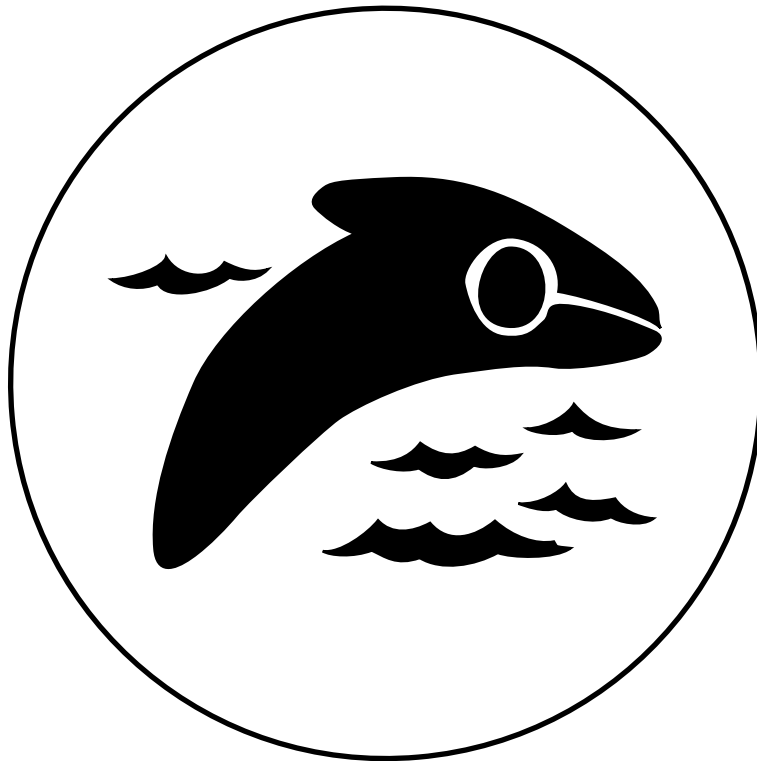


Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly

Volume 33, Number 4, Fall 1997



| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Issue Editor | Robert Hoover |
| Publication Committee | Irene Brace, Sydney Eilenberg, Jane Gothold, Bob and Polly Kennison, Jack Lissack, Laurie Lee Mitchell, Stephen O'Neil, Chris Padon |
| Production Editors | Beth Padon, Jane Rosenthal |
| Editor Emeritus | Lavinia Knight |

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly

The *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* is a publication of the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society (PCAS), which was organized in 1961. PCAS is an avocational group formed to study and to preserve the anthropological and archaeological history of the original inhabitants of Orange County, California, and adjacent areas.

The Publications Committee invites the submittal of original contributions dealing with the history and prehistory of the area. Although PCAS is especially interested in reports which shed further light on the early inhabitants of Orange County, it is always interested in reports on the wider Pacific Coast area.

Subscription to the *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* costs \$35 per calendar year. The PCAS also publishes a monthly newsletter, which costs \$10 per calendar year. There is an additional postage charge for foreign subscriptions: \$9 for the *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* and \$4 for the *PCAS Newsletter*. Back issues of the *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* are available for \$10 per single issue (plus \$2 per copy for shipping and handling). A complete list of the articles in previous issues is included in the 25-year index published as Volume 25, Number 4, (1989) and the index supplement published in Volume 32 (1996). Two *Occasional Papers*, one on Catalina Island and one on Mexican Majolica, also have been published by PCAS. To place an order, or to receive information about the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, or to submit an article for publication, write to: Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 10926, Costa Mesa, California, 92627.

PCAS is not responsible for delivery of publications to subscribers who have not furnished a timely change of address.

Articles appearing the Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly are abstracted in *Historical Abstracts* and *America: History and Life*.

The *PCAS Quarterly* Committee takes full responsibility for the Spanish translations of the abstracts in this issue. We thank Lidia Funk for her assistance with the translations.

