

ARCHEOLOGICAL TREATMENT PLAN
FOR THE
ENTRANCE REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK

11 - SD - 0 - SP

STPLE. 6081

David L. Felton and Glenn J. Farris

March 1997

Cultural Heritage Section
Resource Protection Division
California Department of Parks and Recreation
PO Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-2088

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
RESEARCH DESIGN	7
Previous Studies.....	7
Methodological and Theoretical Assumptions	8
Research Issues	10
Reconstructing Community and Settlement Patterns	11
Architecture	18
Artifacts and Economy	21
WORK PLAN.....	31
Historical Research	32
Field Methods	32
Data Recovery Excavations	33
Construction Monitoring.....	36
Laboratory Work and Curation.....	36
Analysis and Reporting.....	37
Personnel.....	38
Schedule.....	39
Funding	40
Resource Management Tasks (by Area/Phase)	41
Area 1: McCoy House	41
Area 2: Rose-Robinson Adobe	45
Area 3: Exhibit Area (between Areas 1 & 2).....	46
Area 4: Demonstration Area (west of Area 1).....	48
Area 5: Picnic/Small Parking Area (Block 427).....	50
Area 6: Wrightington Adobe (west yard)	52
Area 7: Garden and Wallace Streets	53
Area 8: Main Entrance (Wallace/Congress Streets)	55
Area 9: Secondary Entrance (Congress/Taylor St.).....	57
Area 10: Riverbank Area	58
Area 11: Machado-Smith House Area.....	60
Area 12: Group Assembly Area (west of Area 11).....	63
Area 13: Main Parking Lot (north side Block 408).....	65
FIGURES.....	67
Figure 1. Project Scope Areas.....	67
Figure 2. Previous Archeological Investigations in APE	69
Figure 3. Proposed Data Recovery Excavations.....	71
REFERENCES CITED	73

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Entrance Redevelopment Project at Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (SHP) will enhance the historic environment in the western portion of the park that adjoins the new light rail station. Project developments will include demolition of non-historic structures, reconstruction of the historic McCoy House, and landscape and interpretive enhancements. The buildings to be demolished were determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places by California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) staff. Previous archeological work, however, demonstrated archeological resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that were judged eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (potential to yield important information).

Although the project has been designed to minimize impacts to significant archeological resources, some effects are unavoidable. We are confident, however, that information embodied in these resources can be recovered through appropriate data recovery efforts, thereby permitting a finding of No Adverse Effect for this project under 36 CFR Section 800.9(c). This treatment plan provides a research design that will guide assessment, recovery and interpretation of resources encountered in the APE, discussion of archeological methods to be employed, and enumeration of tasks to be completed in each of 13 project subareas.

INTRODUCTION

The Entrance Redevelopment Project at Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (SHP) is an effort to enhance the historic environment of three blocks in the western portion of the park that adjoins the new light rail facilities (Fig. 1). With the recent opening of the light rail station and associated parking, this area is projected to become a primary access point for park visitors. Project developments are to include demolition of non-historic structures, reconstruction of the historic McCoy House for use as a visitors' center, and landscape and interpretive enhancements on portions of Blocks 407, 408 and 427.

The buildings to be demolished are located in Block 427. They were constructed in or after 1937, and were examined and determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places by California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) staff (Davis 1997:i).

Extensive archeological testing and data recovery work has been conducted in the APE for previous reconstruction projects and various aspects of the light rail development (Fig. 2). This work has demonstrated the presence of archeological resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) that were judged significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (potential to yield important information; Davis 1997:i; Davis, Felton and Mills 1997, Figs. 3b, 3c). Nine historical archeological sites, most of which are small, urban residential parcels, are located in or partially within the APE (CA-SDI-11824H, 14291H, 14992H, 14294H-14298H, 14301H; Davis, Felton and Mills 1997:Appendix B, site records). A single late prehistoric archeological site, consisting of 3 excavated loci containing very light scatters of flakes and shell, has been identified in the APE (CA-SDI-14293). The prehistoric deposits are covered by historic and recent layers of fill 3' to 8' deep.

The entrance redevelopment project is being designed to avoid impacts to significant archeological resources in the APE. For example, paving is to be left intact in key areas of Block 408 to protect underlying archeological deposits. Electrical conduit and landscaping water lines that cannot be routed elsewhere are to be sealed in shallow trenches that are no deeper than the existing pavement base, thereby leaving the underlying deposits undisturbed. Nevertheless, in areas identified for foundations, plantings, fence lines, etc., disturbance of significant archeological deposits will be unavoidable. We are confident, however, that information embodied in these resources can be collected through appropriate data recovery efforts, thereby permitting a finding of No Adverse Effect for this project under 36 CFR Section 800.9(c).

More detailed discussions of project location, setting, scope, historical background, and archeological and architectural resources are provided in the accompanying reports (Davis, Felton and Mills 1997; Davis 1997), so are not repeated here. The primary elements of this treatment plan are a research design and a work plan, which together will guide data recovery and other management efforts needed to protect the cultural resources in the APE.

The research design outlines a series of assumptions and what we believe are important research issues that may be addressed by the archeological and historical information gleaned during the proposed treatments. It is in yielding such information that archeological resources demonstrate the National Register significance claimed for them. The research design emphasizes archeological and historical issues related to the early years of the San Diego pueblo, especially the Mexican Republic era, from about 1821 to 1846. This emphasis was selected for a number of reasons. First, the most substantial archeological deposits in the APE appear to date from the 1820s to the 1850s, and as such are our primary subject matter. Secondly, the early period of Old Town San Diego's history (especially prior to American conquest in 1846 during the Mexican War) is perceived by many to be neglected in DPR's research, reconstruction and interpretive efforts, and thus merits greater attention.

The work plan includes discussion of general archeological, curatorial and reporting methods to be employed, and enumerates tasks to be completed as part of the proposed treatment plan. The project area has been divided into 13 subareas by project planners; details of proposed cultural resource management efforts for each area make up the bulk of the work plan.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The importance of archeological resources shown to be present in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) lies primarily in their potential to yield ". . . information significant in history or prehistory" (National Register Criterion D). While it is generally desirable to preserve archeological resources intact, extracting their embodied information may be necessary to assess their extent and significance, or to document them if damage is likely during the course of an undertaking. While much planning effort went into avoiding unnecessary impacts on verified and suspected archeological properties within the APE (see discussion of proposed improvements, Davis, Felton and Mills 1997:2-10), the current project will require additional data recovery excavations and construction monitoring work in areas that will be unavoidably effected by the proposed developments. This research design provides a framework to guide those investigations.

Actualizing the information potential of archeological resources requires more than recovery of the data themselves. It also requires a historic context within which neutral data becomes useable information. This usually takes the form of a research design describing major research objectives and theoretical assumptions, and formulates explicit research issues, questions and hypotheses that might be addressed using the expected data (cf. Van Bueren 1991, 1995).

Previous Studies

Previous archeological investigations in the APE are summarized in the accompanying Historic Study Report and Historic Architectural Survey Report (Davis, Felton and Mills 1997:20-22; 28-30; 32-33). Much of the archeological work here and elsewhere in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park (SHP) was conducted in direct response to development activities, including reconstruction, transportation and parking improvements. In such instances, initial archeological objectives are often highly particularistic: Are archeological resources present? Where and how big was the building? How thick were the walls and of what were foundations made? Were there property line walls between parcels? Who were the parcels' owners? Problems and limitations of development-driven historical archeology have been pointed out often (cf. Barker, Allen and Costello 1995:12-13, 20-21; Theodoratus Cultural Research 1980:58). An archeologist might successfully address site specific issues to project planners' satisfaction while neglecting much of the information potential of resources that were not of immediate concern to the project. While it is important not to minimize the value, utility and interpretive potential of particularistic architectural and spatial data, it is clear that extracting other kinds of information from the archeological and archival records requires a more comprehensive approach. Such an approach must include an understanding of historic context and current social history and material culture research trends.

Historical research is an essential partner of historical archeology, and, like the former, is subject to shortcomings in collecting information about historical properties when its objectives are defined too narrowly. Initial historical research for the current project focused primarily on architecture and key interpretive figures (e.g. James McCoy and Albert Smith) whose houses are identified for reconstruction in the General Development Plan (Department of Parks and Recreation 1977). In the case of the McCoys, subsequent archeology showed little evidence of their occupation beyond building foundations, but exposed many artifacts and archeological features associated with the earlier and much less well documented inhabitants (e.g. Silvas/Elisalde Ybarra, Ames and/or Snook). While it is probably true to say we are less knowledgeable about these early residents because fewer documents have survived from the earlier period, the paucity of historical information may be in part a product of narrowly defined research assumptions and priorities. This research design proposes measures to augment our understanding of the historical context, especially the period from about 1820-1850, which produced many of the rich archeological deposits documented within the APE to date.

The research issues enumerated below reflect an attempt to address a broad range of topics, both general and specific. These address ways in which the occupants of specific sites within the APE interacted with their immediate environment, as well as how they were integrated into larger community, regional and international social and economic institutions.

Methodological and Theoretical Assumptions

Research issues to be addressed by the current study reflect the following assumptions on the part of the authors:

1. Archeological resources representing the period ca. 1820-1860 are common within large areas of the APE, especially in Block 408, and are likely to be among the most significant resources encountered in terms of their information potential. This period, especially the Mexican Republic era between 1822 and the American takeover of Alta California in 1846, has arguably been neglected in research and interpretation in Old Town San Diego, and in the Spanish Borderlands in general (Silvas 1996; Williams and Newlands 1996; Weber 1988:89-104).
2. Archeological evidence tends to be democratic in nature. While historic records best reflect individuals of prominent political, social and economic status, the creation and survival of an archeological record is often the product of variables other than (but not excluding) social or economic standing. The use of archeological investigations to enhance knowledge about otherwise poorly documented individuals and communities is considered by definition a worthy objective by the authors, and has long been identified as such in historical archeological literature (cf. Ascher 1974:10-12; House 1977:256).

3. Documentary history and archeology both have the potential to generate meaningful and important questions that each itself cannot answer, but must depend on the other to address. This dynamic generation of questions that cannot be addressed by one's own data is viewed as an important contribution in itself, rather than an inherent weakness in subject matter or methodology of either discipline.
4. The household is a basic and natural unit of archeological, demographic and economic analysis; archeological remains often reflect commodities consumed and/or products produced collectively by the household responsible for their deposition (cf. Blanton 1994:3-20; Van Bueren 1995:17). Identifying archeological evidence with specific individuals within the household is not often possible, and the analytic potential of assemblages that represent multiple or unidentified households is generally limited.
5. Comprehensive social and family histories are required to successfully interpret the archeology of individual households (cf. Theodoratus Cultural Research 1980:57). While information regarding property ownership is available for most Old Town properties, comprehensive family histories and genealogies are still inadequate for many.
6. Addressing site or household-specific archeological and historical research issues is an essential first step in historic sites research. The insight derived will be of greater general interest and value if successfully integrated with other work to elucidate trends and tendencies reflective of the larger community.
7. Archeological method, integrated with historical research, has the potential to yield information about community layout, planning, demographics and development that neither source can provide if pursued independently. Archeological work is essential to identify early property boundaries in Old Town San Diego, as documentary evidence is often very general or ambiguous.
8. Artifacts recovered reflect the occupants' activities as both producers and consumers. By the 1820s, Alta California was securely integrated into a global commercial system that moved commodities from many sources to many different markets around the world, a reality reflected in the diversity of artifacts recovered. The artifacts represent production and consumption decisions by households based on need, availability, cost, taste, tradition, etc. Attempts to correlate variations within artifact assemblages with social and demographic variables (e.g. income, ethnicity, class, occupation, etc.) can provide insight into the behaviors whereby the individual interacts with the larger economy (e.g. Felton and Schulz 1983:82-104; Gibb 1996:7-26; Spencer-Wood 1987).

Research Issues

Archival and archeological studies of Old Town San Diego offer remarkable opportunities to look into a number of aspects of the early history of Mexican California that have received scant attention both in the histories and in the interpretation of Old Town. For various reasons, the primary interpretation of life in the old civilian pueblo of San Diego seems to start in the period following the American takeover. Part of the reason for this is the greater availability of information, particularly cartographic information, for this time period. In other words there are more "pictures" of Old Town, both verbal and drawn, for the period starting in 1846. Another factor has been a general lack of interest in this post-1821 period of the Spanish northern frontier on the part of many historians (cf. Weber 1988).

It is generally believed that the first permanent residents of Old Town began moving from the presidio to the river terrace about 1821. Nevertheless, the first fourteen years of Old Town San Diego's history are fairly indistinct. On January 1, 1835, the civil pueblo of San Diego became a formal entity with the election of Juan Maria Osuna as the first *alcalde*. For the next eleven years the pueblo was run by an *alcalde* and a civil governmental body, the *ayuntamiento*. Due to the paperwork generated by this civil authority, as well as the increase in literate foreign visitors to San Diego, we have a somewhat better knowledge of the happenings in the late 1830s and early 1840s. Nevertheless, knowledge of the community prior to 1846 and the takeover by U.S. troops is much more ephemeral than for the subsequent American period.

The following research issue focus on attempts to better define and understand Old Town during these early decades. Discussions are organized under several broad categories (e.g. Reconstructing Community and Settlement Patterns, Architecture, Artifacts and Economy). This categorical organization is for convenience only; the subject matter and implications of many issues crosscut categories. Most of the issue statements focus initially on a specific class of archeological or historical data; potential research issues of more general interest that might be addressed by each are also discussed. Many additional research issues could be pursued; those chosen for discussion here reflect the nature of the archeological resources known and expected based on previous work, and the writers' assumptions and interests outlined above. The scope of research issues addressed will be expanded if significant archeological resources representing other periods or themes are encountered.

Reconstructing Community and Settlement Patterns

Although unilluminated by the historic record, the earliest fourteen year period was important in the demographic and physical makeup of the town of San Diego. Determining who came to live on the bench below the presidio and where they set up their households is somewhat speculative. Without the existence of a civil pueblo, laid out in a formal grid pattern, the homes and their attendant yards were almost certainly arranged to suit the needs of the owners. Two of the main factors were probably the availability of water and the topography. The San Diego River exiting its canyon and sweeping around on its way to the bay would have been a major factor. The intermittent stream beds coming down from presidio hill would also have produced landscape features that one would take into account in establishing houses. As more people moved in, there was the need to arrange themselves as best they could in the space left available. In short, the early growth of the town would have been more organic than judicial. It is instructive to look at the earliest detailed maps of the proposed layout of the town in the American period to see how the surveyor's rules overrode topographic reality.

