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Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology

Title

Costello: *Santa Ines Mission Excavations: 1986-1988*

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Journal

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, 11(2)

ISSN

0191-3557

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Publication Date

1989-07-01

Peer reviewed

pathology, biological distance, and paleodemography can be attempted. Central California is one of the most valuable regions for the study of evolving biological lineages and these biological data equal in value the early hominid fossils in Africa in the eyes of this reviewer. All six authors are to be commended for spending their efforts in the study of these human remains.

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Santa Ines Mission Excavations: 1986-1988.

Julia G. Costello. Salinas: Coyote Press series in *California Historical Archaeology* No. 1, 1989, xii + 196 pp., 63 figs., 46 tables, \$24.95 (paper).

Reviewed by:

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Coyote Press has earned a well-deserved reputation as the publisher of valuable old classics and innovative new studies in California archaeology. It continues this tradition, with the publication of Costello's *Santa Ines Mission Excavations* as the first number in its historical archaeology series. The editors could not have chosen a more auspicious example to inaugurate their new series. Costello brings a wealth of experience to this volume from her previous work at the Presidio of Santa Barbara and the San Antonio Mission.

This report consists of the results of mitigation for a new parish hall at Santa Ines Mission. Construction of the hall will occur over the original *convento*, so the outward appearance of the building will resemble the original, while preserving some of the original structure beneath it. Santa Ines was founded in 1804, nineteenth of the twenty-one Franciscan missions of Hispanic California. Its neophyte population consisted of Inland Chumash. The mission was secularized in 1835, and the remaining Indians moved to the location of the present Santa Ynez Reservation in 1855.

The archaeological research focused on the 1804-1870 period and concentrated on six major research topics. Of special interest was a study of pollen and seeds that demonstrated substantial transformation of the environment prior to 1804. Excavations indicated that the outer, more public rooms were more architec-



turally elaborate and that Indian neophytes were employed in the wing. Food resources changed drastically with European influence, though shore fishing was still important. Building techniques were similar to those of other California missions, but imported trade goods were important at this late mission site.

The volume is amply illustrated with photographs, sections, and plans. Of special note are the intricate "herringbone" designs of the floor tiles in Room 19. Aside from an excellent and lucid description of cultural materials by class and type, each stratum and unit also is analyzed individually using Harris matrices. Eight specialists contributed chapters on ground stone, buttons, shell beads, glass beads, faunal remains, seeds, and pollen. Primary and secondary historical documents and historic sketches and photographs also were utilized by Costello.

This excellent report contains great detail but also has the necessary continuity to serve as a model for later reports in the series. The excavation of fifteen rooms, their careful sequencing in terms of construction and the description and analysis of nearly 4,500 artifacts makes the effort by Costello even more impressive. I believe that this volume is essential reading for anyone interested in Spanish colonial archaeology and could serve as a useful guide for any historical archaeologist dealing with complex structures and imported artifacts.



Surface Archaeology at Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve and the Gamboa Point Properties, Monterey County, California. Martha Brown and Terry Jones, eds. Santa Cruz: University of California, Santa Cruz, Environmental Field Program *Publication* No. 18, 1989, xviii + 248 pp., 27 maps, 13 figs., 7 plates, 34 tables, appendix, \$19.00 (paper).

Reviewed by:

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This work deals with the surface archaeology of the Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve, 3,848 acres owned by the University of California Natural Reserve System, and the adjacent Gamboa Point Properties, 3,300 acres that are privately owned, but associated with the university. These properties are located on the coast south of Big Sur, in southern Monterey County, an area whose prehistory and history is still little known.

The investigations reported in this work were performed in two field schools, conducted during 1983 and 1984. During 1985 a large fire impacted the area, destroying many of the historical resources. An additional field school was conducted in 1986 to take advantage of the brush clearance resulting from the fire. The three field schools began with an ambitious research design, with research objectives for prehistoric and historic resources, as well as management goals. The eleven chapters detail the scope of the research: Introduction; Methods and Results Summary; Environmental Setting; Prehistory of the Central California Coast; Pre-European Inhabitants of the Big Sur Coast, Esselen and Salinan; The Spanish and Mexican Eras, 1769-1846; Spanish American Occupation, 1846-1870; The Homestead Period, 1870-1905; Increasing Sophistication,