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.

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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 apologize in advance for any mistakes that appear.

PCAS Officers 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Constance Cameron</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Jane Gothold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Coordinator</td>
<td>Laura Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Coordinator</td>
<td>Blanche Schmitz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Contents

Preface ................................................................. vi
    Robert L. Hoover

Two Californias, Three Religious Orders and Fifty Missions: ................. 1
A Comparison of the Missionary Systems of Baja and Alta California
    Brian A. Aviles and Robert L. Hoover

A Note on the Ruins of Casilepe in the ............................................. 29
Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Baja California
    John W. Foster and Julia Bendimez Patterson

A Visual Survey of a Dominican Mission Site: ..................................... 37
Misión San Pedro Mártir de Verona
    Max R. Kurillo

Archaeology at Santa Clara de Asís: ...................................................... 54
The Slow Rediscovery of a Moveable Mission
    Russell K. Skowronek and Julie C. Wizorek
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Robert L. Hoover is Professor of Anthropology at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, where he has taught since 1970. He received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees in anthropology from the University of California, Berkeley. He has conducted archaeological research in the prehistoric and Hispanic periods of coastal California from Ventura to Monterey Counties. A member of the State Historical Resources Commission for 14 years, he has directed the archaeological field school at Mission San Antonio since 1976.

Max R. Kurillo has a B.A. in Facilities Management and has worked almost totally on international projects prior to his retirement from the U.S. Government twelve years ago. He has written the history of the El Camino Real bells, Marking the Past, and, coauthored The Mission Bells That Never Rang, the history of the hand-carved wooden bells at Mission San Buenaventura. In his ongoing research for a book covering the establishment of all the missions of Baja and Alta California, he has visited and photographed each mission and site from the tip of the Baja California Peninsula to the northernmost missions of Alta California.

Julia Bendinez Patterson is Regional Director of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia in Mexicali. She holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in Anthropology and is on the staff at the Universidad Autónoma de Baja California. She has directed many archaeological conservation projects in the state of Baja California. Julia has also published extensively on the native Yuman peoples of the northern peninsula with particular interest in the Paipai community of Santa Catarina. She has organized numerous conferences on the history and prehistory of this region and assisted native peoples with the preservation of their heritage. She is currently directing efforts on the El Camino Real - Misionero project.
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Julie C. Wizorek is Assistant Campus Archaeologist at Santa Clara University. There she oversees the activities of the Archaeology Research Lab. She received her M.A. in anthropology from the University of Arizona. Her experience is global, having been involved in archaeological projects in California, Arizona, Michigan, Indiana, Florida, Italy, and England. She is the author of an forthcoming article in *Historical Archaeology* on the importation of ceramic slipwares into colonial St. Augustine, Florida.
Preface

Robert L. Hoover

The last two issues of Volume 33 of the PCAS Quarterly are devoted entirely to the growing topic of Spanish colonial archaeology. While the focus of contributions is narrowed to a much more limited time period than usual, the geographical scope is enlarged to the regional level by including articles on both Baja and Alta California. Local archaeology of this period cannot be completely understood without reference to the broader scope of world events. This is an especially appropriate time to do this. The community of Loreto, Baja California Sur, Mexico, has just celebrated the 300th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent mission in the Californias last fall. Officials and professionals from two nations and three states participated in inaugurating the El Camino Real - Misionero corridor project and interpret colonial site from Loreto to Sonoma.

This issue begins with a synthesis and comparison of the efforts of the three missionary orders in the Californias. I am fortunate to have such a bright and talented young colleague as coauthor for this paper. In two memorable expeditions into northern and central Baja California in the Fall of 1996, Brian and I visited many of the mission sites. Beginning, as usual, with my nose to the ground, looking for telltale sherds or foundation cobbles, Brian taught me the value of looking at the broader environment and the wider sweep of historical trends. Some of our combined results surprised me.

John Foster and Julia Bendímez continue a profitable program of international cooperation at San Pedro Mártir, one of the two sierra missions of the Dominicans in Baja California. Max Kurillo contributes his visual impressions of one of the sites of this mission. The sierra missions are seldom visited by tourists and were founded as a buffer against the hostile tribes on the eastern side of the peninsula. San Pedro lasted for only ten years in this area of hostile environment and culture.

The final article in this issue is the result of some of the best urban mission archaeology going on in California. Building on previous research, Russ Skowronek and Julie Wizorek have developed a model program at Santa Clara University, where they continue research on the five missions of Santa Clara. They are fortunate to have the last three of these on their campus. Many missions had to be reestablished because of poor site selection or some natural disaster, but Santa Clara had more than its share.