Finding and interpreting physical evidence of the layout of the early boundaries of the incipient pueblo of San Diego will provide the best, and perhaps only true, evidence of the pattern of this first phase in the habitation of the land that ultimately became the formal pueblo. Fortunately, in the traditional pattern of households, there was a penchant for walled enclosures and/or fencing, evidence of which may be found where it has not been demolished by later development. It is often surprising how much evidence still does exist despite multiple rebuilding episodes. Often, the archeological finds provide the facts against which a combination of disparate period comments and fluid memories can be applied to reach a better understanding of the original period of development.

1. **Peopling the Pueblo:** Who were the people that actually came to what is now Old Town San Diego? What were their social and ethnic origins? How did they structure their social hierarchies? In what ways did people "remake" themselves on the outer fringe of Mexican America?

Consider the Kumeyaay people who would have used this place before the advent of Europeans. Examine the earliest use of the land in terms of explorers, missionaries, and by the inhabitants of the presidio up the hill.

Seek out the genealogies of the families living in the pueblo of San Diego, particularly places of origin and social caste in those locations. Examine the different levels of individual status between their lives in the place they came from and San Diego. For instance, whereas blacks in United States society had a distinctly low status and were often set apart from the dominant white society, *negros* and *mulatos* were definitely a respected part of the Californio society. The place at the bottom rung was occupied by California Native Americans. However, native people

from Spanish America and even Baja California were accorded status as part of the *Gente de Razon* in Alta California.

What was the legal status of Native Californians in the pueblo of San Diego? As part of the Treaty of Iquala in 1821, it was proposed that they also to be considered citizens. Some of the governors of California in the mid-1820s, particularly Echeandia (1825-1830), went so far as to declare a number of mission Neophytes emancipated. This was often opposed by the missionaries who felt that they were not yet ready. This belief seemed to be borne out by a general observation that the freed Native Americans were prone to drunkenness, gambling and lawlessness (e.g. Robinson 1969:97). This situation culminated in San Diego with the plots to steal and kidnap on the part of various Native American household servants (Osuna de Marron 1878).

2. Site Use Prior to 1821: What activities took place on the site prior to establishment of the civilian settlement in the early 1820s?

The first use of the space was possibly as the Native American village named Cosoy, or as a resource collection area on its periphery. The bench of land lay along the Camino Real which came to life with the passage of the Portolá expedition in 1769 and continued to be an important point on the route from Baja California north.

The first ship of the colonizing expedition, the *San Antonio*, reached San Diego Bay on April 11, 1769; the *San Carlos* arrived on April 29, with many of its occupants sick with scurvy. The ill were taken ashore and sheltered in sail tents; the location of this earliest camp is uncertain. The third element of the expedition arrived by land on May 14, under the command of River y Moncada (Bancroft 1886:126-132). According to Bancroft:

The first thing to be done, now that the coming of River's men renders it possible, is to prepare for permanent settlement. . . the day after his arrival River. . . selects a new site. . . at what is now Old, or North, San Diego, at the foot of a hill on which are still to be seen the remains of the old presidio. Here camp is pitched and fortified, a corral for the animals and a few rude huts are built, and hither on the seventeenth are transported the sick and their tents. The immediate purpose is that the camp may be near the river. . . For six weeks officers, priests, and soldiers are occupied in attending the wants of the sick and unloading the *San Antonio* (Bancroft 1886:133-134).

The hillside above Old Town was chosen for construction of presidio and mission, which was formally established on July 16. Although Bancroft asserts that the first of the Californian missions was ". . . founded on a spot called by the natives Cosoy, now Old Town. . . more huts are built and one is dedicated as a church" (Bancroft 1886:137), others argue that the presidio and mission were in fact established on the side of Presidio Hill on July 16, and that the temporary camp at the base of the hill was abandoned as of that date (Williams and Newlands

1996:16-17). In spite of the uncertainties regarding the precise locations of the two earliest Spanish camps, it is entirely plausible, perhaps even likely, that some of the fortifications, huts, corrals or tents alluded to were situated within the APE of the proposed project. Even less is known of subsequent activities or construction that may have taken place on the river terrace below the presidio during the next 50 years. One source, a plan drawn many years later but purporting to show the presidio in 1820, indicates only the commandant's garden or orchard (*huerta*) on the flat below the military settlement (Whitehead 1986:Plate XI). This assertion seems to be corroborated by Benjamin Hayes (1874:79) in his statement that the first houses were built in Old Town in 1821.

The natural geography of the area is dominated by the San Diego River, a factor that undoubtedly affected the history and land use of the area. The river shifted course during the historic period, emptying at various times into San Diego Bay or Mission Bay to the north. Prior to 1774, the river flowed into San Diego Bay, but shifted to Mission Bay during the winter of 1774-75. By 1821, it was apparently again flowing into San Diego Bay, for it reportedly shifted back to Mission Bay that year, and continued to empty there until 1825, when it again broke through and flowed past Old Town to San Diego Bay (Davis 1992:4-5).

While documentation is lacking as to the fate of early shelters or subsequent uses made of the river terrace, it is implausible that the area simply sat unused and unaffected for half a century until 1821. It would have been crossed by traffic passing between the bay and landings and the presidio, and was the most accessible location for any gardening efforts made by presidio residents. San Diego Mission was located at the presidio prior to removal to its present site in 1774; early agricultural efforts by the missionaries may have taken place in the APE. Even though the river flowed past the site into San Diego Bay during the mission's early occupation of this area, Father Jayme cited lack of water as a reason to move the mission to a more desirable location (Engelhardt 1920:54-55; Pourade 1961:23). Access to sand, clay and water may have made the area along the river bed attractive for early industrial efforts, especially the manufacture of fired bricks and floor and roof tile. If such activities in fact took place, one can speculate that some construction may have accompanied them, perhaps including shelters for workers, animals or storage of materials; animal enclosures; ditches for irrigation or drainage, etc. It is possible that evidence of these hypothesized activities will be encountered during archeological work in the APE.

3. Placement of Early Residences: Did placement of early residences reflect an imposed order, or was it dictated by topography and other environmental variables?

The final success of the 1810-21 revolution in Mexico against Spain, in which the Royalist government was replaced with first an "empire" and then quickly shifted to a republic, was accompanied by the Treaty of Iquala which provided a new status of "Citizen" (*ciudadano*) rather than "Subject." This was coupled with a lack of funds coming from the central government which had already crippled the soldiery under Spain and then went from bad to worse under the republic. Inevitably, as soldiers retired from the presidio, they began to

populate the nearby flat, probably for concerns of personal safety due to a continuing anxiety over the possibility of attacks by Native Americans.

The year 1821 seems to mark the first use of the Old Town area for permanent residences. The Fitch house, which stood in the APE on Block 408 prior to its destruction in the 1884, was purported to have been one of the oldest houses in the pueblo of San Diego outside the presidio (Hayes 1874:79; Farris 1996:4; Pourade 1963:12). Estimated dates of construction for buildings that once stood in the APE are:

Block 408:

Carrillo/Fitch Adobe	1821
Aguilar-Serrano Adobe	1827-1830
Osuna Adobe	before 1838
Unid. Adobe (Rose-Robinson parcel)	1820s-1840s
Silvas Adobe(s)	before 1851 (1830s-40s?)
Rose-Robinson Adobe	1853
McCoy House (frame)	1869

Block 407:

Machado-Smith House (frame)	1855
Machado-Smith Adobe	ca. 1863

Block 427:

Wrightington Adobe	ca. 1840
--------------------	----------

Unfortunately, precise dates of construction are not known for most of these buildings, making it difficult to reconstruct the evolution of the community. An interesting research issue here is the degree of planning that went into the layout of the community. While the earliest maps (1849 and later) show the settlement with a central plaza and a well defined street grid, it is not clear if such a framework was established early and guided initial construction, or whether it was a later imposition. San Diego did not have a civil government independent of the military administration of the presidio until 1834 (Pourade 1963:14-15; Crouch, Garr and Mundigo 1982:220-221).

While it is possible that the plaza/street grid pattern was established early, an alternate hypothesis is that the early occupants simply built on locations and orientations selected for more personal or environmental reasons. For example, a number of early residences (e.g. Machado Stewart and Valdez-Reyes Adobes on Blocks 436 and 427) appear to be oriented not to the plaza/street grid, but rather with their long axes aligned with the topography,. In this case, the dominant feature was a terrace that extended into the San Diego River bed and was separated by a gully from the buildings that fronted on the south side of the plaza. The surviving building (Machado-Stewart Adobe) is visibly askew to nearby Congress Street, and historic maps show the Valdez-Reyes Adobe at a similar angle. Subsequent cutting, filling and street work have

minimized elevation differences and muted the original topography, so early relationships between building orientation and historic landscape are not readily apparent.

Although most 1850s and later maps attempt to accommodate older buildings to the street grid, there are indications that this was not an easy fit. The row of buildings along the south side of the plaza (including the Wrightington reconstruction within the APE) are notably askew to the central axis of the plaza and surrounding streets. The skew here is to the northwest, opposite that apparent in the Machado-Stewart and Valdez-Reyes homes at the south ends of the same blocks. Again, it is suggested that the gully that separated the two sets of buildings, rather than any imposed order, may have dictated the orientation of these structures.

In Block 408, which lies entirely within the APE, there are also indications that the buildings did not fit the street grid as neatly as shown on later plans. The line of buildings facing Calhoun (Fitch) St. appears to have been at a slight angle to the line of the modern street, projecting into the street on the east. Other internal property lines (e.g. Fitch east boundary) seem to be distinctly not perpendicular to the axis of the streets bounding the block.

In light of ambiguities in the available maps, recovering archeological evidence of the actual locations of these buildings and associated property boundaries (see below) is of paramount importance to planning future reconstruction, and to accurately associate recovered assemblages with the families that occupied a particular site.

4. Historic Property Boundaries: Can historic property boundaries, and thereby household locations, be established or clarified using archeological evidence?

Interpretation of archeological evidence recovered in excavations already conducted in the APE, especially on Block 408, is impaired by uncertainties regarding the precise locations of historic property boundaries. This makes it difficult to associate specific features, deposits and artifacts with particular households, seriously limiting the analytic and interpretive potential of those resources. This is due to several factors, including missing original grants, vague deed descriptions, and lack of unambiguous landmarks with which to reference even the more complete property descriptions.

On Block 408, for example, no single historic building against which to reference deeds and plans has survived. The Rose-Robinson building was reconstructed as accurately as possible from historic graphics, but because the adobe was apparently built without stone foundations, its location was not confirmed archeologically. It appears to have been reconstructed a few feet off its original location, presumably to accommodate extant 1940s El Nopal Restaurant. Deeds describing the size of the Rose-Robinson, Aguilar-Serrano and Osuna parcels at the east end of Block 408 are available but contain internal inconsistencies. Further, deed drawings and surveys suggest that these parcels were not the rectangles (or even parallelograms) suggested by the description, and that they did not align neatly with the street grid, as is portrayed on most later

maps. Proceeding west on Block 408, we lack any detailed description of the Carrillo-Fitch parcel, beyond the indication that it had a 75-foot street frontage. We have a good description of the size of the Silvas parcel, which presumably adjoined the south west corner of the Carrillo-Fitch parcel, but because of the uncertainties in the size and placement of the Fitch parcel and those further to the east, we cannot place it on the ground with confidence. The Snook/Clayton property is described as occupying Lots 1 and 2 at the west end of Block 408, although our earliest clear portrayal of this property line seems to locate it well to the west of the location of the Snook/Clayton property and buildings suggested in historic descriptions. Further, streets have been both widened and graded, making them difficult to use as precise reference points.

In this situation, we believe that locating unambiguous archeological evidence of key parcel boundaries and other landmarks throughout the block becomes a paramount objective. Such landmarks may permit more accurate concordance between existing topography and historic plans, and thereby permit us to project the location of other historic buildings and features with much greater precision than is now the case. Previous archeological work on Block 408 has provided much detailed information about relatively small areas and some historic landmarks (e.g. McCoy House reconstruction site, Rose-Robinson site, Aguilar-Serrano Adobe foundations under the El Nopal building), but did not address the larger questions of the overall settlement pattern of the block.

The broad scope of the landscaping plan for the current project provides an opportunity to take a more macroscopic look at the broad patterns of settlement within the APE. The testing and data recovery program for the project is designed to yield information about historic property boundaries, especially in Block 408. If successful, this strategy will permit us to ascribe the archeological resources present to specific households or enterprises, thereby maximizing the information yield that is the primary reason these properties are considered significant.

5. Agriculture and Irrigation: How important was access to arable lands and irrigation water to the initial settlement and layout of the San Diego pueblo?

It is almost certain that the terrace on which the pueblo of San Diego was eventually located was used for agricultural purposes during both the colonial and later republic periods, with varying degrees of success (Bancroft 1886:204-205; Hayes 1874:79). A variety of graphics from the 1850s suggest the locations of gardens and/or orchards (*huertas*). These seem to be predominately on the low-lying flood terrace above the sand-filled river bed proper, but below the higher terrace on which most Old Town buildings were constructed. Within the APE, areas likely used for agriculture include the southern (project south) part of Block 407, the west end of Block 408, and the central and southern portions of the west end of Block 427, especially within the drainage that runs east-west through that block. Little direct evidence for agricultural use of these areas has been located in the archeological work conducted to date, although a small ditch cut by Trench L in Block 427 may be related to irrigation efforts. Documentary accounts

describe shallow wells dug in the sandy river bed for water, although we have not located descriptions or depictions of irrigation ditches. It is possible that bioturbation (e.g. root and rodent action, tilling?) noted in stratigraphic sections of some of the previous excavations reflect agricultural activities.

Documentation of agricultural activities within the APE will require a synthesis of historical information regarding field location and ownership, irrigation methods and crops. Archeological evidence might reasonably include evidence of wells or ditches (the latter especially running along banks and slopes above the river channel), and foundations or other evidence of walls and fences surrounding fields. Logically, one might expect to locate intrusive features representing trees or other plantings, although such features have not been defined in the fairly extensive work conducted to date, in spite of the heavy emphasis on stratigraphic analysis during the excavations.

- 6. Corrals and Courtyards:** Does the general absence of corrals and courtyards enclosed by adobe walls in the modern reconstruction of Old Town accurately reflect the historic landscape?

Historic plans and other graphics suggest that many of the parcels in Old Town were surrounded by buildings and walls to form yards and/or corrals. The resultant courtyards or patios would have been typical of construction still common in many areas of Mexico; one could argue that such courtyards are one of the most distinguishing features of Mexican site planning.

