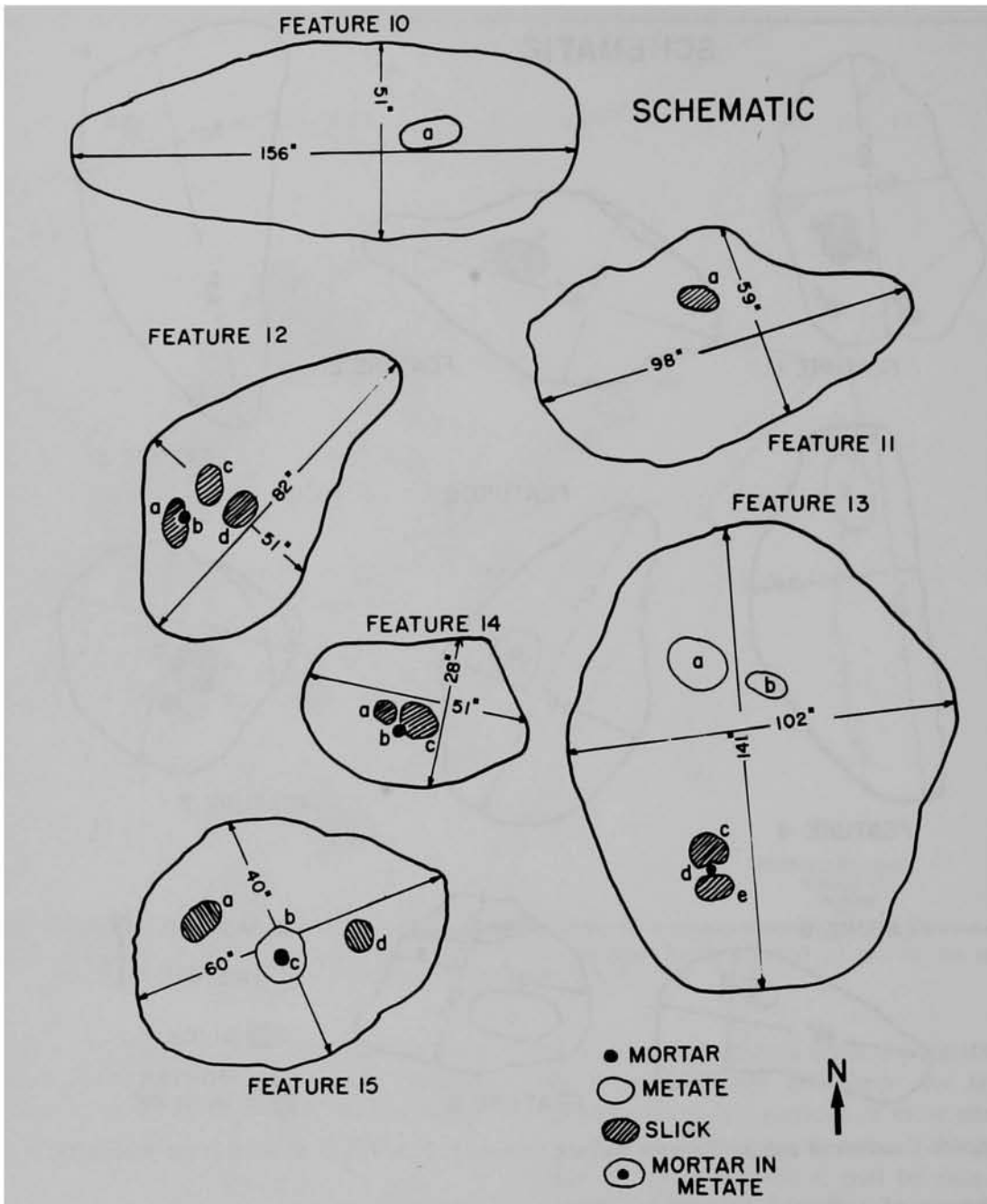


Fig. 11. Location of milling elements on rock features 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 at site Rincon 73.

Creek cultural resources so far is the verification of the differences between the artifacts and contextual setting for site Rincon 301 versus the proposed San Luis Rey

components. The basic characteristics of Pauma Complex sites and those of the San Luis Rey Complex have been described elsewhere (True 1980; True, Meighan, and Crew

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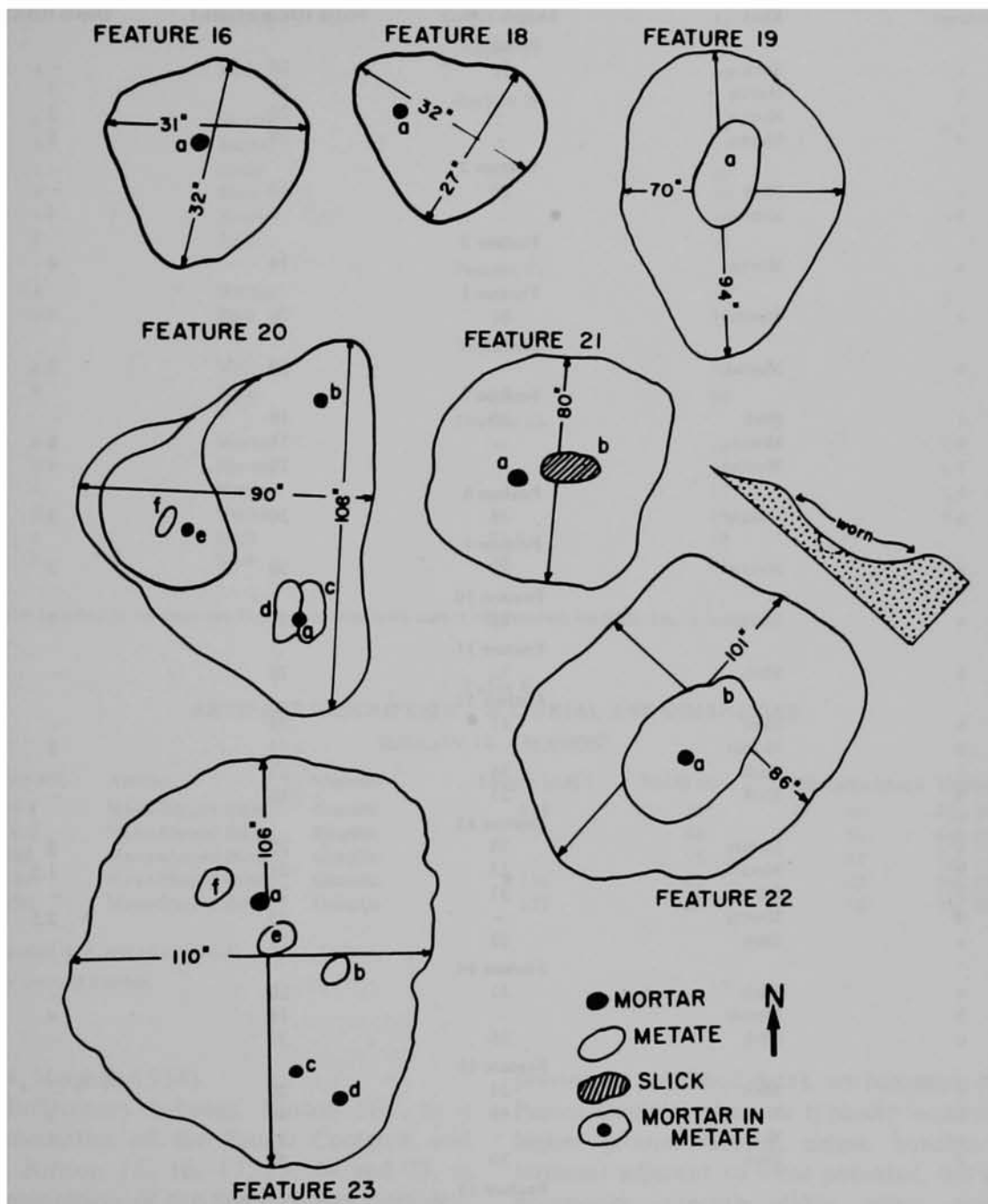


Fig. 12. Location of milling elements on rock features 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 at site Rincon 73.

