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Brown and Jones, eds.: *Surface Archaeology at Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve and the Gamboa Point Properties, Monterey County, California*

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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 Primary and secondary historical documents and historic sketches and photographs also were utilized by Costello.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:*

**GARY S. BRESCHINI and TRUDY HAVERSAT**

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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,

1905-1920s; Consolidation and Recreation, 1920s-Present; and Summary.

Notable findings of the project include additional data on the Esselen-Salinan boundary and some of the results of Jones' ongoing research into the projectile point chronology of the Central Coast. These portions of the report are accompanied by numerous maps and good artifact illustrations. Other discussions of prehistoric topics cover Central Coast chronological sequences, explanatory models, settlement pattern changes, and artifacts and temporal placement of reserve sites. The background investigations include examination of some of Harrington's notes, historical research, as well as interviews with descendants of pioneer families of the area, resulting in a detailed compilation of the exploration and settlement of the southern Monterey County coast within five of the chapters outlined above.

This document is also notable in another respect: the results obtained from field schools often go unpublished. This may be particularly true of field schools that do not conduct subsurface excavations. This report contains a wealth of information from a little known area of California that must be regarded as a notable accomplishment for a field school dealing with the surface archaeology of the area.

While this volume contains a large amount of valuable information, there are unfortunately also a number of errors, inconsistencies, omissions, and editorial lapses that detract from the quality of the work. Uncritical reliance on this report as a reference will only serve to perpetuate these errors. For example, in the table that reports significant excavations on the central coast, Broadbent is reported as having conducted excavations at CA-MNT-101 in 1953; the citation for this excavation is given as Broadbent (1951a). The bibliographic

reference under Broadbent (1951a) is to U.C. Archaeological Survey Manuscript 125. However, Manuscript 125 actually reports Broadbent's work at CA-MNT-107. (Broadbent never conducted excavations at CA-MNT-101.) An errata sheet would be a major addition to this volume.

While this report details the first three field seasons, several additional seasons, some including subsurface investigations, have subsequently been conducted. Based on the current volume, we should be able to look forward to interesting and enlightening results from subsequent reports as well.



*Exploring the Fremont.* David B. Madsen. Salt Lake City: Utah Museum of Natural History, 1989, xiv + 70 pp., 70 figs., \$12.00, (paper).

*Reviewed by:*

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This beautifully produced little book is the exhibit catalog for a Utah Museum of Natural History exhibit on the Fremont culture. The museum is the repository for the most extensive collections anywhere of Fremont archaeological materials, and many interesting and informative specimens are illustrated in the book. David B. Madsen, who by his own testimony has been mystified by the Fremont culture through more than twenty years of study, provides an account of it here that is aimed at a lay audience.

The book begins with a synopsis that evokes the variation and diversity of Fremont culture and the landscape in which it grew.