Although courtyards enclosed by adobe walls appear to have been common in Old Town San Diego during the 19th century, the only one recreated in the state historic park is that behind the Estudillo House. A number of other yards are enclosed by wooden fences, but in many cases these are split rail, with little or no historic precedent. Some historic sources indicate the presence of fences around parcels (e.g. Wrightington yard), but are unclear as to whether they are adobe walls or other types of fence.

We hope to use historical and archeological evidence to establish the presence and nature of walls/fences enclosing yard areas within the APE, and to recommend reconstruction of these enclosures as appropriate.

Architecture

Emphasis on architectural questions to the exclusion of other classes of data has been properly criticized as an unacceptable approach to historical archeology. It is worth contemplating, however, that buildings and other man-made structures can be considered as the largest artifacts that we routinely encounter. They are of key importance in subdividing living and work space, and create the environmental context in which many other aspects of behavior occur. As such, they (along with other classes of artifacts) merit the attention of anthropological archeologists.

Architectural images are key elements in conceptualizing and interpreting history for many people. The cycle of disrepair, loss of original fabric, and eventual restoration or reconstruction of idealized versions of historic buildings, however, often renders architectural imagery that is more myth and stereotype than accurate historic depiction. In this context, verifiable data documenting details of increasingly scarce historic buildings and their ruins become valuable (albeit highly particularistic) information.

Archeological methods are well suited to study of earthen architecture, including the adobe construction that was common in Alta California. The common use of wide masonry foundations, as well as the large volume of sediment excavated to make bricks for the thick walls, are traits that leave distinct signatures in the archeological record. We believe that the archeological sites in the APE have the potential to address the architectural research issues outlined below.

7. **Non-Adobe Traditional Architecture:** What types of traditional Spanish/Mexican buildings besides those of adobe were built in the APE?

While modern stereotypes of Spanish and Mexican era architecture rely heavily on images of tile-roofed adobe buildings, much of the earliest construction, as well as later utilitarian structures, were made not of adobe but of more ephemeral materials. A variety of construction modes incorporated logs or poles set in the ground, either closely spaced (palisade; *palizada*) or spread farther apart to form a framework subsequently covered with interwoven sticks and plastered with mud (cf. wattle and daub; *jacal*, *cujes y barro*, *bajareque*). In some cases, upright posts were probably infilled with adobe, permitting construction of thinner walls than if adobe masonry alone was used. Such buildings are frequently listed as the first built after the settlement of a particular site, and often are described as having roofs of grass or mud (cf. Bancroft 1886:203-204).

As discussed above (cf. Item 2, pages 10-11), a variety of temporary structures appear to have been built on the terrace below Presidio Hill in May 1769, perhaps in or near the APE. More explicit locations of these early structures are not known from the documents, and it is likely that the camp was relocated to the presidio's current location on the nearby hillside by July of that same year. While subsequent use of the lower terrace is poorly documented, it seems most likely

that plots here were used for farming and grazing, activities that might well have resulted in construction of additional shelters, storage rooms, corrals, etc. even after the mission and presidio were established in their permanent locations, but prior to construction of permanent residences in Old Town by families moving out of the presidio, starting in the early 1820s.

It is plausible that early structures, associated with either the Spanish colonizers' second temporary camp or subsequent uses of the river terrace after the establishment of the presidio, were located within the APE. Archeological excavations for the McCoy House reconstruction did uncover a series of post holes of various sizes, many of which appear to be capped by (i.e. are older than) deposits containing artifacts dating to the 1830s and 1840s. Many of the post holes are small, and seem to have been dug into the hard subsoil with a digging stick or bar, rather than a shovel. At this point, we have not been able to interpret these scattered post holes as defining a specific building, but it seems most probable that they represent one or more buildings or enclosures of some form (e.g. a walled building, covered ramada, or corral fence). Some early artifacts (e.g. Majolica ceramics; see separate discussion) were recovered from nearby deposits, and may have been associated with the structure(s) assumed represented by the post holes.

Demonstrating or refuting the hypothesis that such structures were located in the APE will require additional historical and archeological data. While it seems unlikely that documents indicating specific locations of such structures will be forthcoming, available documentary evidence should be reviewed and synthesized. Additional archeological work in the McCoy House reconstruction site should include a careful search for any additional post holes that might be present. Testing and data recovery efforts in other portions of the APE, especially the relatively level area at the east end of Block 408, should be executed carefully, to assure that the presence and stratigraphic context of any additional post holes, trenches, etc. are recognized and documented. The presence of any concentrations of artifacts suggesting a pre-1820s date should be very carefully investigated.

- 8. Kiln Waster Foundations and Tile Manufacture:** Does the use of kiln wasters for foundation material reflect a tile manufacturing operation in or near the APE? Is there an established tradition of using this material to build foundations?

Previous archeological work in Old Town San Diego and elsewhere in San Diego County indicate that stream cobbles were the traditional material used for foundations of adobe buildings (Laylander 1993:E.4). Other modes of construction are also apparent, however. Some work in Old Town suggests that by the 1850s, some if not most adobe buildings and enclosures were being constructed with no stone foundations (e.g. Rose-Robinson Adobe [Schulz, Quinn and Fulmer 1987:12], Estudillo north wing addition and courtyard walls, etc.).

Recent excavations for the McCoy House reconstruction have exposed portions of at least 2 structures that used a third mode of foundation construction, with floor and roof tile kiln wasters placed in a shallow trench in place of river cobbles (Felton 1995:20-21). The use of tile kiln

wasters for adobe foundations is not unprecedented, but it is not commonly reported in the archeological or architectural literature. It is interesting to note that no natural deposits of cobbles were located in the historic San Diego River channel during the excavation of hundreds of feet of test trench dug for the Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) Light Rail project.

The use of kiln wasters for foundation material on at least one parcel on Block 408 might simply represent an idiosyncratic expediency on the part of one particular builder. On the other hand, it may represent a mode of construction that reflects other spatial, temporal, functional or status realities. Possible hypotheses include explanation in terms of ready availability of waster aggregate from a nearby dump, use of this material during a period when labor or transportation limitations prevented going further afield to collect cobbles, or use of an adequate but less costly and preferable material for smaller, utilitarian or low-status structures.

Information needed to test these hypotheses include further review of archeological and architectural literature to document other examples of the use of kiln wasters in construction elsewhere in the Spanish/Mexican borderlands, and assessment of the attributes of buildings so constructed. Work on Block 408 has been largely limited to the McCoy House reconstruction and the Rose-Robinson Building sites. We need to watch closely for the presence of kiln waster features or debris in future excavations throughout the APE, to document any other structures that may have been built using this material, and for any evidence of nearby tile manufacture.

9. Units of Measurement: Do early architectural features reflect traditional Spanish colonial units of measure?

The *vara*, a unit of measure equivalent to about 33 English inches, was in widespread use in California prior to the American takeover in 1846. Studies elsewhere demonstrate that dimensions of adobe construction materials and buildings sometimes reflect dimensional norms in whole or fractional *varas*. For example, adobe bricks are frequently $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$ *vara* or $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ *vara* in size; 6 *varas* (16.5 feet) and 8 *varas* (22 feet) are common dimensions for mission-period adobe building widths, rafter lengths, etc. (cf. Felton 1987:52-54; 84-87). The adobe building defined by the kiln waster foundations at the McCoy House reconstruction site is, for example, about 8 *varas* wide (outside to outside); the width of the foundations would easily support a $\frac{2}{3}$ *vara* (22") wide wall. In some instances, dimensions originally given in *varas* were erroneously translated or transcribed as yards after the American takeover, resulting in problems reconciling property boundaries.

We will continue to test the hypothesis that Spanish/Mexican era structure and parcel dimensions are likely to reflect *vara* increments. The possibility that uncertainties regarding the size and placement of some historic parcels is the result of errors in converting original dimensions given in *varas* to feet or yards in later documents will be investigated.

Artifacts and Economy

The early history of San Diego is replete with stories of foreign maritime smuggling and the efforts of the Spanish authorities to halt illicit trade (cf. Ogden 1941). Nevertheless, this trade did occur and made available various European, American and Asian goods prior to the official opening of the port of San Diego.

Sometime in the 1820s, the settlement below the presidio was characterized as the Port of San Diego. This clearly reflects the trade status of the town and the presumed importance of trade to the life of the community. With port status, a Customs-House or *aduana* would have been called for. Apparently as late as 1829, an official building at the port for this purpose was lacking, although upon his arrival in that year Robinson mentions seeing an abandoned shack that had been an ill-placed customs house (Robinson 1969:16). This may relate to the periodic shifting of the mouth of the San Diego River between San Diego Bay and Mission or False Bay.

With the arrival of Governor José Maria de Echeandia in 1825, San Diego took on the trappings of the capital of California. This lasted until 1830 when he was replaced by Manuel Victoria. During this time San Diego was visited more regularly by people from various parts of California as well as visiting foreigners (Robinson 1969). However, as Echeandia had established his residence in the presidio, it continued to be the location of authority. Recent excavations directed by Dr. Jack Williams at the presidio's Commandant's House (Casa de Zuñiga) have identified a rather extensive residence (Anonymous 1996).

Echeandia's initial experiments with the emancipation of neophytes from the mission of San Diego, coupled with the secularization of the missions in 1833 by Governor Figueroa, made available a population of partially acculturated Native American, some of whom found employment with families in San Diego. Certainly, in 1836 we have a listing of various families who had Native American servants and the individuals who lived there (Hayes n.d. item 296). Some of the servants were even from Baja California. However, it was not only Christian Native Americans who found employment in the pueblo; several were identified as *gentil* (non-Christian).

What was the real position of these Native American servants? Were they paid cash wages or simply given room and board and occasional items of clothing, blankets and personal goods? What was behind the insurrection that took place, probably in 1837? Was it in concert with the general raiding taking place throughout the county, or was it simply an opportunistic chance to steal from rich merchants? Various artifacts undoubtedly reflect the renewed Native American presence in the area of the pueblo of San Diego. The expansion of trade also was an important factor in changing the character of artifacts found at the site.

- 10. Southern California Brownware:** Do the brownwares present in large quantities in the APE reflect both Native American and Spanish Colonial ceramic traditions? Is there archeological or historical evidence to indicate how and to whom these wares were marketed?

Virtually all historic deposits excavated in the APE and elsewhere in Old Town San Diego and dated to the 1850s or before contain substantial quantities of porous, unglazed brownware ceramics, variously referred to as Tizon Brownware or Southern California Brownware, among other terms (e.g. Griset 1988:180-181; Laylander 1992:E.1; May 1978:9; Schulz, Quinn and Fulmer 1987:15-16). Although these specimens are often broken into small fragments and are difficult to reconstruct, *ollas* seem to be among the most common forms present. Sherds often have burned exteriors, suggesting use as cooking vessels. Decorated sherds are present, but uncommon (Schulz and Barter 1985:25-28).

Wares similar to the historic material were widely manufactured by Native Americans throughout San Diego County during the late prehistoric period; native people continued production of ceramics into the historic period (Laylander 1992:E1). Comparable wares were also in use at other missions throughout Alta California, even in areas of Northern California that lacked an indigenous ceramic tradition. It seems probable that material present in historic deposits in Old Town are derived from the local late prehistoric Native American ceramic tradition, although a mission tradition of manufacture of unglazed pottery, perhaps derived from Mexico or elsewhere on the Spanish colonial borderlands, may also be reflected.

Most writers seem to grant the assumption that unglazed brownwares present in historic contexts in Old Town and other early 19th century sites in Alta California were in fact manufactured by Native Americans (e.g. Laylander 1993:E.1; May 1978:9, 32-33). This assertion is plausible, as Native Americans made up the bulk of the laborers in the missions, and in Southern California these same people had a strong ceramic making tradition before the Spanish colonizers arrived. The sheer volume of unglazed brownwares hypothesized to be of Native American manufacture in many historic deposits in Old Town suggests a lively ceramic production and distribution industry through at least the 1840s.

Research issues relevant to study of unglazed brownware collections from the APE include those derived from the work of Ronald V. May, Sue A. Wade and Suzanne Griset, and are discussed in Laylander (1992:E.1). This discussion focuses primarily on analysis of the distribution of introduced technical and decorative attributes, with the objectives of determining the sequence and historic periods in which they were introduced, and whether they are "diagnostic of particular social contexts."

Other topics of interest relate to the economics of production and distribution of these wares. Is the assumption that they were produced by Native Americans demonstrable from archeological or historical evidence? Were they manufactured on site by Native Americans or others

employed in immigrant households, or were they produced elsewhere and transported for sale to the urban dwellers? Were aboriginal vessel forms adapted to reflect immigrant expectations, or were they accepted with little modification? Who were the primary users of these wares? -- If most domestic laborers were local Native Americans, immigrants of Mexican or other origin may have had little concern for the presence, use or style of the wares used for food preparation, as long as they got the job done.

Identification of vessel forms, decorative elements and other introduced attributes identified by researchers cited above may help address some of these issues. Archeological investigations should watch for evidence that suggests manufacture locations (e.g. kiln waste or structural or burn features). Examine specimens for residue, both on the interior and exteriors of the vessels, and investigate analytic techniques (e.g. protein residue analysis) that may provide evidence as to their uses, contents, etc. Historical researchers should search for any references to pottery production, distribution or use; while references to such mundane topics will likely be scarce, even oblique allusions could be very valuable in interpreting a significant class of artifacts.

- 11. Stone Artifacts:** Do stone artifacts present in various historic assemblages in the APE reflect ongoing participation in historic households by Native Americans? If so, in what capacity are they present, and what use are they making of this traditional technology?

Flaked and ground stone artifacts are relatively common in early-mid 19th Century deposits in Old Town San Diego (e.g. Schulz, Quinn and Fulmer 1987: 30-33, 40; Ogden Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc 1994:4-52, 5-2; Wheeler and Felton 1993:19; Felton 1995:24-25). Flaked glass has also been reported, although the high incidence of broken glass in historic deposits in general and the possibility of accidental breakage that might mimic intentional flake scars or wear patterns makes caution in identifying such material essential (e.g. Schulz et al. 1987:32). In some instances, however, the morphology of the specimen leaves little doubt that glass was being used to produce tools traditionally made of stone. Such is certainly the case for the small side-notched arrow point made of glass and recovered in excavations for the McCoy House reconstruction (Felton 1995:24). Those excavations also recovered several hundred flakes, cores, manos and other ground stone, fragments of a finely-worked steatite bowl, and a large steatite bead. While a few of the fragments of ground stone are of vesicular basalt shaped into traditional Mexican forms (e.g. tripod metate), others appear to be similar or identical to aboriginal material. This collection is currently undergoing analysis by Therese Muranaka and Michael Sampson (Muranaka and Sampson 1996:1-8).