Table 7
 BEDROCK FEATURES, RINCON 73 – ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION AND DIMENSIONS^a

Element	Kind	Length (cms.)	Width (Diam.) (cms.)	Depth (cms.)
Feature 1				
a	Slick	31	20	–
b	Mortar	–	17	7
c	Mortar	–	20	5
d	Mortar	–	19	5
Feature 2				
a	Slick	30	18	–
b	Mortar	–	8	4
Feature 3				
a	Mortar	–	14	4
Feature 4				
a	Metate	31	26	3
Feature 6				
a	Mortar	–	20	3
Feature 7				
a	Slick	30	18	–
b	Mortar	–	15	6
c	Mortar	–	20	4
Feature 8				
a	Metate	28	20	3
Feature 9				
a	Metate	33	20	2
Feature 10				
a	Metate	28	22	1
Feature 11				
a	Slick	32	28	–
Feature 12				
a	Slick	41	26	–
b	Mortar	–	15	5
c	Slick	36	25	–
d	Slick	25	15	–
Feature 13				
a	Metate	28	25	2
b	Metate	25	21	1.5
c	Slick	31	20	–
d	Mortar	–	13	2.5
e	Slick	28	21	–
Feature 14				
a	Slick	31	20	–
b	Mortar	–	16	4
c	Slick	28	23	–
Feature 15				
a	Slick	31	20	–
b	Metate	40	40	2
c	Mortar	–	15	6
d	Slick	30	23	–
Feature 16				
a	Mortar	–	12	2.5

(Table 7 continued on following page)

(Table 7 continued from previous page)

		Feature 18		
a	Mortar	--	14	3
		Feature 19		
a	Slick	51	30	--
		Feature 20		
a	Mortar	--	15	6
b	Mortar	--	15	5
c	Slick	40	20	--
d	Slick	30	30	--
e	Mortar	--	16	7
f	Slick	30	21	--
		Feature 21		
a	Mortar	--	16	3
b	Slick	30	25	--
		Feature 22		
a	Mortar	--	10	2
b	Slick	88	60	--
		Feature 23		
a	Mortar	--	16	5
b	Mortar	--	20	5
c	Mortar	--	13	1.5
d	Mortar	--	14	4
e	Slick	21.5	18	--
f	Slick	30	21	--

^aFor location of features see Fig. 9. For details on nature of elements see Figs. 10, 11, and 12.

Table 8
ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION – MATERIAL AND DIMENSIONS
RINCON 16 – MANOS^a

Artifact No.	Artifact	Material	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Thickness (mm.)	Reference
Rin-16-1	Mano-Shaped Biface	Granitic	116	74	46	Fig. 14a
Rin-16-2	Mano-Shaped Biface	Basaltic	139	88	51	Fig. 13d
418-288	Mano-Shaped Biface	Granitic	--	75	51	Fig. 13a
418-289	Mano-Shaped Biface	Granitic	114	69	62	Fig. 13c
418-290	Mano-Shaped Biface ^b	Granitic	122	85	50	Fig. 13b

^aAccession 418, stored at UCLA.

^bEdge Ground Cobble.

1974; Meighan 1954).

Differences between Rincon 301, as a representative of the Pauma Complex, and sites Rincon 15, 16, 17, 19, 44 and 73, as representatives of the San Luis Rey Complex, are manifest in location, nature of the cultural deposit, soil associations, and artifacts. Based on our observations here (in conjunction with

previously published data), we recognize that Pauma Complex sites are typically located on higher ground (knolls, ridges, benches or terraces) adjacent to some potential, but not necessarily currently viable, water supply. Almost without exception such sites are situated on a heavy residual clay soil that has been subject to erosion or disturbance. The

Table 9
ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION – KIND, MATERIAL, AND DIMENSION
RINCON 16^a

Artifact No.	Artifact	Material	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Thickness (mm.)	Reference
Rin 16-32	Hammer	Schist	62	58	28	Fig. 14e
Rin 16-34	Domed Scraper	Felsitic	58	33	20	Fig. 15g
Rin 16-36	Domed Scraper	Basaltic	37	27	27	Fig. 15h
418-291	Flake Scraper	Felsitic	72	47	19	Fig. 15f
418-292	Flake Scraper ^b	Basaltic	68	45	22	Fig. 14c
Rin 16-29	Worked Flake	Quartz	–	–	–	not illus.
Rin 16-36A	Worked Flake	Quartz	–	–	–	not illus.
Rin 16-3	Smoothing Stone	Granitic	96	59	20	Fig. 14b
418-299	Drill	Quartz	28	16	7	Fig. 18l
Rin 16-26	Drill	Silicified tuff	35	17	7	Fig. 18i
Rin 16-31	Bead Shell	Shell	13	–	7	not illus.
418-296	Crystal (unmodified)	Quartz	22	11	10	not illus.
418-293	Pendant Blank	Schist	36	14	6	not illus.
418-294	Awl (Fragment)	Bone	–	12	6	not illus.
Rin 16-37	Paintstone	Ochre	–	–	–	not illus.
Rin 16-33	Pestle Fragment	Schist	152	52	48	Fig. 14d

^aAccession 418, stored at UCLA.

^bArtifact 418-292 is a cortex based flake scraper.

artifacts in such instances appear to be surface scatters, but are often associated with a poorly developed and seldom obvious subsurface deposit.

San Luis Rey sites, in contrast, tend to be located along presently viable water supplies (streams or springs). They are generally associated with bedrock outcroppings or large boulders, and are typically on sandy loam or alluvial soils. Some soil alteration is usually visible. Soil discoloration is evident on San Luis Rey I sites and markedly conspicuous on San Luis Rey II sites.

Both the Pauma and San Luis Rey sites may have portable milling stones (metates) as part of their inventory. Because of this shared trait, and because the presence or absence of bedrock milling features is important in the definition of the two cultural expressions, and because we would like to propose meaningful differences between milling elements found on San Luis Rey I and San Luis Rey II sites, some additional discussion of this topic seems justified.