PCAS Officers 1997

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| President | Constance Cameron |
| Vice President | Laura Mitchell |
| Recording Secretary | Kathleen Long |
| Corresponding Secretary | Frank Chapel |
| Treasurer | Frank Chapel |
| Field Activities | Sydney Eilenberg |
| Curator | Jane Gothold |
| Research Coordinator | Laura Mitchell |
| Membership Coordinator | Blanche Schmitz |

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Preface | v |
| Robert L. Hoover | |
| | |
| Archaeological Excavation of the “Old Warehouse” and Granary at La Purísima Mission State Historic Park | 1 |
| Glenn Farris | |
| | |
| Adobe Ramparts: Archaeology and the Evolution of the Presidio of San Diego | 29 |
| Jack S. Williams | |
| | |
| Mission San Antonio de Padua Archaeological Field School Excavations of 1993, 1994, and 1996 | 57 |
| Luther Bertrando | |
| | |
| Index for Voumes 32 and 33 | 94 |

About the Authors

Luther Bertando served as Field Director at the Mission San Antonio de Padua Field School in 1993, 1994, and 1996. He is retired from California Polytechnic State University where he worked as a computer programmer for the University. He has had a lifelong interest in archaeology, and has served as a member of the Board of Directors for the San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society for the last twenty-five years.

Karen Brey earned a B.A. degree in English and in anthropology from the University of New Mexico. She specialized in archaeology as an undergraduate and she also studied at London University. In 1994, she assisted in the archaeological Madaba Plains Project near Amman, Jordan, and served as an excavation square supervisor. In 1996, she participated in the Mission San Antonio de Padua Field School and is currently planning to continue her graduate studies in museum conservation.

Glenn Farris is an archaeologist and ethnohistorian for the California Department of Parks and Recreation. He earned his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of California at Davis in 1982. He has particular research interests in historic archaeology and in the archival research that relates to this subject. He has led projects in mission and in hispanic era archaeology over the years at such sites as the Sonoma Barracks, the Presidio of Santa Barbara, Mission San Juan Bautista, Mission Santa Cruz and Mission La Purisima. He also has worked on other excavations in Monterey, California, and in Old Town San Diego and continues to research the 19th century Russian presence at Fort Ross. He has published extensively on a variety of subjects gained from study of the historical Mexican land grants and mission records.

Jack S. Williams is the Executive Director of the Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology, Inc., where he has supervised research since 1988. He received his B.A. degree in anthropology and history from San Diego State University and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology at the University of Arizona, Tucson. He has specialized in the archaeology of the Spanish Colonial Empire. He has directed investigations at a number of hispanic era sites in Mexico, California, Colombia, and Arizona.

Preface

Robert L. Hoover

Continuing from the last issue of the *PCAS Quarterly*, additional contributions to Spanish colonial archaeology in Alta California complete this volume. The issue editor apologizes for all of the fine work conducted at various sites—Missions San José, San Juan Bautista, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, San Juan Capistrano, and San Luis Rey—that cannot be represented here due to space limitations. Extensive archaeological research has also been conducted at the Presidios of Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Perhaps, these efforts can receive the recognition they deserve at a later date.

This issue begins with Glenn Farris' research at the La Purísima Mission granary. For many years, this feature was interpreted as a warehouse. It was partially excavated by James Deetz in the early 1960s, but a final report was never published. The granary straddles a public highway, and the park was expanded in recent years to include the entire feature. Farris has exhaustively explored historical documents and comparative archaeology to arrive a new, accurate interpretation of the feature.

The Presidio San Diego represents the most scientifically important of Spain's four military posts in Alta California. In the past, it has been the victim of neglect by local organization with other interests and of being "tested to death" by a variety of researchers on a very limited scale. Reports on this research were not forthcoming. Jack Williams has finally excavated a large enough area to provide meaningful interpretations and has done this using a meticulous methodology that can provide comparability. He has now produced a report on this work that is of great value. Whether the north wing of the site will be reconstructed, like the Presidio of Santa Barbara, or be reburied as a passive resource under a lawn, remains to be seen. The site is an excellent sample of the conflicting values of science, education, and preservation.

Luther Bertrando's report on the excavations of features at Mission San Antonio over the last several years shows, by contrast, the value a limited excavation has, combined with extensive documentary and comparative research. The interpretations of the functioning and purpose of the goat corral, horse-powered mill, and water system prove that clear thinking and logic are still necessary in an increasingly high-tech discipline. Our classes were small, but we had very bright, motivated students who made valuable contributions to the research. Students learned that one does not need to recover large numbers of artifacts in order to understand the culture of the Spanish colonial period.