The presence of stone artifacts reflecting seemingly aboriginal technological traditions raises research and interpretive questions similar to those discussed for unglazed brownware ceramics. One of the first issues to be addressed is whether these materials are truly part of the historic assemblage, or if they are derived from an earlier (i.e. prehistoric) occupation of the site and have subsequently been mixed with later historic materials. Some researchers have suggested that much of the area of Old Town was part of the village of Cosoy, although consensus appears

to be that the primary habitation site was farther up the San Diego River valley (cf. Clement and Van Bueren 1993:13; San Diego Union 1977; Schaefer, Palette and Van Wormer 1993:9, Fig. 6).

We have defined very sparse flaked stone and shell scatters at three loci in Blocks 407 and 427 (CA-SDI-14293), in stratigraphic contexts that seem intact and well below deposits containing historic materials. We suggest that these may represent food gathering activities associated with Cosoy, rather than a primary occupation area, but have not yet identified intact prehistoric deposits on Block 408. The absence of identifiable prehistoric deposits, the fact that stone artifacts are thoroughly mixed with historic material, and the presence of flaked glass adds credence to the hypothesis that most of the stone artifacts in Block 408 represent survival of this technology into the historic period. As is the case for aboriginal ceramics, analysis of the stone may reveal technical, morphological or material attributes that help distinguish prehistoric and historic flaked stone. All future archeological work should employ careful stratigraphic analysis to optimize the chances of recognizing and isolating any deposits that might remain from prehistoric uses of the area.

While it seems reasonable to assume that the makers and users of many of the stone artifacts present in assemblages from the APE were local Native Americans, there are some lines of evidence to suggest that portions of these assemblages may be attributable to the *Mestizo* population. Some researchers have suggested that military personnel elsewhere in the Spanish colonial borderlands occasionally made use of stone-tipped arrows and other flaked stone tools, and sometimes manufactured gunflints from local materials (Jack Williams, personal communication 1995). Identifying the makers and users of these materials with certainty will likely be very difficult, although careful review of the collections for distinctly non-aboriginal forms (e.g. gunflints) or other non-native attributes could be productive.

As is the case with the survival of seemingly Native American ceramic traditions into the historic period, the continued use of stone tools raises a number of interesting social and economic questions. It is clear from historic documents that Native Americans, including men, women and children, served as domestic laborers in many immigrant households; in some instances, presidial soldiers married local Native women (e.g. Farris 1996; Griswold del Castillo 1995:235-238; Lathrop 1996:28-29; Mason 1978:403, 413; Carrico 1987:29-36). Thus, there are a number of explanations for the presence of Native Americans and Native American technology in ostensibly *Mestizo* households in Old Town San Diego. Evaluating the range of alternative explanations for the presence of lithic materials in the APE will require not only continued recovery and analysis of the artifacts, but also more comprehensive historical research into the social composition of the households themselves. This is considerably more problematic for the Mexican Republic period than for later periods, as we are lacking systematic censuses, city directories, and other documentation familiar to researchers of the American period. Nevertheless, review of mission registers, genealogical information, reminiscences, etc. has proved useful in reconstructing households, even though it is often difficult to document their occupation of a specific parcel during a particular year (cf. Farris 1996).

12. Chinese Export Porcelain: Was participation in Pacific Rim trade networks that delivered distinctive Chinese porcelains to San Diego common to other communities in Alta California and elsewhere in Latin America and the Pacific?

Artifacts recovered from excavations for the McCoy House reconstruction include substantial quantities of several distinctive patterns of Chinese export porcelains. Similar materials have been recovered in the APE at the Wrightington Adobe site, the Rose-Robinson site and at least one test location dug for the MTDB light rail project in Block 407 (Fig. 2; Mudge 1986:187, Fig. 294; Schulz, Quinn and Fulmer 1987:18-20). These same patterns have been recovered at other sites in California State Parks dating to the 1830s-1840s or earlier (Felton 1996). They have also been widely reported from Southeast Asia (especially Malaysia), the west coast of Africa, and recently from a ship that sank in Malaysia in 1817 on its way from China to Madras, India (Christie's 1995; Harrison 1995:73-75; 85-89; Willets and Lim 1981:3-16). These patterns, however, do not appear to have been widely exported to the eastern United States or Europe during the early 19th century, when they were seemingly wide spread in areas bordering the Indian and Pacific Oceans, including the west coast of California.

We hypothesize that these materials reflect California's participation in a Pacific Rim trade pattern that did not extend to the east coast of North America or Europe. Although some seagoing commerce was under the control of Spanish colonists and later Californios, most commercial traffic, especially after the early 1820s, was in the hands of American and European merchants. Do these wares represent commodities imported specifically to meet a Californio demand for particular patterns or vessel forms? Were they simply cheap wares that foreign merchants were able to trade profitably for California raw materials (e.g. hides), but saw no market for or profit in transporting to their own countries? Are these wares present in archeological assemblages for this same period from Mexico or elsewhere in Latin America, or in the Russian or English settlements to the north?

Data that will help address these issues include a comprehensive inventory of all such material from the APE, including sites excavated previously and those subject to upcoming testing and data recovery work. We should review archeological and ceramic literature that reports similar materials from Southeast Asia and Africa. Sources that may inform us as to the presence or absence of similar materials in Latin America and Russian America (primarily Alaska) will be consulted. We should review the commercial ventures of local merchants (e.g. Henry Delano Fitch) who may have been responsible for importing this material. Are these materials present in verifiable pre-Mexican Republic deposits (e.g. at San Diego Presidio)? If so, we should evaluate the possibility that they were imported under the auspices of official Spanish colonial trading ventures. The vessel forms present should be compared with those that make up other components of the archeological assemblages (e.g. British earthenwares) to test the hypothesis that wide, shallow bowls that commonly occur among these porcelains may reflect a Californio culinary preference for soups and stews, as has been postulated elsewhere (cf. Felton and Schulz 1983:89-90).

- 13. Mexican Majolica Typology and Chronology:** Is the Majolica from sites in the APE reflective of early use of the area, or is its generally low frequency a result of declining availability after the Mexican War of Independence?

Excavations conducted previously within the APE have yielded small quantities of Majolica, a tin-glazed ceramic manufactured in Mexico. It occurs in several identifiable patterns, some of which are believed to have been produced in the Mexican states of Puebla and Guanajuato. On sites excavated to date, these wares occur in much lower frequencies than do British earthenwares, Chinese porcelains, or locally manufactured pottery (Southern California Brownware/Tizon Brownware). Exportation of Majolicas to the Spanish borderlands is generally considered to have diminished during and after the Mexican War of Independence, 1810-1821. Explanations for its diminished presence may include disruption of shipments during the war, and decline of the industry following an 1824 Anglo-Mexican treaty that allowed competitive British wares to be imported directly to Mexico (May 1972:30; Barnes 1972:4).

If the assertions regarding the decline in importation of these wares after 1810 are correct, the presence of Majolica in archeological deposits in the APE might be explained by one or more of the following hypotheses: A) early deposits are present; B) importation of Majolica continued at a low level during later periods; C) the sherds were contained in older deposits mixed with later materials (e.g. through recycling of adobe bricks or use of older sediment to manufacture adobe bricks for later buildings); or D) older pieces were retained and eventually discarded by later occupants.

Information on both ceramic typology and archeological context will be needed to address questions concerning the presence of Majolica wares in the current collections and those recovered from upcoming testing and data recovery excavations. Tasks required to address these issues include the following:

1. Confirm the typological identity of the pieces, and establish probable periods of manufacture of each from archeological and ceramic history literature (e.g. Barnes 1972; Cervantes 1976; Cohen-Williams 1992; Goggin 1968; Lister and Lister 1974, 1984, May 1972).
2. Carefully examine stratigraphic contexts and architectural and artifactual associations of Majolica finds within the APE to assess the possibility that intact deposits associated with early presidio or mission activities prior to the growth of the civil pueblo (i.e. 1769-ca. 1821) are present.
3. Study the size and condition of the specimens recovered to evaluate the hypothesis that they are a secondary deposit derived from mixing of older, imported sediments. If such was the case, pieces might be expected to be smaller, more worn and/or exhibit

fewer cross-mends than artifacts deposited by the site's more recent occupants. If no early deposits are present, mixing of earlier deposits is not evident, and none of the materials can be identified as being of later manufacture and importation, it would seem reasonable to conclude that the pieces present were retained, perhaps as heirlooms, by later residents.

4. Attempt to identify households with which these materials are associated to assess social factors that may be associated with the presence of this distinctive ceramic ware.

14. British Earthenwares: Is it possible to identify and explain different consumer behaviors and social composition of different households based on study of differences in the British earthenware assemblages attributable to each?

As with Chinese and Mexican ceramics, the British earthenwares that make up a large part of the ceramic assemblages recovered from previous excavations in the APE reflect Alta California's participation in a world-wide commercial system. The British wares illustrate the connections with the newly industrialized manufacturing centers in England, often through the intermediary of merchants from the eastern United States. In many ways, this is an early reflection of modern capitalist world economy, with its major emphasis on expanding markets through contact or conquest, and through engineering of commodity supply and demand. Access to new populations, such as those in Alta California, provided new customers for manufactured goods, as well as sources of needed raw materials. Rapid stylistic change in commodities was another mechanism to expand markets--the faster a product went out of fashion, the sooner it would be replaced.

In such an economic system, mass-produced ceramics become useful analytic tools at several different levels. Rapid stylistic change makes them useful chronological indicators, helping to date deposits. As commodities representing various values and prices, they also have the potential to reflect the economic status and/or consumer decisions of the household to which they are attributable. George Miller (1980) has developed a long record of changes in British ceramic values, making it possible to compare the relative values of different assemblages.

Miller's approach and data have been used successfully in California and elsewhere to correlate ceramic assemblage attributes with a variety of economic and social variables (e.g. Otto 1980; Felton & Schulz 1983). Key elements in successful use of ceramic assemblages for economic scaling and analysis include knowledge of the date of deposition and access to reasonably comprehensive demographic information on those responsible for deposition. The seeming scarcity for early San Diego of sources commonly used for other urban populations (e.g. census, directories, tax assessment records, etc.) is a major challenge in making use of pre-1850s assemblages for such analysis.

- 15. Faunal Analysis:** Do animal food remains from sites in the APE reflect traditional Mexican/Californio butchering patterns identified elsewhere? Can differences between faunal assemblages be explained in terms of date of deposition or identifiable demographic variables?

As is the case with many early and mid-19th century sites in Alta California, prior archeological investigations in the APE have yielded substantial quantities of animal bone, especially cattle (cf. Schulz, Quinn and Fulmer 1987:37-39, 43-45; Felton and Schulz 1983:64-68; Gust 1982). Previous studies appear to have been successful in identifying a distinctive Mexican/Californio butchering pattern, which is characterized by the use of axes and knives to dismember the carcass and smashing of long bones, in contrast to a later Euroamerican pattern which entailed splitting the carcass in half through the vertebrae with axes, saws or cleavers and subsequent dismembering with saws and knives (Schulz et al. 1987:37-39).

Studies of later 19th century faunal collections butchered in the Euroamerican pattern have demonstrated correlation between the socio-economic status of the occupants and the relative costs of the different cuts of meat present, based on contemporary price lists (Schulz and Gust 1983). Attempting such analyses assumes good demographic information on the sites' occupants, securely dated faunal assemblages, and the use of standard Euroamerican butchering patterns. To date, attempts to discern reflections of socioeconomic status have not been successful for the remains butchered in the earlier Californio/Mexican tradition, perhaps because cattle were cheap and readily available to most residents of Alta California.

To what degrees do the faunal assemblages recovered during previous and upcoming work in the APE reflect the Spanish/Mexican and/or Euro-American butchering patterns? What evidence is there of animals other than cattle within the assemblages? If non-domesticated animals are present, is it arguable that they reflect foodways or other traditions attributable to identifiable national, ethnic or status groups other than the reasonably well-to-do Spanish/Mexican/Euro-American households which controlled most of the property within the APE? If sufficient samples of American period faunal remains are encountered, is it possible to distinguish status differences between the assemblages from different households, as proposed by Schulz and Gust (1983).

- 16. Flora Identification:** Do the deposits contain evidence of plants that were used for food or grew in the area during specific historic periods?

Selected sediment samples from the McCoy House restoration site, especially those from ash and charcoal deposits, have been subjected to flotation in an attempt to recover seeds or other macro flora remains. At other early 19th century sites, such sampling has been productive, providing substantial samples of charred food remains (e.g. Allen 1995:130-135). To date, these efforts have had little success in the APE, although a number of samples remain to be processed.

Sampling of likely deposits will continue during upcoming testing and data recovery excavations.

WORK PLAN

The ISTE A-funded project for landscape improvements at Old Town San Diego State Historic Park is part of a more comprehensive development effort that has brought light rail to the area, calls for reconstruction of the McCoy House as a visitors' center, and entails a variety of other enhancements to this area of Old Town San Diego State Park, as outlined in Davis, Felton and Mills 1997 (Attachment 1, this volume). Archeological work for the light rail project and the McCoy House reconstruction began in 1991, and included substantial testing and data recovery in the area to be effected by the ISTE A project. Thus, although the upcoming phases of the project are funded from a number of different sources, including ISTE A, the proposed cultural resource management work is in reality a continuation of an ongoing, multi-phased effort. In the treatment plan proposed below, we address remaining cultural resource management needs of all aspects of the entire project, rather than attempting to isolate those tasks that will be funded by the ISTE A program and thereby subject to Section 106 review.

Archeological and historical research conducted for the light rail project and previous reconstructions has demonstrated the presence of significant cultural resources throughout the APE (cf. Fig. 2 and Davis, Felton and Mills 1997, Attachment 1, this volume). As with any sampling effort, not every subarea of the APE has been tested, although we believe the extensive work conducted to date is comprehensive enough to provide a sound basis on which to a) determine if the historic properties present are contributing elements to the National Register District; b) assess the effects of the project on those resources, and c) formulate an archeological treatment plan to recover data that will be unavoidably effected. In this situation, a variety of treatments, including historical research, demolition and construction monitoring, data recovery excavations, artifact curation and analysis, and report preparation are all called for.