Pauma Complex inventories, so far as we know at this writing, are limited to portable milling stones (metates). San Luis Rey sites may have portable metates, but they have, in addition, bedrock milling features that include metates, slicks, and mortars, as well as combinations of the above. Slicks are defined here as smoothed or polished rock surfaces with minimal or no visible depression. Sizes may vary, and often several slick areas merge to form a rather large working surface. Bedrock metates here are generally round, or slightly oval, and range from a few millimeters to 3 centimeters in depth. Slicks and metates in this instance are *not* seen as part of a developmental process. That is to say, metates here are not usually, if ever, the end product of continued long-term use of a slick. Space limitations preclude a meaningful discussion or elaboration of this suggestion, but there are several reasons for making such a proposal. The most obvious, perhaps, is simply the nature of the end product in each case. Bedrock metates *here* have shallow, usually

Table 10
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS, KIND, MATERIAL AND DIMENSIONS
SITE RINCON 16 – PROJECTILE POINTS AND KNIVES^a

Artifact No.	Artifact	Material	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Thickness (mm.)	Reference
418-300	Projectile Point	Quartz	36	21	4	Fig. 17g
418-301	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	20	4	not illus.
418-302	Projectile Point	Quartz	21	14	5	Fig. 17c
418-302A	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	17	5	Fig. 18d
418-303	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	11	4	Fig. 17l
418-304	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	15	3	Fig. 16f
418-305	Projectile Point	Quartz	23	16	5	Fig. 17j
418-306	Projectile Point	Quartz	13	12	3	Fig. 17e
418-307	Projectile Point	Quartz	18	12	4	Fig. 17b
418-308	Projectile Point	Quartz	11	12	6	Fig. 17f
418-309	Projectile Point	Quartz	18	14	4	Fig. 17d
418-310	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	5	not illus.
418-311	Projectile Point	Quartz	22	16	5	Fig. 18a
418-312	Projectile Point	Quartz	24	14	4	Fig. 17a
418-313	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	14	4	Fig. 17i
418-314	Projectile Point	Quartz	11	11	2	not illus.
418-315	Projectile Point	Agate	--	14	5	Fig. 18e
418-316	Projectile Point	Chert	11	13	4	Fig. 16d
418-317	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	4	not illus.
418-318	Projectile Point	Obsidian	17	15	5	not illus.
418-319	Projectile Point	Basalt	--	--	3	not illus.
418-320	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	14	5	not illus.
Rin 16-4	Projectile Point	Quartz	26	13	3	Fig. 16b
Rin 16-5	Projectile Point	Quartz	27	13	3	Fig. 16a
Rin 16-6	Projectile Point	Quartz	19	16	4	Fig. 16e
Rin 16-7	Projectile Point	Quartz	25	15	4	Fig. 18g
Rin 16-8	Projectile Point	Quartz	25	14	4	Fig. 18c
Rin 16-9	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	20	7	Fig. 16h
Rin 16-10	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	5	Fig. 18h
Rin 16-11	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	14	4	Fig. 16k
Rin 16-12	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	18	6	Fig. 16i
Rin 16-13	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	16	4	Fig. 16j
Rin 16-14	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	5	Fig. 18k
Rin 16-15	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	--	Fig. 18b
Rin 16-16	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	5	not illus.
Rin 16-17	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	19	6	Fig. 15e
Rin 16-18	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	5	not illus.
Rin 16-19	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	5	not illus.
Rin 16-20	Projectile Point	Chert	--	--	6	Fig. 15d
Rin 16-21	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	5	Fig. 18j
Rin 16-22	Projectile Point	Silicified tuff	29	14	7	Fig. 18f
Rin 16-23	Projectile Point ^b	Felsite	31	20	8	Fig. 17h
Rin 16-24	Projectile Point	Basalt	31	12	5	Fig. 16c
Rin 16-25	Projectile Point	Basalt	22	15	4	Fig. 16g
Rin 16-27	Projectile Point	Felsite	--	19	3	Fig. 17k
Rin 16-35	Projectile Point	Quartz	27	13	7	Fig. 16l
418-295	Knife Fragment ^c	Basaltic	--	22	8	Fig. 15b
418-298	Knife (?)	Quartz	38	21	9	Fig. 15c
418-297	Knife	Quartz	41	20	11	not illus.
Rin 16-28	Knife	Quartz	--	23	10	not illus.
Rin 16-30	Knife	Basalt	56	35	13	Fig. 15a

^aAccession 418, stored at UCLA.^bPossible Drill.^cPossible San Dieguito Point Fragment.

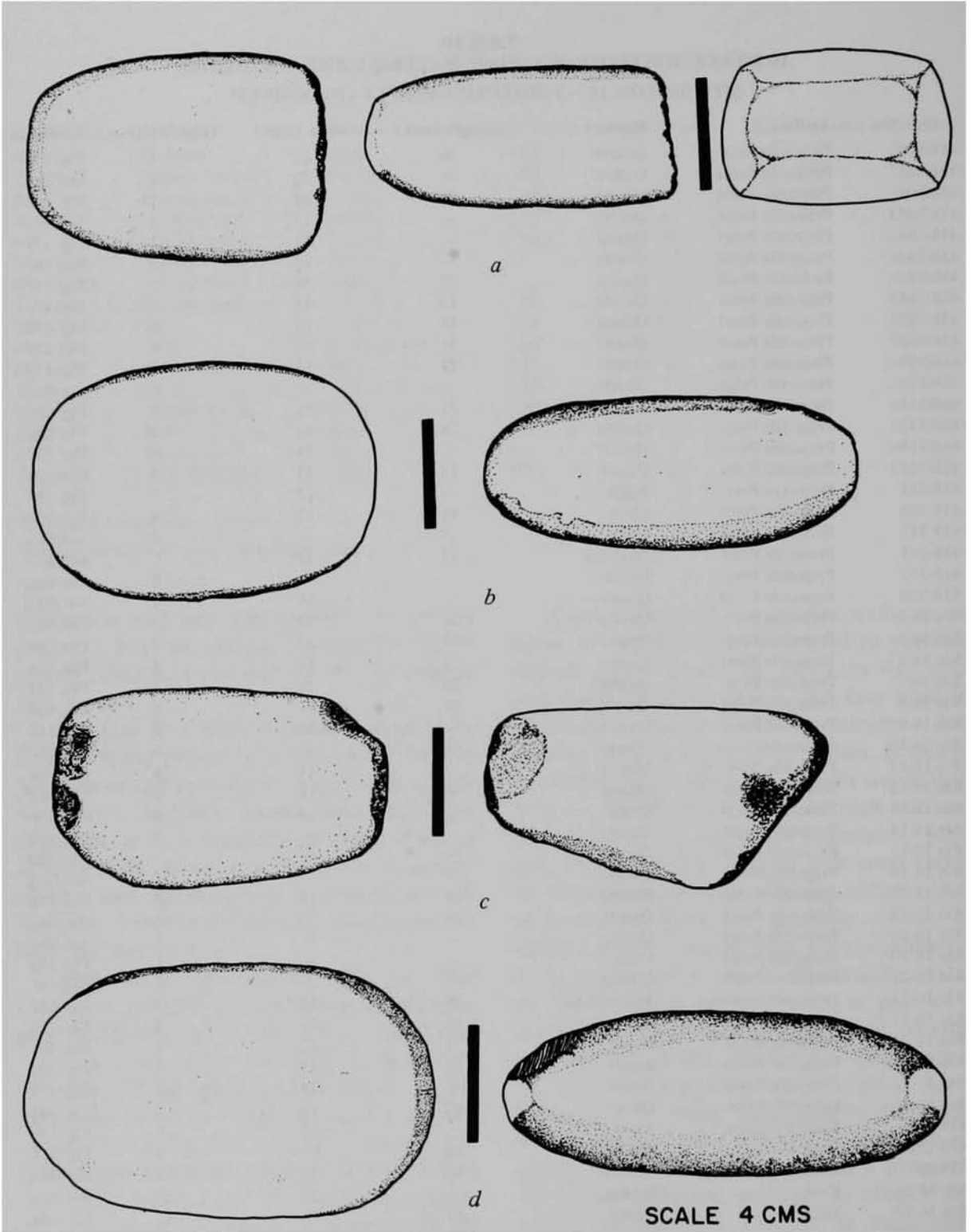


Fig. 13. Artifacts recovered from site Rincon 16 (manos). See Table 8 for dimensions and material.

