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Greenwood: *The Changing Faces of Main Street: San Buenaventura Mission Plaza Project Archeological Report, 1975*

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Author

Hoover, Robert L

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Antonio, the Cahuilla leader, from smallpox. No mention is made of the implications of the epidemic for the Indian population of southern California. The smallpox ravages of 1862-63 and those of 1869 reduced the Indians in southern California to relative impotence. To have included the period of the epidemics may well have forced Phillips to write much more. Hopefully, he has material for another book as a follow-up.



The Changing Faces of Main Street: San Buenaventura Mission Plaza Project Archaeological Report, 1975. Roberta S. Greenwood, ed. Ventura: City of San Buenaventura Redevelopment Agency, 1976. vii + 591 pp., figs., tables, photographs. \$10.25.

Reviewed by ROBERT L. HOOVER
*California Polytechnic State University,
San Luis Obispo*

It has been said with some justice that historical archaeology has been a neglected stepchild in the United States. Recent interest in the national bicentennial has done much to correct this. Still, it is remarkable that a California community, not particularly noted for its interest in its pre-1850 past, suddenly displayed an intense pride in its rich cultural heritage. This surprising transformation was the happy result of the skills of the principal investigator, cooperative officials, and a generous budget. It is proof that environmental impact mitigation can lead to important and meaningful research results if all other factors are favorable.

The volume is a truly monumental work consisting of the final report on Greenwood's two-year archaeological project around the mission in downtown Ventura. As such, it has important information of its own to impart, but can best be combined with the first season's

report (Greenwood 1975) to provide a complete overview of the entire project. Various portions of the book deal with prehistoric, Hispanic, and post-Hispanic periods, written by different authors in chapters of varying length and detail. Some of these articles are major contributions of important new data. It is always difficult for an editor to maintain continuity of thought in a report in which many authors contribute the results of their own specialized studies. Greenwood has done an admirable job of this.

Several individual articles stand out as particularly noteworthy. An article by Tinney et al. deals with the application of image processing techniques to extract planimetric information from historical photographs. Tinney notes work completed earlier at Mission La Purisima Vieja (Costello 1975), and compares it with the digital image approach, as used at Mission San Buenaventura. These techniques will be of great value to historical archaeologists who have access to historical photographs of their sites. Paul Chace, acknowledged authority on the archaeology of the nineteenth century Chinese in California, presents a useful chapter on overseas Chinese ceramics. Chace has done extensive fieldwork in this area himself, and his descriptive catalogue of Ventura material should form the basis for the study of other Chinese sites in America and shed light on a very neglected area of historical archaeology. Also of interest is the presentation of new data on beads from Ventura by R. O. Gibson. The shell bead typology is based on that previously published by C. King (1972, 1974) under various titles and currently circulating informally in a more complete form among most archaeologists in coastal southern California. This work, in its turn, was based on the analysis by L. King (1969) of beads from the Medea Creek cemetery. Gibson's description of the manufacturing processes of glass beads is particularly interesting.

Other than the problem of continuity between articles written by so many authors, there is little with which to find fault in this fine volume. It represents a major definitive contribution to the historical archaeology of the state, and is a very favorable reflection on the administrative and organizational talents of the editor.

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The Round Valley Indians of California. An Unpublished Chapter in Acculturation in Seven (or eight) American Indian Tribes. Amelia Susman. Berkeley: University of California Archaeological Research Facility Contributions No. 31. 1976.

Reviewed by M.A. BAUMHOFF
University of California, Davis

In 1940, a book edited by Ralph Linton (then one of our most important anthropologists) was published with the title of *Acculturation in Seven American Indian Tribes*. Acculturation at that time was a quite fashionable subject; it was seen as an aspect of culture change, and it was hoped that from the study of it would come greater understanding of culture process. The scholars involved in the study were generally dissatisfied with the comparability of previous work, and they therefore projected a series of studies "prepared in accordance with a single plan" so that some general processes of cultural change might be revealed. These efforts have not produced the great theoretical advances that Linton presumably hoped for, but they resulted in a book which in retrospect seems a perfectly sound piece of ethnohistory. However, one of the pieces written for that volume was rejected, and it is not until almost forty years later that it is finally published by the Archaeological Research Facility.

The piece written by Susman is a straightforward account of the process and incidents of the domination of the Indians of Round Valley (these included both the native Yuki and other groups herded onto the reservation there), a domination and exploitation continuing through the time of her research. Her accounts of the the nineteenth century situation are taken from Government documents, newspaper accounts, and other standard ethnohistoric sources. Her description of the situation that existed in the 1920's and 1930's is based upon her own fieldwork; it is in itself an