General research, field and laboratory methods are discussed in the following sections, after which cultural resource management needs of each of 13 project subareas are itemized. The treatment plan outlined here is based on an understanding of proposed developments as put forth in plans and descriptions provided by project planners:

- Architectural Program Statement (Baranowski 1995)
- Site Design Program Statement (Helmich and Mills 1996)
- Phase 1 Construction Drawings and Specifications (site work and reconstruction, 100% complete)
- Phase 2 Construction Drawings (planting, irrigation and site furniture, 60% complete)
- Memo and attachment identifying Phase 1 and Phase 2 construction items (Skip Mills to project design team, January 8, 1997)
- Personal communication, Landscape Architect Skip Mills, March 17, 1997

It is important to note that the proposed treatment plan may require revision to accommodate either unforeseen changes to the development plan or the discovery of unanticipated significant archeological resources.

Historical Research

Historical research objectives have been discussed at some length in the **Research Design** section, although specific issues relevant to archeological field work in each of the scope areas are noted below. An immediate priority to address before further fieldwork begins is to reassess all available information on land grants, sales and property descriptions, especially on Block 408. Research efforts aimed at "reconstructing" the early Old Town community, families and households can proceed independently of field work, although field findings may dictate areas or households requiring more in-depth research during later phases of the project. Historians must remain involved through the field phases of the project, and interact with archeologists on a regular basis, so each can benefit from the findings and formulate hypotheses to address questions generated by the other.

Field Methods

Scheduling cultural resource management work in a long-term project such as this is a complex task, due to the status of previous archeological and archival research efforts, sources of funding, phasing of construction work, and the number of different areas to be impacted. At an operational level, we identify archeological field work conducted as part of a park development project in 3 distinct phases: **Design Development** (test excavations, data recovery as required to plan reconstruction, restoration, etc.), **Preconstruction Mitigation** (data recovery excavations), and **Construction Phase Mitigation** (construction monitoring, resource assessment, data recovery excavations as appropriate).

Phase:	Major Archeological Field Tasks:		
	Test Excavation	Data Recovery Excavation	Construction Monitoring
Design Development	X	X	
Preconstruction Mitigation		X	
Construction Phase Mitigation		X	X ← *

* followed by data recovery as appropriate

Design Development phase archeological field work has been completed for this project. This body of work includes testing and data recovery excavations conducted for the current and all previous development projects in the APE (Brandes and Moriarty 1977; Briggs and Clevenger 1995; Felton 1995; Felton and Davis 1992; Flower, Ike and Roth 1982; Roth 1984, 1985; Schulz 1985; Schulz and Barter 1985; Schulz, Quinn and Fulmer 1987; Wheeler and Felton 1992). The combined results of those investigations are reflected in architectural and landscaping plans, as well as the determinations of significance and effect and proposed treatment plans discussed elsewhere in this volume.

General methods to be employed for data recovery excavations and construction monitoring during upcoming **Preconstruction** and **Construction Phase Mitigation** are discussed below. Details regarding specific applications of each approach during upcoming phases in different subareas of the APE are described in following sections.

Data Recovery Excavations

Data recovery excavations will be scheduled to take place prior to the beginning of construction when possible (**Preconstruction Mitigation**), to avoid scheduling conflicts and construction down time. In some instances, pragmatic considerations make it essential and/or more cost effective to conduct data recovery work after construction has begun (**Construction Phase Mitigation**). For example, we propose to conduct data recovery excavations in some areas scheduled for planting after reconstruction of the McCoy House is substantially complete, in order to leave pavement in place and thereby protect underlying deposits during work on the reconstruction. See discussions below of tasks anticipated for each scope area for excavation scheduling specifics.

Excavation units will be of variable horizontal size, as dictated by development activities scheduled for a particular area, the character of the archeological resources present, and project recording needs (e.g. need for section drawings (profiles) at a key location will dictate the size and placement of excavations needed to produce the desired cut). Although some of the data recovery excavations proposed are small units in locations to be directly impacted by light poles and similar localized intrusions, broad area exposures and longer continuous trenches along proposed fence lines are identified in several areas (Fig. 3). While the management purpose of the trenches is to minimize loss of information caused by fence construction (post holes), their scientific objectives are to 1) provide stratigraphic sections across the site to establish historic grades, 2) intersect foundations of buildings or property walls that might be present, and 3) recover artifacts from the deposits present. While simply monitoring or excavating each post hole might result in recover of the artifacts present, such small scale excavations would not provide an adequate horizontal or stratigraphic context required to extract useful information and interpretations about the artifacts or archeological features encountered.

Excavations in areas known to contain important and sensitive resources that will be effected by development (e.g. Area 1, McCoy House) will be dug by hand, although heavy equipment (e.g. backhoe) will be used as appropriate to remove pavement and modern overburden. We will saw pavement along trench/excavation unit lines, and remove pavement, gravel base and mixed upper deposits using a backhoe with a 2' wide bucket. Backhoe work be carefully monitored to minimize damage to intact deposits and archeological features. Use of heavy equipment in this context is quite distinct from monitoring equipment doing construction work, as is sometimes employed as a mitigation measure (see below); all such work during preconstruction data recovery efforts is directed by archeologists to meet their specific needs, schedules and objectives.

All data recovery excavation will emphasize stratigraphic excavation, analysis and artifact recovery. Sediment will be removed by natural and cultural strata rather than arbitrary levels, generally in reverse order to that in which it was deposited ("last in, first out"). Particular effort will be made to identify historic grades and other interfaces, as well as man-made features that are likely to yield artifacts or information attributable to discrete time periods or depositional events. Standard recording sheets will be used to document each deposit excavated in each horizontal excavation unit, describing the sediment removed, artifacts present, and the relationship of that deposit to deposits and interfaces above, below, cut by or contained within it. Stratigraphic analysis will include preparation of Harris matrices for the areas excavated, providing a graphic interpretation of the temporal relationships of all deposits, surfaces, intrusions and other archeological features (Harris 1989).

Data recovery excavations to date on the Silvas/McCoy House site strived for 100% sampling and artifact recovery from intact early deposits that were likely to be disturbed by construction. Mixed deposits capping the site and fill in modern intrusions (e.g. 20th century utility trenches, etc.) were not systematically screened. We anticipate continuing this strategy during the upcoming excavations. Artifacts will be recovered only selectively from upper deposits, which exhibit much mixing from demolition, utility work and site grading since the late 1920s. These mixed deposits typically include materials representing all periods of occupations. The lack of context largely nullifies the analytic value of these materials, although on occasion specimens from mixed deposits have illustrative or interpretive value if they are larger or better preserved than those from contexts with more integrity. Mixed deposits of recent origin will generally not be screened.

Artifacts will be recovered systematically from intact early strata threatened by construction, using hand excavation, dry screening and flotation as appropriate. We anticipate 100% recovery from the remaining intact historic deposits on the McCoy House site proper, the presence of which aided in the protection and preservation of intact stratification. Historic deposits containing scattered artifacts will generally be screened through 1/4" mesh, with 1/8" and 1/16" mesh being used selectively when artifact-rich features or deposits are encountered. Wet screening may be used in combination with finer meshes if conditions and artifact yields suggest increased efficiency or recovery might be achieved. Flotation will be used selectively to attempt

to recover floral specimens from deposits likely to contain such materials (e.g. privy or trash pits, charred or anaerobic deposits).

Stratification is less well preserved in areas surrounding the McCoy House, due to weathering, landscaping, root and rodent activity, soil formation, construction activity, etc. While we anticipate controlled excavation and 100% recovery of early deposits in smaller scattered units (e.g. light standard and tree planting holes; cf. Fig. 3), we may reduce the sample percentage in some areas if the results of ongoing work fails to produce artifacts or information in quantities useful for addressing the research topics outlined in the research design. Such modification of strategy is most likely for long trenches, such as the one running east-west along the north side of Scope Areas 1-2. When pavement and upper deposits are removed, remaining deposits will be sampled at appropriate intervals (e.g. at post locations) along the trench lines to identify deposits and features, determine artifact yield, and assess significance of resources present. We anticipate controlled excavation and artifact recovery of no less than 20% of the historic deposits along this alignment. Depending on these results, further hand-excavated data recovery efforts or additional backhoe work will be conducted as appropriate to clear any remaining fence post locations and produce the desired plan and stratigraphic section drawings.

The location of all archeological excavations will be plotted on the same AutoCAD base map used for previous excavations conducted for the MTDB light rail work, excavations at the Silvas/McCoy House site, and preparation of archeological site records. The original electronic drawing, the base plan for the light rail work, was prepared and provided to DPR by the engineering firm of DeLeuw Cather. Detailed plans of individual excavation sites will be prepared as separate files, and will be referenced to (overlain on) the base map as appropriate to produce both general and site-specific drawings for archeological reports. In this way, we are systematically working toward an electronic model that will eventually depict all previous archeological work conducted in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park.

In some areas, such as the McCoy House site, we have established archeological datum points and grids to use in placement and recording of excavation locations; these same reference points will be used for upcoming work in those areas. In the case of more widely dispersed excavations, locations are recorded with reference to landmarks present on the base plan. In some instances, horizontal excavation locations are triangulated from multiple landmarks using a tape measure; in other cases, we have assistance of engineers from the DPR Southern Service Center who use a Total Station to provide horizontal and vertical coordinates for key archeological features and reference points. Horizontal locations from Total Station work are typically presented as State Plane coordinates. Vertical elevations are recorded systematically during excavation to document the upper and lower elevations of individual deposits as they are excavated. Depending on the location and other conditions, these elevations are variously recorded with the Total Station, a conventional transit or theodolite, a hand level and/or line level. Vertical coordinates are converted to feet above sea level to standardize and facilitate comparisons.

All dimensions, elevations and drawings will be made in feet and tenths. Which academic archeological work is traditionally documented using metric dimensions, we have used English measurements throughout this project for two primary reasons. First, all architectural and engineering drawings are done in feet; we use English measurements to facilitate sharing of electronic drawings and overlay of archeological results on development plans. Secondly, historic property and building dimensions are typically recorded in feet; use of feet for archeological dimensions and drawings facilitate comparison with the historic record. It is true that some of the earliest records and buildings were defined in terms of *varas*, a Spanish/Mexican unit that was equal to about 33 inches; dimensions for early features will be converted to *varas* to determine if they reflect that standard, although it would be impractical to try to use this archaic dimension for routine archeological recording purposes.

Construction Monitoring

Construction-phase mitigation work outlined below includes monitoring of construction excavation in areas or depths not considered likely to contain sensitive archeological resources. The purpose of monitoring is not primarily data recovery, but to assure that 1) prescribed excavation locations and depths are maintained to avoid impacting known resources, and 2) any resources that may have escaped detection during testing and prior data recovery work are dealt with appropriately if encountered during construction. If significant resources are likely to be present in an area to be impacted by construction, we believe they warrant systematic data recovery excavations in advance of construction; simply monitoring work that will cause damage to significant resources is not an appropriate mitigation measure. If monitoring does detect the presence of unanticipated but significant resources, construction will be halted in the effected area and standard data recovery methods applied as described above.

Laboratory Work and Curation

Artifacts and samples recovered during the proposed work will be accessioned, processed, inventoried and stored at the California Department of Parks and Recreation Archeology Laboratory in West Sacramento. We anticipate that the majority of the collections will be stored permanently at the West Sacramento facility, although appropriate material will be made available for use in exhibits in Old Town San Diego SHP.

Laboratory procedures and conventions developed for the McCoy House reconstruction archeological work will be used for new collections (George 1996). Collection(s) recovered will be assigned accession numbers, and accession record(s) summarizing the project completed. Artifact "lot numbers" will be assigned to each bag or other containers from each distinct provenience from which artifacts were recovered in the project area. Material will be sorted and cleaned as appropriate to its material type, condition and analytic potential. Some categories of redundant or unidentifiable materials (e.g. scattered roof tile fragments, small fragments of rusted iron, common wire and cut nails) will be noted and set aside to be discarded after review and curation of representative samples. Diagnostic materials are cleaned, numbered and described briefly on standardized catalog sheets. Individual items or groups of diagnostically similar items are labeled with a three-part identification (catalog number), consisting of the accession number, the artifact lot number and an object number, separated by hyphens. Numbers will be written on the objects themselves when practical; tags with the catalog number will be placed in containers in which artifacts are stored.

When completed, the information on the catalog sheets will be entered into the Archeology Lab's collection inventory database, which uses Argus software supplied by Questor Systems, Inc. Data entry conventions used will be those developed for previous McCoy House excavations.

Analysis and Reporting

Archeological and historical research will be detailed in a variety of progress and technical reports prepared while work is in progress, as well as a final report that summarizes field findings, historical research, and artifact analysis.

Archeological progress reports are required to inform project planners and other participants of the results of ongoing work, and as a forum to reassess and revise development alternatives and resource management efforts. Results of ongoing historical research will also be summarized in progress reports to keep other team members, especially archeologists and interpreters, informed. Progress reports will be prepared quarterly by D.L. Felton, and will include summaries of ongoing historical work by K.E. Davis and G.J. Farris. Copies of these reports will be made available to interested parties on request.

Artifacts recovered during excavations in the APE will be examined by specialist after processing is completed, and their potential to address issues enumerated in the research design will be assessed. Stratigraphic context and the integrity of the deposits from which materials were recovered will be assessed, using Harris matrix methods. Artifacts from selected diagnostic categories and proveniences having reasonable integrity will be submitted to specialists for more detailed identification, analysis, and preparation of technical reports describing their findings.

A final report will summarize the project's findings, synthesizing information gathered from all sources (field archeology, historical research and artifact studies) to address the issues identified in the research design. Drafts of artifact studies and the final report will be made available for peer review.

Personnel

Cultural resource management staff members responsible for key aspects of the proposed treatment plan will include the following individuals:

David L. Felton, Associate State Archeologist, DPR. B.A., Anthropology, Universidad de las Americas, 1975. Twenty-one years experience in California historical archeology.

Kathleen E. Davis, State Historian II, DPR. B.A., History, University of California, Santa Cruz, 1987. Twenty-one years experience, history and historical archeology, California and Nevada.

Glenn Farris, Associate State Archeologist, DPR. Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Davis, 1982. Nineteen years experience, California prehistory, ethnohistory and historical archeology.

Therese Muranaka, Archeological Project Leader, DPR. Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Arizona, 1992. Twenty-five years archeological and ethnographic experience in Southern California, U.S. Southwest, Mexico and Eastern Europe. (Level of Dr. Muranaka's involvement will depend on other commitments at time field work is scheduled).

Michael P. Sampson, Associate State Archeologist, DPR. B.A., Anthropology, CSU Northridge; M.A. Anthropology, Washington State University, 1981. Twenty-three years experience in California prehistoric and historical archeology.