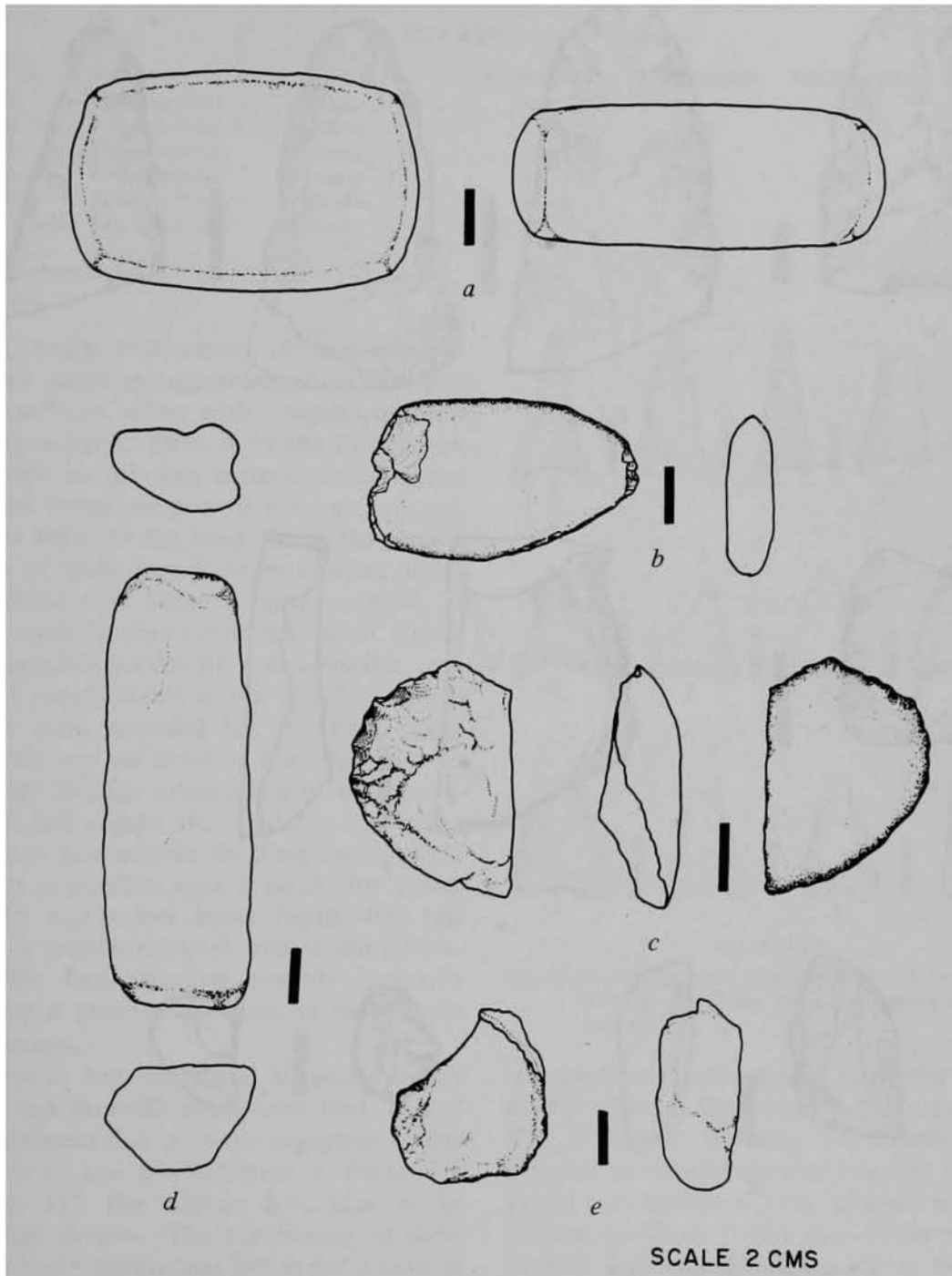


Fig. 14. Artifacts recovered from site Rincon 16 (mano-pestle, hammer, cortex based flake scraper, etc.). See Tables 8 and 9 for dimensions and material.

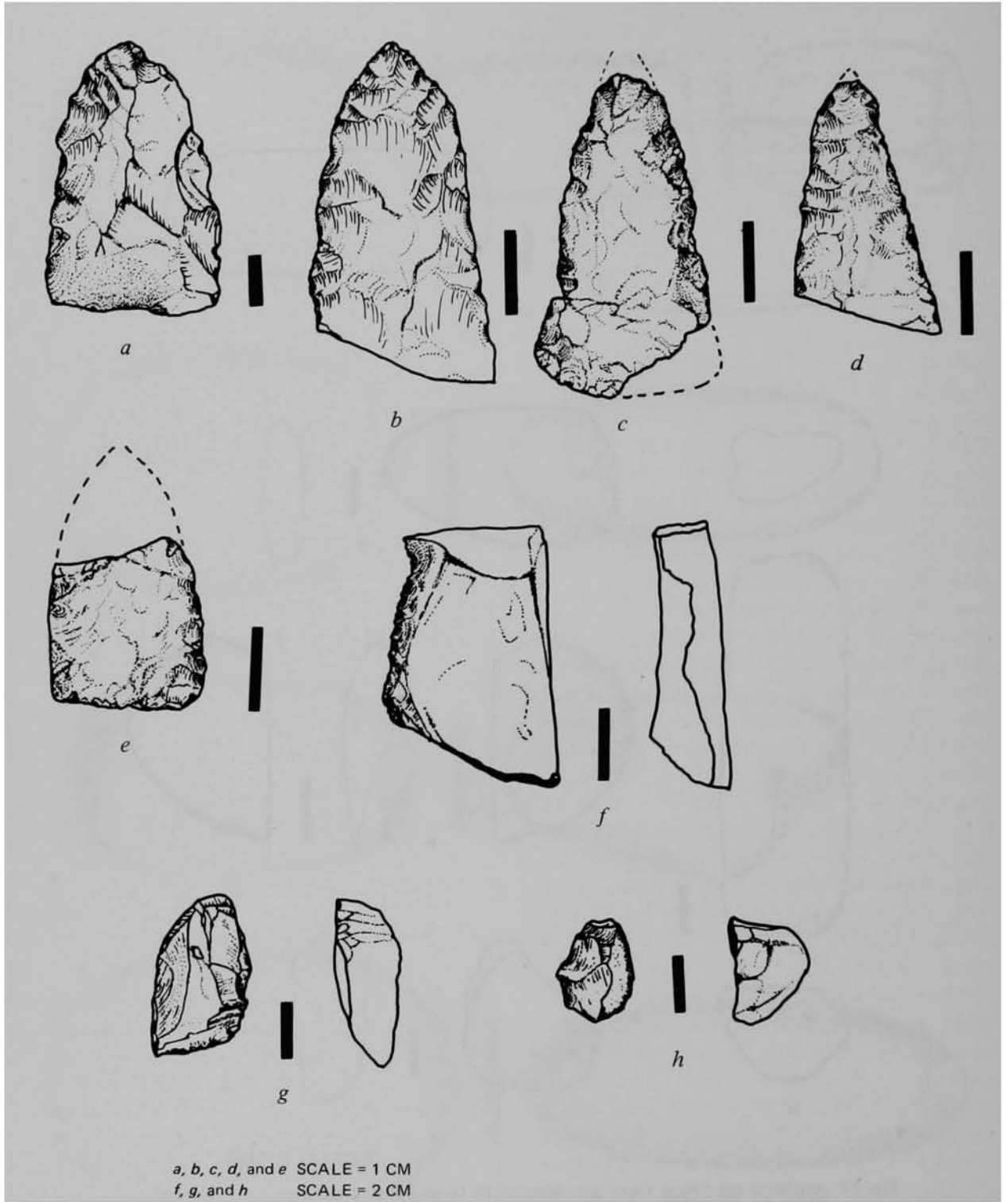


Fig. 15. Artifacts recovered from site Rincon 16 (knives and scrapers). See Table 9 for dimensions and material.

Table 11
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION, KIND, MATERIAL, AND DIMENSIONS^a
SITE RINCON 19

Artifact No.	Artifact	Material	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Thickness (mm.)	Reference
418-327	Projectile Point	Quartz	18	13	4	Fig. 19b
418-328	Projectile Point	Quartz	-	-	5	Fig. 19d
418-329	Projectile Point	Quartz	20	12	4	Fig. 19e
418-330	Projectile Point	Quartz	20	14	3	Fig. 19c
418-331	Projectile Point	Quartz	20	15	4	Fig. 19f
Rin 19-1	Projectile Point	Quartz	16	15	4	Fig. 19a

^aAccession 418, stored at UCLA.

round, basins *with clearly defined margins*. Bedrock slicks are characterized by flat polished surfaces, often with irregular or overlapping margins. There is in the Frey Creek inventory no obvious instance where intermediate forms are present (i.e., no intergradations between the two). Given the general nature of slicks here (and most other places throughout San Diego County as well), it seems unlikely that continued use of a slick area (possibly producing a recognizable concavity), would result in the specific bedrock metate form recorded for the Frey Creek sites. We are not insisting that there are no instances of such intergrading in the county overall, but suggest that evidence for such a transition is absent in the Frey Creek inventory. It is possible, even if rarely, for a slick area to accumulate some depth, but this depth is usually minimal, and in our estimation the two elements possibly represent differential processing of one or more kinds of resources.

Mortars here are round in outline (rarely oval), and generally round-bottomed. It is of some interest that with the exception of one element at one site (Element a, Feature 2, Rincon 15), the mortars here tend to be relatively shallow. The consistency of these dimensions suggests that this is not a random situation, and it seems probable that mortars in this depth range would be efficient only when used with a basket hopper. The pattern

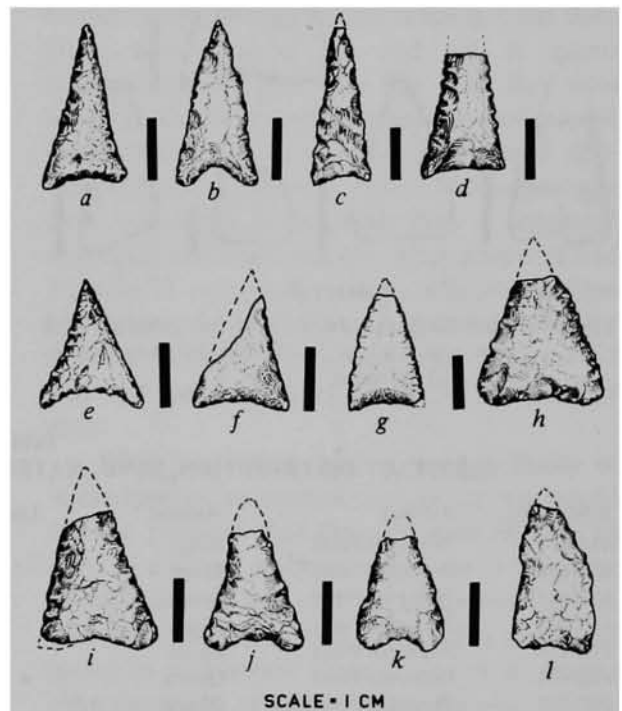


Fig. 16. Projectile point forms recovered from site Rincon 16. Table 10 gives dimensions and material.

indicated here with respect to mortar size is clearly different than that found on San Luis Rey II sites in the area. For example, the bedrock mortars for the San Luis Rey sites on Frey Creek average 4.7 cm. in depth with the deepest specimen (other than Element a on Feature 2, Rincon 15) being 13 cm. deep. In contrast, the average depth of bedrock mortars on the San Luis Rey II site at Molpa is 10 cm. (True, Meighan, and Crew 1974:37), and

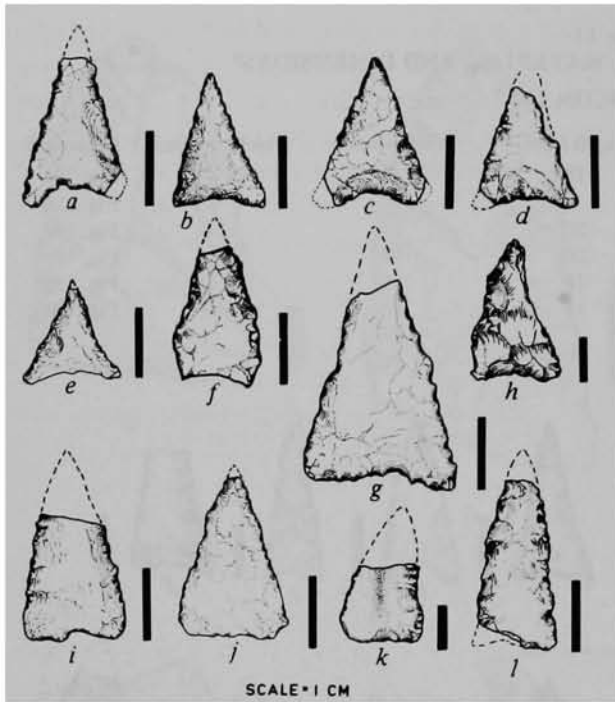


Fig. 17. Projectile point forms and one possible drill from site Rincon 16. Table 10 gives dimensions and material.

there are numerous specimens there that exceed 20 cm. ($n = 31$ for Frey Creek and 289 for Molpa).