We anticipate having the following specialists involved in analysis and reporting of specific classes of artifacts:

Ceramic tablewares, cookwares	D.L. Felton, R. George
Coins, metal buttons	G.J. Farris
Construction material, hardware	D.L. Felton, T. Wheeler
Faunal material	P.D. Schulz
Flaked stone, flaked glass; ground stone:	M. Sampson, T. Muranaka
Glass containers, tablewares	K.E. Davis, P.D. Schulz
Misc. clothing, personal items	G. Farris, R. George, T. Wheeler

Field, laboratory and analysis crew members will include other DPR staff archeologist in addition to those listed above. Community volunteers, including state park docents and students from a number of local schools and universities participated in previous work and will be encouraged to do so again for preconstruction phases of field work. Members of AmeriCorps' National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) have in the past worked with staff archeologists in Old Town San Diego, as well as at the San Diego Presidio with Dr. Jack Williams. The possibility of involving NCCC members in upcoming work will be explored when the project schedule can be projected with more accuracy. We anticipate continued support and research assistance from DPR staff at San Diego Coast District and at the Southern Service Center.

Schedule

General observations about the phasing of the proposed work are made below, although specific scheduling details await more secure projections of time required to complete Section 106 compliance, CEQA compliance, and construction contracting.

Some aspects of the treatment plan could begin as soon as Section 106 and CEQA compliance programs and site plans are approved. These include: building demolition monitoring, continuation of data recovery excavations begun in 1995 around the McCoy House site, and data recovery trenches and units in other accessible portions of the APE. We hope to start the data recovery work in the McCoy House area no later than two months before the projected start of construction. Some aspects (e.g. removal of historic McCoy House foundations) will be delayed until just before construction begins.

We propose to delay some aspects of data recovery work until after the McCoy House reconstruction is substantially completed. The purpose of this is to leave protective pavement in place while construction is in progress, and to accommodate inevitable changes in the landscaping plan. We assume project planners will provide adequate lead time in order to complete this archeology (i.e. two months) prior to start of landscape work.

The treatment plan calls for hand excavation of a number of light post/pull box locations in potentially sensitive areas. While these tasks could be done at any time, it is probably best to wait until shortly before construction is to begin to accommodate plan changes and permit construction to follow in the excavated areas soon after the archeology is completed.

See discussions of resource management tasks by area and phase (below) for more specific comments on scheduling.

Funding

Cultural resource management work outlined in this treatment plan will be funded from several sources, including a Intermodal Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA) grant, the State Park Contingency Fund, and a California Transportation Commission Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program grant.

Resource Management Tasks (by Area/Phase)

The project area was subdivided into a 13 separate "scope areas" by planners, based on uses proposed for each (Fig. 1). The archeological status, probable project impacts, and resource management treatments proposed for each project scope area are summarized in the following sections, based on program statements and drawings prepared by the project landscape architect (Skip Mills) and architect (Maria Baranowski). The proposed treatments are organized by phase (i.e. Historical Research, Preconstruction Mitigation, Construction Phase Mitigation). Areas proposed for archeological data recovery excavations are identified in Fig. 3.

Area 1: McCoy House

I. Archeological Status:

Much archeological work has already taken place in Area 1, including an 80' long archeological test trench in 1992 and extensive reconstruction design development and pre-construction data recovery excavations in 1995. This work showed the area to be rich in artifacts and architectural features. After reconstruction design information had been collected, further data recovery work focused on removing sensitive deposits within the footprint of the McCoy House that were likely to be disturbed by reconstruction. San Diego Avenue was graded in the 1920s, removing historic deposits from the southern end of this area and thereby eliminating it from further concern.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Reconstruction:

Foundation work will require removal of historic brick foundations of the McCoy House and excavation of surrounding archeological deposits. The structural supports of the reconstruction are designed to leave earlier adobe foundations largely intact, although they will be cut in at least one location for a new perimeter foundation and footings.

B. Grading:

The existing grade around the reconstructed house is to be covered with fill to recreate historic grade. Fill will be deepest on the south, over San Diego Avenue. Fill elsewhere is deeper on the west, and more shallow on the east. Existing asphalt paving is to be left in place and covered with a new layer of soil-like pavement except where removal is required to plant trees and shrubs. A drainage system, designed by the project landscape architect, will be installed to handle runoff from these impermeable surfaces.

C. Utilities:

Primary water, gas and electrical service will be located in fill to be placed over San Diego Avenue. Gas and electric feeder lines will run along the west side of the McCoy house, and have the potential to impact archeological resources. Irrigation water will be routed onto the property on the east side of the house, placed in a ca. 1929 utility trench to avoid disturbing older archeological deposits. Electrical lines to light standards and irrigation water lines are scheduled to be encased in concrete in narrow trenches no deeper than the bottom of the existing asphalt pavement base to avoid archeological impact, and covered with the new soil-like pavement.

D. Landscaping/Interpretation:

Landscape plans show the area surrounded by wooden fences, and identify a variety of pavements and planter areas around the McCoy House. Two large trees, 8 large shrubs and a variety of bushes and ground cover are to be placed in these planters. Trees and other plantings were selected by the landscape architect, based on study of historic graphics and other sources. Based on previous experience in Old Town, we assume that all areas designated for planters would eventually be disturbed by grounds keeping activities unless the underlying deposits are protected by a physical barrier.

To address threats from future grounds keeping activities in Area 1, plans call for the existing asphalt pavement to be left intact beneath planting beds where possible, thereby protecting underlying archeological deposits. Planting areas with shallowly buried archeological deposits that lack such pavement would be left unprotected, and therefore will be the subjects of data recovery excavations (see below). In some cases, archeological deposits that lack protective pavement will be covered with a heavy wire mesh and fill as required to recreate historic grades. The purpose of the mesh is to discourage future excavations for grounds keeping or other purposes that may damage underlying archeological deposits.

The two trees and eight large shrubs scheduled for Area 1 are to be planted in holes cut through existing pavement where present, and will require data recovery work. Spread of roots of these new plantings also poses a threat to archeological resources. After data recovery is completed, the two trees scheduled for this area will be placed in deep holes with 5' x 5' tree root barrier enclosures (e.g. DeepRoot or equivalent) to direct root growth downward through the deposits and underlying hardpan, thereby avoiding damage to archeological remains. The seven shrubs will be placed in similar enclosures 3' square.

We assume that deposits in areas scheduled for new pavement (e.g. walkway around building) will be protected from damage during construction and future grounds keeping work, and can safely be left in place. Fence posts may impact significant resources on the east side of Area 1, where archeological deposits are closest to the finished grade. On the west, the picket fence posts are scheduled to be 2' deep, thus should be wholly within the fill to be placed there to recreate the historic grade.

Plans call for in-situ interpretation of the older adobe foundations near the northwest corner of the reconstructed McCoy House. This will require retaining walls to hold surrounding fill.

Construct or relocate a small outbuilding from Area 2 in back yard of McCoy House for docent, maintenance storage. Size, location of this building will be finalized in Phase 2 plans.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research:

Conduct additional archival research to attempt to resolve ambiguities regarding property boundaries. Conduct additional research on Silvas/Elisalde/Ybarra and Ames families and their uses of the area.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

Substantial preconstruction data recovery excavations will be required for reconstruction of the McCoy House (Fig. 3). These will include removal of historic McCoy house brick foundations and excavation of remaining archeological deposits along trench lines for new foundation elements, elevator pit, duct work and utility corridors, etc. Foundation work will require removal of small portions of the historic adobe foundations beneath the McCoy house, although the remainder of these features will be preserved intact. We will excavate the strip between the existing San Diego Avenue retaining wall and chain link fence, after the fence is relocated. Excavations will be required for retaining walls around the adobe foundation that is to be displayed in-situ.

Preconstruction data recovery needs for landscaping will include controlled excavations in areas designated for the two large trees and eight shrubs to be placed in root enclosures, planter strips in areas where pavement has already been removed, and fence post locations on the east side of the yard. As planters on the east side of the house run along fence and foundation lines, data recovery work for these features will be combined. On the west side of the house, thick layers of fill and will protect underlying archeological deposits except in areas where excavations are required for deep root enclosures and utility lines. In

this case, only the deep excavation areas will be subject to data recovery work prior to construction; it is assumed that the thick layers of fill and underlying mesh described previously will protect underlying archeological deposits from future grounds keeping work in the more extensive planting strips.

As discussed in the research design, recovering archeological evidence of property boundary locations on Block 408 is critical to identifying the owners and occupants of the properties in question, and associating the archeological materials already recovered with specific households. We will address this question by excavation of an east-west trench along the fence line that bounds the north side of Areas 1 and 3. Development plans here call for excavation of post holes 2' to 3' deep and 1'2" to 1'6" wide, a maximum of 8' apart. While these post holes could be dug individually, their small size and isolation would provide little context against which to evaluate any archeological resources that they might yield. Excavation of the trench along this alignment will provide a continuous stratigraphic section across these areas, and will provide unencumbered access for construction of the fence when archeological work is completed.

Preconstruction data recovery work can be conducted at the soonest opportunity (e.g. when plans and funding are approved) in those areas around the McCoy House site from which pavement has already been removed. Where pavement is still intact (especially immediately to the north and east of McCoy House), some data recovery work will probably be delayed until reconstruction work is substantially complete, to protect deposits during construction.

Additional data recovery efforts may be required if final specifications call for utility trenches or other excavations in addition to those mentioned above. Small storage building scheduled for backyard will require additional excavation if foundations extend beneath existing pavement.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

Current plans call for completion of data recovery work prior to start of construction to the extent possible for both reconstruction and landscape development. Anticipated construction phase work will include recovery of archeological deposits from minor and/or change-order related excavations not dug previously. Grading, filling, installation of shallow electrical and water lines, and placement of protective mesh barriers and root enclosures described above will be monitored to insure that archeological deposits are not impacted. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation work proposed for either reconstruction or landscape work, in order that its impact and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 2: Rose-Robinson Adobe

I. Archeological Status:

Much of the Rose-Robinson site was excavated prior to construction of the buildings that now occupy the parcel (Schulz, Quinn and Fulmer 1987). The primary resources encountered include foundations and artifacts deposits associated with an early and otherwise undocumented adobe, a later (i.e. 1850s) well, and several trash pits. Virtually no evidence of the Rose-Robinson Adobe itself was encountered; its size and placement were determined primarily from historic maps, photographs and other documents.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Utilities:

Utility plans show one new electrical line (to be routed around the perimeter of the area), two new light standards, and new water and drain lines in Area 2. One light standard is located at the south side of the parcel near the existing bathroom and sidewalk. The second is located at the west side, along the existing fence, which is to be removed. The water and drain lines are scheduled for shallow burial, and thus should no effect archeological deposits.

B. Landscaping/Interpretation:

Proposed landscaping and interpretation include removal of the existing fence and installation of one tree and 6 shrubs, a hand water pump, and a small herb garden. One large tree in this area is scheduled to be placed in a 5' square root barrier enclosure.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research:

While later occupation by Robinson and Rose are reasonably well documented and reported, the identity of the earlier adobe foundation discovered prior to reconstruction is unclear. Additional research regarding early ownership of this parcel, perhaps by the Aguilar and/or Osuna families, who had adjacent parcels to the north and west, may shed light on the identity of the earlier building.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

Excavate a 5' x 5' data recovery unit at the location of the large tree scheduled for a root barrier enclosure. Excavate a small (e.g. 2' x 4') excavation unit in the location of the west light standard and pull box. The southern light location is in an area that was formerly in the street and was found to contain few cultural resources during construction of the nearby rest room in 1990, so will be dealt with as a monitoring activity during Construction Phase Mitigation. Excavate shrub and garden planting locations when placement is finalized, if those locations were not excavated during work that preceded the Rose-Robinson reconstruction. See Area 3 (below) for discussion of treatment of fence line to enclose electrical transformer, a short section of which extends into Area 2.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

Monitor placement of small shrubs, ground cover and shallow utility lines to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation work, in order that its impact and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 3: Exhibit Area (between Areas 1 & 2)

I. Archeological Status:

Area 3 has the potential to contain archeological evidence of yards and outbuildings associated with the Carrillo/Fitch and Osuna households. Area 3 was tested at its southwest corner in 1995, as part of the McCoy House excavations. Here, pavement was removed from an area about 50 ft long and 20 ft wide, and an east-west trench excavated across the area. Archeological work showed the historic grade to be deeper here than in Area 1, with a layer of fill about 18" thick capping a relatively thin mid-19th century deposit. The upper fill was removed to a depth of about 1' below the top of the existing asphalt across much of the 20 ft by 50 ft area during removal of asbestos discovered on the site in 1995.

Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading:

Existing asphalt pavement will be left intact over this area to protect underlying archeological deposits. Asphalt will be covered by a new layer of soil cement pavement. Additional loam will be placed in the garden area to fill it to finish grade. A protective mesh (e.g. chain link) will be placed under the imported topsoil to protect the underlying archeological deposits from gardening activities scheduled for the area from which pavement was removed in 1995.

B. Utilities:

Utility plans show electrical lines and irrigation water lines running through Area 3. These will be placed and sealed in shallow trenches cut through the pavement to protect underlying archeological values, as described above. The electrical lines, which service two light standards and an interpretive sign, will feed into this area from Area 1. Light poles typically require excavation for post holes and a nearby pull box.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation:

Landscaping will include a garden area (approximately 25' x 50') from which pavement was removed previously, as well as three planters placed above the remaining pavement. A new fence will be placed around the existing electrical shed, requiring cuts through the pavement. A ramada will be constructed near the center of the area. The fence around the transformer and ramada supports will require data recovery excavations, as will the trench for the fence that borders the north side of Areas 1 and 3 (see Area 1 discussion).

II. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research:

This area includes portions of the former Carrillo/Fitch and Osuna family parcels. As discussed in the research design, establishing the locations of parcel boundaries on the ground is of critical importance to be able to associate archeological features and deposits with specific households. We will conduct additional research to find all available descriptions of these parcel boundaries, and produce historical overviews of the Carrillo/Fitch and Osuna households and their residents.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

A trench will be excavated along the north fence line, continuous with the trench at the north line of Area 1 (see above). Similar trenches will be excavated for the north and west sides of the transformer enclosure in the southeast corner of Area 3. We will remove pavement and excavate units large enough (e.g. 2' x 4') to accommodate light poles and pull boxes at two locations. Retention of asphalt over much of area and proposed design of electrical and water lines for shallow burial in the pavement layer eliminates the need for data recovery work for these installations (but see discussion of monitoring, below).