Although single elements (one milling element, one rock) are present on several of the Frey Creek sites, it appears that a more common situation would have two or more elements in close proximity (the context here suggesting some kind of multi-purpose processing). In several instances mortars are found superimposed over slicks, or metate surfaces. Several interpretations of this relationship are possible. The most obvious is that the superposition has meaningful temporal implications, and that mortars were superceding metates as processing elements. Another possibility is that the two elements were contemporary and the relationship indicates a kind of multistaged processing wherein a mortar and metate surface were used together. A third possibility is that the elements were contemporary, used separately at times for different purposes, and that the *proximity* was a

Table 12
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION, KIND, MATERIAL, AND DIMENSIONS – RINCON 73^a

Artifact No.	Artifact	Material	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Thickness (mm.)	Reference
418-489	Projectile Point	Basalt	37	15	5	Fig. 21b
418-490	Projectile Point ^b	Basalt	31	20	6	Fig. 21a
418-493	Projectile Point	Basalt	23	12	3	Fig. 20a
418-494	Projectile Point	Basalt	--	15	4	Fig. 20c
418-496	Projectile Point	Basalt	--	--	3	not illus.
418-498	Projectile Point	Quartz	30	20	5	Fig. 20g
418-499	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	15	4	Fig. 20k
418-500	Projectile Point	Quartz	21	18	6	Fig. 20b
418-501	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	20	6	Fig. 20e
418-502	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	18	5	Fig. 20d
418-503	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	4	not illus.
418-504	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	15	5	not illus.
418-505	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	4	Fig. 20j
418-506	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	--	5	not illus.
418-508	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	16	4	not illus.
418-509	Projectile Point	Silicified tuff	--	17	4	Fig. 20h
418-510	Projectile Point	Agate	--	--	5	Fig. 20l
418-511	Projectile Point	Silicified tuff	17	14	3	Fig. 20i
418-529	Projectile Point	Silicified tuff	--	--	4	not illus.
Rin 73-2	Projectile Point	Quartz	--	15	4	not illus.

^aAccession 418, stored at UCLA

^bCampbell Tradition, curated?

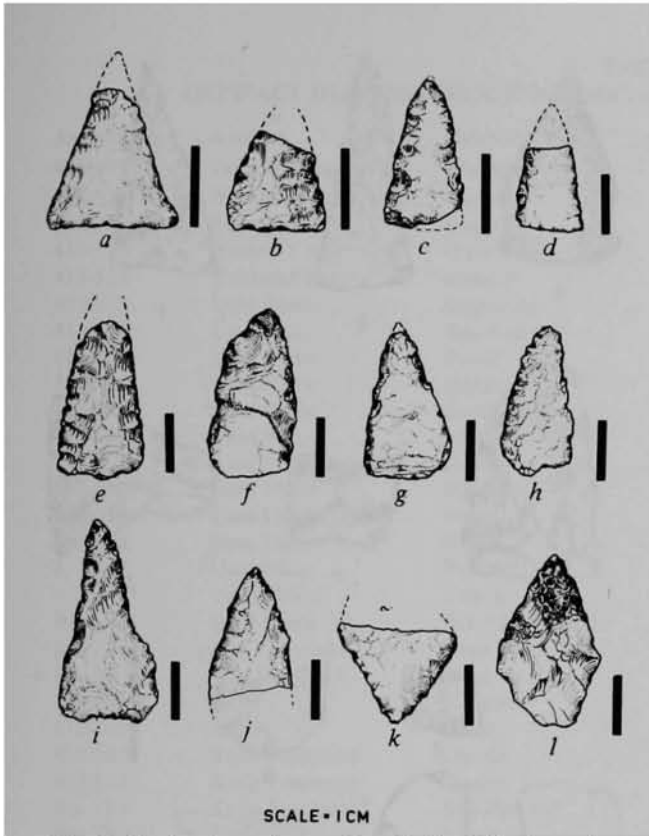


Fig. 18. Projectile points and probable drills from site Rincon 16. Tables 9 and 10 give dimensions and material.

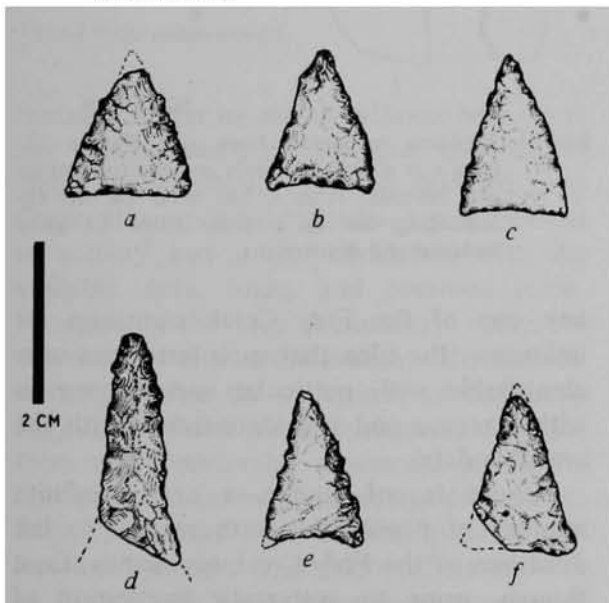


Fig. 19. Artifacts recovered from Rincon 19 (projectile points). Table 11 gives material and dimensions for these artifacts.

fortuitous function of available working surfaces. Regardless of which possibility one prefers, it seems that the Frey Creek sites typically have milling elements in close proximity, that the mortars here are consistently small and shallow, and that mortar sizes can be contrasted meaningfully with those found on developed San Luis Rey II villages.

In addition to the milling stone data presented above, it appears that some comment on the settlement pattern itself could be useful. Even though we are missing some data from sites Rincon 17 and 18, it seems reasonably clear that the San Luis Rey sites on Frey Creek represent some kind of related entity, and that all share a *generalized* contemporaneity. Initially, when the series was first recorded, it seemed that a temporal sequence was most logical. That proposal had Rincon 73 occupied earliest, followed in time by Rincon 16 and 19, and then followed by Rincon 15 and 18, in that order. Rincon 17 was not considered at the time for lack of data.

While we still recognize the possibility of some kind of sequential occupancy, we would like to propose that the aggregate of sites be seen as a single settlement system serving one identifiable social unit or corporate group. Although the exact nature of such a corporate group in prehistoric times is not clear, several ethnographers (DuBois 1908; Kroeber 1925; Sparkman 1908; and Strong 1929) have discussed the corporate role of lineages in Luiseño Society, and we suggest that this may have been the basic settlement unit in San Luis Rey I times.