No fewer than four additional units will be excavated in the south garden area prior to placement of protective mesh and fill to confirm that historic grades and artifact yields indicated by the 1995 testing are representative of the entire garden area, and to further investigate an area where testing indicated a privy and stratigraphic changes that may reflect the Silvas/Fitch property boundary.

We will excavate holes for ramada support posts or footings. Detailed plans are not yet prepared for this structure, although we anticipate 4 to 6 small excavations along its periphery.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

Monitor all excavations to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained. Monitor excavations for minor plantings at east end of Area 3. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation work, in order that its impact and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 4: Demonstration Area (west of Area 1)

I. Archeological Status:

Area 4 was tested by the west end of the 80' long trench dug in 1992 to sample the McCoy House reconstruction site. That work suggests that historic deposits have been graded away to progressively greater depths as one moves west across the site, although the bottom of a historic trash pit was found at the west end of the trench. The 1992 trench did not continue west far enough to intersect the San Diego River bank, which is projected from historic maps and previous archeology in Block 407 to cross this area (cf. Fig. 3).

Historic maps also show a building with a short wing in this area, presumably on land owned by the Snook/Clayton family. No evidence of the building was found in the 1992 trench, and no further attempt has been made to locate archeological remains of this structure.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading:

Existing asphalt pavement is scheduled to be removed from portions of Area 4. The west end of the area is assumed to lie within the old river bed, and as such is not considered archeologically sensitive. The area above (east of) the bank may contain archeological resources, although grading there has probably removed shallower deposits, as discussed above. We will identify portions of the existing paving to be left in place to protect archeological resources if results of the data recovery excavations proposed below so warrants. Area 4 is to be covered with several feet of fill.

B. Utilities:

Utility plans show several electrical lines and a irrigation water line running through Area 4. These lines will be placed within the deep fill layer required to approximate historic grades here, and therefore will not impact archeological deposits. Electrical lines service 3 light standards and 4 interpretive signs. Light poles typically require excavation for post holes and nearby pull

boxes. If these are situated in the old river bed (i.e. west of the river bank location), they pose little threat to archeological resources. On the other hand, if situated above (east of) the river bank, they may impact archeological values.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation

Landscaping will include filling and contouring to reflect the historic presence of the riverbank in this area, numerous riparian-type plantings, and a perimeter fence. Four interpretive signs are included in the plans. As is the case with light poles, those situated above the river bank have the potential to effect significant archeological deposits, while those located over the old river bed are not considered a threat. Root barrier enclosures are identified for 4 large trees and 7 smaller plantings to be placed above the projected river bank location.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research

Property ownership records show that Lots 1 and 2 of Block 408 (including Area 4) were owned by Maria Antonia Alvarado de Snook (later Clayton). Historic accounts traditionally identify the Snook-Clayton house as fronting Calhoun (Fitch) Street on the north, although mid-19th century maps consistently show an otherwise unidentified building in the southeastern quadrant of the property, just west of the Silvas/Ames and later McCoy buildings. We will conduct historical research as appropriate to confirm property ownership and to produce a historical overview of the Snook/Clayton household and inhabitants.

One source cites an 1854 grand jury report identifying Mrs. Snook as running a "low groggery" that sold liquor to Native Americans; we will attempt to locate the primary source, and determine possible locations of the shop alluded to.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

The 2.2' wide east-west trench begun in 1992 will be extended to the west far enough to intersect and define the river bank; knowledge of the river bank location is key to evaluating the potential negative effects of landscaping and utility work, as discussed above. This trench will be extended using a backhoe directed by archeologists.

Pavement will be removed and data recovery excavations are planned for as many as 13 planting and electrical standard locations at the east end of Area 4. This work should confirm or refute the validity of assumptions regarding the loss of historic deposits by previous grading, and may provide evidence of the building shown in this area on 1850s. A good archeological fix on this building would be very valuable for correlating historic graphics and projecting the locations of other structures and property lines. Pavement will be sawed, and asphalt and gravel base removed with heavy equipment; excavation of underlying

historical deposits will be done by hand. If significant resources are encountered, we may expand excavations to recover data as needed to clarify the identity, context and significance of those resource. Similarly, small units situated near each other may be combined to provide broader areal exposures.

If these excavations indicate that significant resources are still present, the current pavement removal plan may be modified to leave potentially sensitive area(s) above the river bank covered. If no significant archeological resources are found in the initial units excavated here, data recovery excavations may be discontinued in favor of monitoring excavations during the construction phase of the project.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

All excavations will be monitored to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation work in order that its impacts and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 5: Picnic/Small Parking Area (Block 427)

I. Archeological Status:

Area 5 is situated primarily on property once owned by the Wrightington family. The south end of Area 5 was tested by Trenches K, L and S and several smaller units, excavated in conjunction with the realignment of Congress Street. In Trenches K and L, historic deposits and a sparse scatter of what are assumed to be late prehistoric shell and flaked stone (CA-SDI-14293) were found below layers of recent fill 3' to 5' thick. Earlier testing just to the north of Area 5, behind the Wrightington Adobe, found historic deposits under about 4' of modern fill (Flower, Ike and Roth 1982:169, Sheet 7 of 72). The thick layers of overburden are undoubtedly due to filling of the gully that once ran east-west through Block 427, emptying into the riverbed west of Wallace Street.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading:

Existing grade is to be maintained in Area 5, although existing pavement is to be removed. Pavement removal is not considered a threat to archeological resources, as there are deep layers of 20th century fill over older archeological deposits in this area.

B. Utilities:

No new utilities are scheduled for this area.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation

Landscaping will include removal of existing parking spaces and pavement, a newly paved turnaround, four new trees and a number of shrubs. Because of the demonstrated presence of fill over much of this area, most of these activities pose little threat to the deeply buried archeological resources documented previously. Root growth of the four trees scheduled for this area may eventually effect deeper deposits; root enclosures may be proposed for trees in this area if the results of the data recovery excavations suggest that they are warranted.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research

Wrightington ownership of this property is generally well documented, although the same is not true for the parcel owned by Feliciano Valdes-Reyes, along the east side of Area 5. We will conduct research to locate any available descriptions of her property, and produce a historical overview of the Valdes-Reyes household and inhabitants.

One of the three loci on which prehistoric site CA-SDI-14293 was defined lies in Area 5. While this is believed to be a late prehistoric site, the presence of Native Americans living in and around Old Town is documented throughout the historic period. We will conduct research in newspapers and elsewhere to locate references to Native American residents, their dwellings and activities in Old Town.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

Data recovery units will be excavated at the locations of the four large trees scheduled for Area 5. The objectives of this work are to test hypotheses about the depth of fill and historic grades and the presence of late prehistoric deposits in this area, as interpreted from earlier test excavations. Modern pavement and fill will be removed with a backhoe, and underlying historic or prehistoric deposits excavated by hand. The size of the units may be increased if thickness of fill layers requires wider exposures to safely excavate at the those depths, or additional exposure is needed to document or interpret significant archeological resources encountered.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

We will monitor all excavations, including those for plantings, to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained and that significant archeological resources are not disturbed. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation works in order that its impacts and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 6: Wrightington Adobe (west yard)

I. Archeological Status:

Area 6, a narrow strip of land between Wallace Street and the west end of the reconstructed Wrightington Adobe, was once owned by the Wrightingtons. Deeds indicate that there were foundations (*cimientos*) on this parcel in the 1850s, and graphics suggest two small buildings were located there in the 1850s and 1860s. Archeological work prior to reconstruction only peripherally addressed the area in question (Schulz 1982). Later monitoring of utilities construction noted a concentration of cobbles, perhaps associated with the foundations mentioned in the deeds (Roth 1985).

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading:

No grading is indicated for this area, although removal of sidewalks, curbs, gutters and street pavement from Wallace Street (Area 7) along the western edge of Area 6 may expose archeological resources, including foundations identified in deeds.

B. Utilities:

Utility plans show no new electric or water lines in this area.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation

Project descriptions call for fence work and possibly additional cactus plantings in this area. Two fence lines will extend from the west end of the Wrightington Adobe to the fence that runs along Old Beach Road.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research

Wrightington ownership of this property is generally well documented, although little is known of the two mid-19th century buildings visible in historic graphics. We will conduct research in an attempt to identify these structures, and to determine if a building was ever constructed on the foundations mentioned in the deeds.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

We will attempt to relocate the area in which Roth reported a concentration of cobbles, and excavate a data recovery unit to determine if they represent a foundation. This information would be valuable in addressing the problem of poorly defined property boundaries, as discussed in the Research Design. Excavate a trench along the northern-most fence line, from the west end of the adobe to the east side of the street to determine if any evidence of the *cimientos* (foundations) mentioned in the deeds is present. Excavate at least one

unit along the south fence line to confirm the presence of deep fill in this area. If fill is deeper than the proposed depth of post holes, no further work along this line is required; if more shallow, complete excavation of trench along this alignment. Additional data recovery work may be expanded if more cactus planting is called for in the final Phase 2 plans.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

We will monitor all excavations in Area 6 to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained and that significant archeological data are not lost. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation works in order that its impacts and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 7: Garden and Wallace Streets

I. Archeological Status:

Area 7 includes the former San Diego Avenue and Wallace Street. Their historic antecedents were Garden Street and Old Beach Road, both apparently narrow, unimproved lanes. It appears that both streets once crossed property owned by the Machado-Smith family, and were bordered by fences, including an adobe wall along the south side of San Diego Avenue. San Diego Avenue was widened from 30' to 48' about 1928, after demolition of the McCoy House, which extended into the area now occupied by the wider street. Although no archeological work has been conducted in the street proper, a variety of test excavations adjacent to both sides of both streets were dug and utility excavations monitored in conjunction with the light rail and McCoy House reconstruction projects. This work indicates that San Diego Avenue has been graded well below historic grade in the McCoy House area. The west end of San Diego Avenue and the south end of Wallace Street extend over the old San Diego River bed, and are built on thick (i.e. 4'-8') layers of fill. The only portions of these streets that may approximate historic grade is at their intersection near the southwest corner of the plaza. Much modern utility work has taken place in both streets, likely impacting any archeological values that may have been present.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading:

Plans call for removal of all modern street pavement, gutters, curbs and sidewalks, and placement of fill to recreate historic grade. Plans do not call for excavations that would be required to recreate the lower historic grades where the streets enter the old river bed; to do so would put the streets well below all surrounding grades, which have also been filled and raised. Historic roadways are to be paved with soil cement.

The cutting, filling and utility work described above minimizes the likelihood of damage to significant archeological resources during pavement removal or repaving at the south end of Wallace Street and the west end of San Diego Avenue. Nearer the plaza, however, current grade is believed to be close to historic grade, leaving open the possibility that archeological resources may be present. Grading for street work, placement of utility lines, etc. have undoubtedly affected any resources that may exist here, although we do not assume that these likely disturbances have necessarily negated all information potential that such resources may embody.

B. Utilities:

Where possible, plans call for new utility lines to be placed in the fill to be added to San Diego Avenue to avoid damage to archeological resources elsewhere. These new lines require no archeological intervention. Plans show two new electrical lines at the east end of San Diego Avenue (one from the transformer near the Rose-Robinson Adobe, the other to a light and an interpretive panel on the south side of the street). The new electrical line shown running down Wallace Street from Area 11 to service lights in Area 7 probably does not threaten resources in the street line.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation

Fencing is to be installed on historic property lines adjacent to streets. See specific areas for discussion of fence impacts and mitigation measures. One interpretive panel in front of the McCoy House will be on fill and so requires no archeological attention. Trees scheduled for Areas 8 and 11 are located on or near Area 7 boundaries; see Areas 8 and 11 for discussion of treatment of these plantings.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research

The historic Garden Street and Old Beach Road appear to have been narrow, informal lanes running along the north and east sides of the Machado-Smith property. We will conduct research in an attempt to confirm or refute the conclusion that these roads were initially on private rather than public property. Deeds and city records dealing with the widening of the street and attempts to gain public access required to connect San Diego Avenue from inside the plaza to the former Garden Street will be reviewed.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

Any archeological excavations in Area 7 can be done most efficiently after the pavement, sidewalks, etc. have been removed (i.e. see Construction Phase Mitigation, below).

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

We will monitor pavement removal, and prepare documentation or conduct data recovery excavation as appropriate if archeological resources are exposed. Data recovery units large enough (e.g. 2' x 4') to accommodate light poles and pull boxes will be excavated at light standard locations near the plaza (#15, Areas 7/11 boundary; #21, Areas 6/7 boundary), to determine if historic deposits or evidence of fences/walls bordering the streets are present under the existing pavement. The trench(es) along the fence line(s) in Area 6 will be extended into the street area after pavement and sidewalks are removed if previous data recovery work along these alignments suggest that archeological resources may be present. Monitoring of pavement removal and excavations at light standard locations may suggest areas where additional data recovery excavations are called for to obtain useful information about historic grades, roads, fences, walks, etc.

All construction excavations will be monitored to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation works in order that its impacts and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 8: Main Entrance (Wallace/Congress Streets)

I. Archeological Status:

Area 8 is located at the intersection of the old Wallace Street and the newly realigned Congress Street; it lies mostly within the Wallace Street line, but extends onto Machado-Smith parcel on the west. Previous test excavations on both sides of Wallace Street indicated 4'-6' of fill over 19th century deposits in this area. Light scatters of shell and flaked stone were present under the historic deposits in several of these trenches, suggesting non-intensive use of the area during late prehistoric times (CA-SDI-14293). Much utility work has taken place within the street, some of which may have penetrated the fill and intruded into the underlying archeological deposits.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading:

Modern pavement, sidewalks, etc. will be demolished and replaced with soil cement. Fill over older deposits will protect them from damage related to pavement demolition.

B. Utilities:

Electrical plans identify one light standard (#27) and two interpretive panels in this area. The line from the panels to the McCoy House will follow Wallace Street (see Area 7).

C. Landscaping/Interpretation

Two interpretive panels are located in this area. Two new trees are indicated along the border of Area 8 with Areas 10 and 11.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research

See discussion of research needs related to Area 7.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

Two data recovery units are shown on Fig. 3 at the locations of the two large trees scheduled for Area 7. Preliminary drawings in the Site Design Program Statement suggest that these trees will be located in areas where old pavement has been covered with fill. Data recovery excavations and root enclosures will not be required if this placement is maintained on final drawings and the old pavement is left intact beneath these trees.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

We will monitor pavement removal and prepare documentation or conduct data recovery excavation as appropriate if archeological resources are exposed. Subsequent excavations will be monitored to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained; data recovery excavation will be undertaken if archeological resources are encountered during this work. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation work in order that its impacts and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 9: Secondary Entrance (Congress/Taylor St.)