Rather than seeing each of the several Frey Creek sites as discrete settlements, we propose that the aggregate of San Luis Rey sites for the Frey Creek area be seen as a single settlement entity with some eight recognizable camps or resource extraction sites. In such a pattern, not all loci necessarily would have been occupied at the same time,

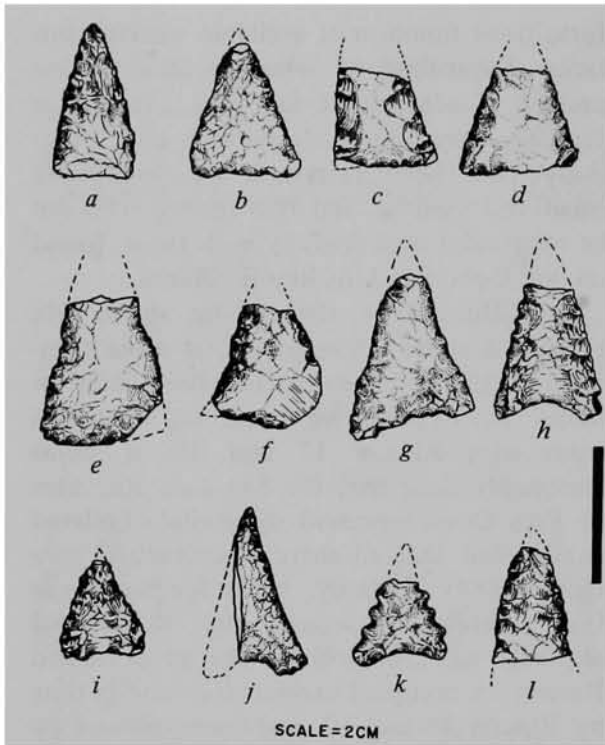


Fig. 20. Projectile point forms recovered from site Rincon 73. Table 12 gives material and dimensions.

and we suggest some shifting of emphasis in camp use up and down the creek over a period of several hundred years. The suggested linear distribution of camps along such a drainage is, in our present opinion, probably typical for the earlier phases of the San Luis Rey occupancy. There are, for example, data for the general area suggesting similar distributions along Marian Creek, Agua Tibia Creek, and Potrero Creek, and recognition of the linear nature of the Pauma village (SDi-616) is at least tentatively documented ethnographically by Beemer (1980:37-38). Although while White neither refers specifically to such linearity or describes the specific units making up such an entity, it may well be that the concept *tungva* (White 1963:124) refers to the kind of ownership or management structure that we propose. Thus, while the specific behavioral aspects of the actual utilization of

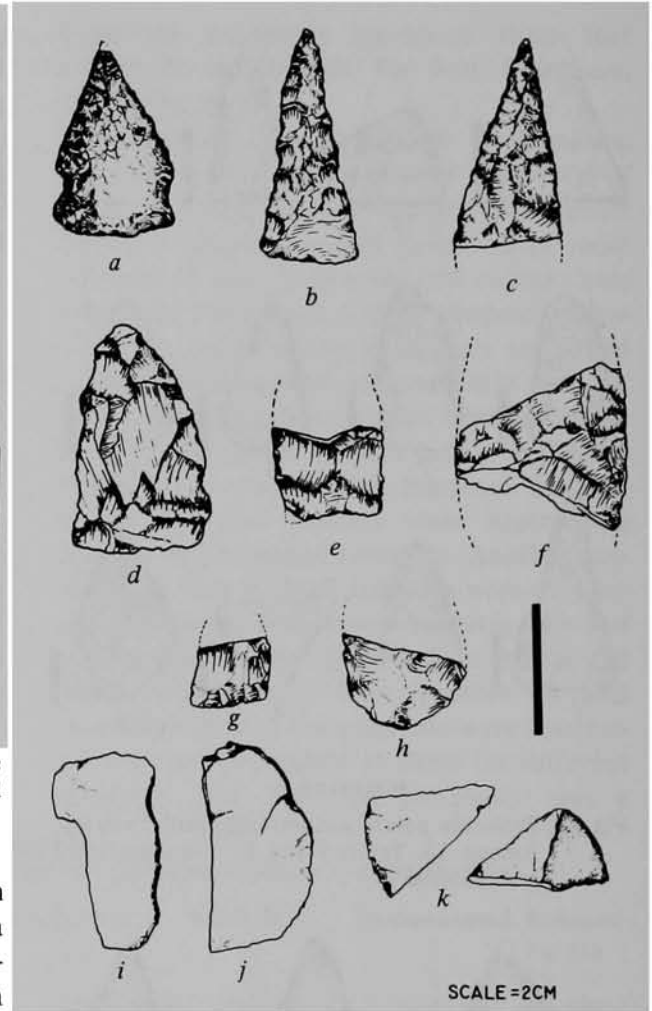


Fig. 21. Artifacts recovered from site Rincon 73. Item *a* is almost certainly curated (picked up and reused). Item *c* has wear on the tip indicating use as a drill. Table 13 gives material and dimensions.

any one of the Frey Creek campsites are unknown, the idea that such territories were identifiable with particular social groups is within reason and not inconsistent with the available data.

There is, of course, a nearly infinite number of possibilities with respect to the dynamics of the Frey Creek occupancy. Even though, prior to systematic excavation of diggable sites, any conclusions drawn at this stage of the investigations must be considered

Table 13
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION, KIND, MATERIAL, AND DIMENSIONS – RINCON 73^a

Artifact No.	Artifact	Material	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Thickness (mm.)	Reference
418-497	Domed Scraper	Basalt	--	26	13	not illus.
418-522	Domed Scraper	Basalt	53	--	18	not illus.
418-515	Flake Scraper	Basaltic	34	--	5	Fig. 21j
418-513	Worked Flake	Quartz	--	--	--	not illus.
418-512	Worked Flake	Quartz	--	--	--	not illus.
418-527	Used Flake	Jasp-agate	--	--	--	not illus.
418-526	Used Flake	Silicified tuff	--	--	--	not illus.
418-525	Used Flake	Basalt	24	22	7	not illus.
418-524	Used Flake	Basalt	--	--	--	not illus.
418-524A	Used Flake	Basalt	43	27	11	not illus.
418-523	Used Flake	Basaltic	--	--	--	not illus.
418-521	Used Flake	Felsite	--	--	--	Fig. 21k
418-520	Used Flake	Basalt	28	11	3	not illus.
418-519	Used Flake	Basalt	--	--	--	not illus.
418-518	Used Flake	Basalt	--	--	--	not illus.
418-517	Used Flake	Felsitic	--	--	--	not illus.
418-514	Used Flake	Felsitic	30	18	4	not illus.
Rin 73-3	Used Flake	Silicified tuff	32	17	4	Fig. 21i
Rin 73-6	Awl Fragment	Bone	--	--	--	not illus.
Rin 73-7	Awl Fragment	Bone	--	13	4	not illus.
418-492	Knife	Basaltic	38	23	11	Fig. 21d
418-495	Knife	Basalt	--	19	4	Fig. 21e
418-507	Knife Fragment	Quartz	--	19	6	not illus.
418-528	Knife Fragment	Quartz	--	31	15	Fig. 21h
Rin 73-1	Knife Fragment ^b	Silicified tuff	--	30	6	Fig. 21f
Rin 73-4	Knife Fragment	Basalt	--	19	5	Fig. 21g
418-591	Drill ?	Basalt	--	--	6	Fig. 21c

^aAccession 418, stored at UCLA.

^bHeavy Knife midsection (?).

tentative, so far we see no evidence here (or in any related complex for that matter) for camp specialization. The idea that the Frey Creek sites represent specialized procurement or activity loci is not consistent with the available data, logic, and common sense. Recognizing the very preliminary nature of our data, as well as the available alternatives, we suggest that the occupancy of any given Frey Creek locus was intermittent, and that there was considerable movement within the aggregate settlement. Availability of water in Frey Creek may have been a factor in this locational process. Observation of water flows in Frey Creek (and other local streams as well) by one of us (DLT) over a period of 30 years, suggests: (1) the Frey Creek flow has

been clearly seasonal and except for occasional abnormal rainfall years, did not flow past site Rincon 18 after April or May; and (2) during dry years the flow, even during the rainy season, did not reach the upper portion of the fan (site Rincon 18) and often dried up some distance up the canyon.

The implications of these observations with respect to the occupancy of the Frey Creek fan are interesting. For one thing, unless water was carried some distance, sites Rincon 15, 16, 19, and 73 would have been good places to camp only during the wet season (winter and early spring), during abnormal rain years, or in a climatic regime in which the normal rainfall was higher than the average from 1945 through 1965. Another

Table 14
SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM PROPOSED
SAN LUIS REY I LOCI – RINCON 15, 16, 17, 19 and 73^a

	Rincon 15 ^b	Rincon 16	Rincon 19	Rincon 73	Totals
Metates, Portable	Present	–	–	–	+ ^c
Manos	28	5	–	–	33
Manos Rectangular	2	4	–	–	6
Hammers	2	1	–	–	3
Hammer-Grinders	–	–	–	–	0
Scraper Planes	–	–	–	–	0
Domed Scrapers	Present	2	–	2	4
Flake Scrapers	Present	1	–	1	2
Cortex Based Flake Scraper	2	1	1	–	4
Irregular Flake Knives	?	–	–	–	?
Used Flakes	+	+	–	14	+
Worked Flakes	1	1	–	2	+
Cores	?	–	–	–	?
Drills	2	2	–	1	5
Smoothing Stones	?	1?	–	–	?
Projectile Points	61	42	6	20	129
Bifacially Flaked Knives	1	9	–	6	16
Bone Awls (fragmentary)	2	1	–	2	5
Shell Beads	11	1	–	–	12
Stone Bace	1	–	–	–	1
Ochre	–	1	–	–	1
Pendants	3	1	–	–	4

^aA more detailed discussion of these artifacts will be included in a forthcoming paper on the excavations at Rincon 73.

^bData from Meighan 1954, numbers not always given.

^cprobably present.

point of interest in this regard, is that of all the San Luis Rey camps located on Frey Creek, Rincon 18 would have had the most reliable water supply over the longest season, and for the greatest number of years in any given decade.

With these and other data in mind, we suggest that *for the most recent period* of prehistoric occupancy, the use of the Frey Creek camps was minimal, and that such occupancy was focused almost exclusively on Rincon 18. An examination of the ethnographic record for evidence relating to this proposal was only marginally successful. Direct ethnographic references to Frey Creek are rare since the area has not been occupied in recent historic times. Sparkman (1908:192) referred to one Frey Creek location as *Sulpa* (“the place where J. Frey

lives”). The old Frey house was situated *adjacent* to the location we have identified as Rincon 18. Unfortunately, we cannot be certain that Sparkman was referring to the actual Frey house location, the general area around the house (site Rincon 18), or to the overall area along Frey Creek. It is of interest, however, that the one *named* location appears to refer to the camp believed to have been most recently occupied (Rincon 18), and that this is the only Frey Creek locus where pottery is a meaningful part of the artifact inventory.

Somewhat later in time, White (1963:108-110) reported that the “type site for San Luis Rey I” (referring to Rincon 15), is called *Sulpa*. According to Ray Pachito (White’s informant), *Sulpa* was a “private garden” belonging to Pachito’s family. It is

uncertain, however, whether or not Pachito was referring specifically to site Rincon 15 since he did not visit the location in White's company. Nevertheless, it is reasonably certain that Pachito was referring to one of the two locations now designated Rincon 15 and Rincon 18 (or both). According to White (1963:110), Pachito's ancestors lived at *Sulpa* some nine generations ago. This ties at least the upper end of the Frey Creek site pattern to the surviving Luiseño and suggests that even though the area was not directly occupied in more recent historic times, it was recognized as property (resources) owned and used by one of the surviving Pauma lineages.

This recognition was acknowledged by another Pauma informant (Max Peters) who traced ownership of the Frey Creek area known as *Sulpa* from Frey back to families (Ardilla and Powvall) who had intermarried with the Pachitos for years (DLT Field notes 1955). References made by the Luiseño to the area as *Sulpa* probably are not really intended to be focused on any *one* of the specific Frey Creek site locations. The general impression derived from the informant data, however, is that it was the upper portion of the Frey Creek fan that was important (i.e., "remembered"), hence the significance of Sparkman's informant's use of the word *Sulpa* for the Frey house location adjacent to the only site on the drainage whose inventory contains pottery. In our opinion, the identification by White of Rincon 15 as *Sulpa* is probably misleading in that it infers that this site was a primary place of residence in protohistoric times. It could well have been part of a "collecting" area such as could have been controlled and exploited by a family (see White 1963:124) or, as Pachito implied, it may have been used as an actual garden during historic times. Nonetheless, as the archaeology indicates, at the point in time identified by White, the only *occupation* site of any consequence in the area must have

been Rincon 18.

What we are suggesting for Frey Creek then is a situation of dynamically shifting camp locations in which a corporate group (possibly a lineage) occupied one or more loci at various times during the year and during various years depending on the availability of water or other resources. During the dry part of any year the lower camps were probably seldom occupied and even during so-called normal years such occupancy must have been short-term and intermittent. Occupation of any of the Frey Creek site areas during the summer months would have been tenuous or impossible if water supply was a meaningful factor.

As part of our speculation, we propose that significant use of ceramics in the area was very late. This is consistent with Meighan's (1954:221) assessment and inconsistent with the general consensus that would have pottery present at a substantially earlier date. It is anticipated that specifics relating to this proposal and useful supporting data will be presented in a forthcoming report dealing with the prepottery occupancy of Frey Creek as revealed by the excavations at Rincon 73.

Although space limitations here preclude more than passing mention, we are of the opinion that there was a meaningful shift in the overall San Luis Rey settlement pattern at about the time Rincon 18 finally was formally abandoned as an occupation site. In this suggestion we are mindful that site abandonment may have occurred intermittently over the previous several hundred years. As we see it, such a shift was marked by a consolidation of San Luis Rey camps along or around the most viable regional water sources and by increasing emphasis on a bipolar subsistence pattern in which the summer months were spent in high-elevation camps on the adjacent mountains.

Further consideration of this proposed settlement shift and its environmental and

social implications is in process, and additional details will be presented in a future paper.

Although the suggestions here, as they relate to settlement circumstances, should be seen as speculative propositions designed to stimulate systematic consideration of the many unresolved settlement and subsistence problems for the area, they are in general agreement with the data in hand, and are not inconsistent with the scanty ethnographic information presently available.

It is anticipated that data recovered as a result of the ongoing excavation of Rincon 73 will add to our understanding of the Frey Creek pattern and its relationship to the area in general.

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