I. Archeological Status:

Area 9 is located at the southwest corner of Block 408, near the intersection of Taylor Street and the newly realigned Congress Street. No archeological work has been conducted here, although archeological work on adjoining parcels, monitoring of utility and street work, and analysis of historic maps and other sources suggest that it falls wholly within the old San Diego River bed, and that the river sand deposits have been covered with at least 5' of fill.

The earliest ownership records indicate that the west end of Block 408 was owned by Maria Antonia Alvarado de Snook. Her use of this low lying parcel is unknown, although portions of it may have been used for agriculture.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading:

Modern pavement, sidewalks, etc. will be demolished and replaced with soil cement. Fill over older deposits will protect them from damage related to pavement demolition.

B. Utilities:

Preliminary electrical plans identify one light standard (#17) and two interpretive panels in this area. The fill assumed to cover the area should protect any historic deposits from damage by utility work.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation

Numerous trees and shrubs, as well as two interpretive panels are scheduled for this area. The fill assumed to cover the area should protect any historic deposits from damage by planting and interpretive panel construction.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research

See discussion of research needs related to Area 4, also owned by Snook/Clayton. We will attempt to locate early description of their parcel boundaries. The earliest street grid plans of Old Town area show a 100' corridor through which Taylor Street now passes. As the street is narrower than the original corridor, what is the ownership history of the area adjacent to the street? The excess 20' (approximate) is now treated as part of Block 408, although plans as late as the 1920s show Block 408 as shorter than the area currently enclosed by the fence at the sidewalk line.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

A short (e.g. 20') section of backhoe trench will be excavated in Area 9 along the same axis as the extension of the 1992 trench proposed in Area 4 (see above). The purpose of this work is to confirm the conclusions regarding historic grades and stratification suggested by prior research, testing and construction monitoring on adjacent parcels. This trench will be aligned with the 1992 and 1995 trenching and that proposed in Area 4, so that stratigraphic section information can be recorded on the same plane. We will be alert to evidence of agricultural uses, tile manufacture, etc., although prior excavations in the river bed proper have yielded little such information. Monitoring of pavement removal (see below) may indicate areas where additional data recovery excavations are required, although none are anticipated at present.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

We will monitor pavement removal, and prepare documentation or conduct data recovery excavation as appropriate if archeological resources are exposed. Subsequent excavations for plantings and utilities will be monitored to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation work in order that its impacts and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 10: Riverbank Area

I. Archeological Status:

Area 10 is a long, narrow strip along the northeast side of the newly realigned Congress Street, roughly paralleling the old San Diego River bank. It crosses property formerly occupied (from west to east) by: San Diego Avenue, the Silvas/Ames garden parcel, and the Machado-Smith lot, which was the site of the Aztec Dining Room and Castro residence after 1937. A raised parking lot supported by a cinder block retaining wall extends onto Area 10 from adjacent Area 12. A substantial amount of testing and data recovery were conducted at the west end of this area in 1991-1993 in preparation for the realignment of Congress Street (Felton and Davis 1992; additional reporting in progress). Archeological Trench T, which was dug in the parking lot behind (south of) the Aztec Dining Room in 1993, crosses Area 10 and extends under the newly realigned Congress Street. Trench T exposed historic deposits immediately below the modern asphalt paving, including what appears to be a wood lined turn-of-the-century privy. The privy fill was not excavated. There was also a deeper deposit with a light scatter of flaked stone and shell (CA-SDI-14293) about 3.25' below the pavement at the north end of Trench T.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading:

The pavement, retaining wall and fill forming the raised parking lot west of the Aztec Dining Room is scheduled to be removed to approximate historic grade in this area. While desirable to recreate historic grade, if not conducted with care, this work will threaten any underlying archeological deposits associated with the Machado-Smith occupation that may exist. Plans call for retention of existing asphalt paving in the area south of (behind) the former Aztec Dining Room (Area 11) to protect the underlying archeological deposits, and placement of fill as required to meet the street and sidewalk elevations, which are higher than existing grade in most of this area.

B. Utilities:

No new electrical or water lines are shown on the plans. A new brow ditch to connect to the existing drainage channel is shown running along Congress Street south of Area 12, across the area from which the raised parking lot is to be removed.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation

Plans call for a new fence along Congress Street and riparian-type plantings (including five large trees and numerous smaller shrubs) along the sidewalk in this area to help screen out street and rail traffic and mark the approximate location of the old river bank. There is little chance of this work impacting archeological resources at the west end of Area 10, as this area was thorough examined and data recovery work conducted there prior to realignment of Congress Street. Further south and east in the areas south of Areas 11 and 12, however, excavations for plantings (especially the large trees) may effect historical and prehistoric archeological values.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research

See discussion of research needs related to Areas 11 and 12.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

Data recovery excavations will be required in those portions of Area 10 that lie immediately south of Areas 11 and 12 (see below). Although fill is called for in this area, five-foot square data recovery units will be excavated at the 3 eastern-most tree locations, which lie within our projected boundary of prehistoric site CA-Sdi14293, and root barriers installed as needed to protect any sensitive archeological resources encountered. Previous excavations to the west suggest that cultural deposits have already been graded away under the two western trees. Pavement will be removed from these locations to confirm or refute this

assumption, and data recovery excavations undertaken if archeological deposits are found to be present.

No data recovery excavations are scheduled for the fence along the re-routed Congress Street, as the area was filled before the street and adjacent fence were constructed.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

We will monitor demolition in Area 10 along with work taken place in adjacent sections of Areas 11 and 12; see discussions of those areas for objectives and approaches. All subsequent excavations will be monitored to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation works in order that its impacts and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 11: Machado-Smith House Area

I. Archeological Status:

Area 11 is the parcel on which the Aztec Dining Room, Rose Olé Gift Shop and related buildings now stand. These buildings, which are slated for demolition, have been investigated, recorded, and found ineligible for the National Register. Archeological test Trench T was dug in Area 10, in the parking lot behind (south of) the Aztec Dining Room and Area 11 in 1993. Trench T exposed historic deposits immediately below the modern asphalt paving, as well as a deeper deposit with a light scatter of flaked stone and shell (CA-SDI-14293).

Area 11 was the site of the Machado-Smith House, one of San Diego's early frame buildings, which was constructed in 1855 (Davis1992:10-22). Deeds and descriptions suggest an adobe wall ran along San Diego Avenue across the street from the McCoy House. Although its precise location is uncertain, we project that the Machado-Smith House lay in the vicinity of the existing Rose Olé Gift Shop, which was built as a residence in 1937. The Machado-Smith House is identified for reconstruction in the 1977 General Development Plan, although there are no imminent plans or funding for that project nor the archeology and historical research that will be required. In this situation, our strategy is to protect the site and deposits it may contain from damage until the reconstruction plans are implemented at some future date.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading/Demolition:

The four buildings occupying the property were vacated in late 1995, and were originally scheduled for demolition in Spring 1996. After some delay, demolition was begun prematurely by park maintenance staff, but was soon halted by San Diego Coast District superintendent Ed Navarro, to await resolution of CEQA and Section 106 compliance review procedures and archeological monitoring. At present (Spring 1997), the newer additions to the front (north end) of the Aztec Dining Room building have been largely demolished, and doors have been removed from other buildings, leaving them accessible to transients and weather. Demolition of the remaining 80%-90% of the complex should be completed as soon as concurrence is reached on their assessment and treatment, as they are now potential a fire and public safety hazards.

As the site of the historic Machado-Smith House is almost certainly under one or more of these buildings, demolition work is considered a serious threat to potentially significant archeological values if not conducted with appropriate safeguards (see below). Plans currently call for leaving foundations in place to avoid disturbance of archeological deposits, covering them with a layer of fill and seeding the resultant surface. All other protective pavements (e.g. sidewalks, patios) in this area should also be left in place. Chain link fabric is to be placed under the fill elsewhere to provide a barrier between archeological deposits and future grounds keeping activities and other excavations.

B. Utilities:

No new water or electrical lines are shown on the plan for this area.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation

Area 11 is scheduled to be surrounded by a wooden on the north and east. No fence is planned on the west—Areas 11, 12 and part of 10 will be a continuous open space. Existing trees are to be retained, and four additional trees (fig and pomegranate) are scheduled to be planted in the southeast end of this area, straddling its boundary with Area 7 (Fig. 3).

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research

The history of the Machado-Smith household is reasonably well documented (e.g. Flower, Ike and Roth 1982; Davis 1992). Research will be conducted as required to identify features or other historic material located during demolition and data recovery excavations.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

The presence of buildings and pavements in Area 11 precludes preconstruction data recovery excavations prior to demolition, which is considered part of the construction phase. See discussion of construction phase mitigation measures, including data recovery excavations, below.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

We will monitor demolition of the existing buildings, recording additional information about the development of this complex that may come to light. Archeologists must be present while work is being conducted. We will work closely with the demolition crew to prevent damage to archeological deposits.

After demolition is completed (see below) but before the site is covered, we will prepare drawings showing existing features and grade elevations. Documentation and limited archeological data recovery excavation of any exposed features will be completed before the site is filled.

We will conduct data recovery excavations as required for four trees after demolition has taken place. Even minor excavations in Area 11 will be dug by archeologists, due to the likely presence of archeological features.

We will monitor placement of protective mesh and covering of the site, to insure that resources are not damaged, and that fill material does not introduce artifacts that will later be mixed with original materials.

We will monitor excavations for construction of fencing on the borders of Area 11. On the east, this line is in the modern street, which has been heavily impacted by utility work. On the north, the fence line is under the existing sidewalk; there is a greater chance that archeological evidence is present there.

DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation work in order that its impacts and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 12: Group Assembly Area (west of Area 11)

I. Archeological Status:

Most of this parcel is occupied by the raised parking lot west of the Aztec Dining Room, and the paved drive that once led around the retaining wall to a lower parking area. The raised parking lot is scheduled for demolition, to make the area more accurately reflect the original topography, which sloped down to the south into the old river bed. Area 12 was part of the yard surrounding the Machado-Smith House, believed to be located in Area 11 just to the east. Deeds and descriptions indicate an adobe wall ran along San Diego Avenue. Archeological test trenches were excavated on both the east and the west of Area 11 (i.e. Trench R, Trench T), although the presence of the retaining wall and deep fill deposits prevented sampling the area under the parking lot that is to be removed. We consider that the area protected under the parking lot fill has a high potential to contain intact archeological deposits.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading/Demolition:

The raised parking lot occupying the east side of the property is scheduled for demolition. Due to the proximity of this area to the Machado-Smith House, and because deposits have been protected for decades by thick layers of fill, the demolition is considered a serious threat to potentially significant archeological values if not conducted with appropriate safeguards (see discussion of proposed treatments below). Old surfaces will be covered with protective mesh and fill to protect archeological deposits after demolition and data recovery work is complete; the area will be paved with soil cement.

B. Utilities:

New water and drain lines will service a drinking fountain in Area 11. These lines are to be placed within the fill, above the protective mesh. An existing telephone pedestal is to be replaced with a 3' x 5' underground pull box along San Diego Avenue.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation

Proposed landscaping features include construction of an adobe wall along the north side of Area 12, opposite the McCoy House. One light standard and accompanying pull box is scheduled along San Diego Avenue at the northwest corner of Area 12. Several of the trees that will screen Congress Street are located along the south boundary of Area 12 with Area 10 (see Area 10 discussion above).

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research:

See discussion of Area 12. We will attempt to determine when the raised parking lot was constructed.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

The presence of the raised parking lot and sidewalk over most Area 12 precludes preconstruction data recovery excavations, as demolition is considered part of the construction phase. See discussion of construction phase mitigation measures below.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

We will monitor demolition of the raised parking lot and surrounding retaining walls. Archeologists must be present while work is being conducted, and will work closely with the demolition crew to prevent damage to archeological deposits.

Conduct data recovery excavations at the location of light standard and telephone pull box. Excavate at least 2 data recovery units along the line of the proposed adobe wall. Previous excavations near the west end of the wall failed to yield evidence of its foundation, suggesting that it may have been graded away by street work. If evidence of the adobe wall is located during upcoming work, fully expose it and adjust plans as necessary to place the reconstructed wall accurately. See Area 10 discussion for description of data recovery work required for plantings that will screen this area from Congress Street.

We will prepare drawings showing any existing features and elevations after demolition and removal of fill. Mapping and archeological data recovery work described above will be done before the site is covered. We will monitor the placement of protective mesh and covering of the site, insuring that resources are not damaged, and that fill material used does not introduce artifacts that will later be mixed with original materials.

DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation works in order that its impacts and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

Area 13: Main Parking Lot (north side Block 408)

I. Archeological Status:

Area 13 includes the entire northern side of Block 408 fronting on Calhoun Street, and was probably the site of one or more of the earliest buildings in Old Town. It includes key portions of important properties once owned by the Aguilar-Serrano, Osuna, Carrillo-Fitch and Snook-Clayton households; archeological remains of the residences of these families are very likely present under the pavement, especially at the east half of the area. The west end of Area 13, which was originally in the San Diego River bed, is 10 feet lower than the east end. No previous archeological work has taken place in this project scope area, although prior sampling and data recovery work at the McCoy House site, the south end of the Carrillo/Fitch site, the Rose/Robinson site and the Aguilar/Serrano site give substantial credence to the prediction that similar resources will be encountered in Area 13.

II. Impacts of Proposed Development:

A. Grading:

Plans call for leaving existing pavement in place in Area 13, and re-striping it for more efficient parking.

B. Utilities:

Electrical plans call for 10 new light standards and associated electrical conduit in Area 13. Specifications call for conduit to be encased in concrete in shallow, narrow trenches cut through existing pavement and dug no deeper than the bottom of the gravel base. Light poles are to be set 4' deep, and be accompanied by a pull box.

C. Landscaping/Interpretation:

No new landscaping is indicated in the preliminary plans for this area.

III. Proposed Treatments

A. Historical Research:

See discussions of Areas 1 through 4, which include portions of the parcels owned by the same families who owned Area 13. Correlating archeological locations of historic property boundaries with deed descriptions is critical to the interpretation of any archeological work in Block 408, as discussed in the Research Design.

B. Preconstruction Data Recovery:

Most of the Area 13 pavement is to be left in place to protect archeological deposits, with electrical lines placed in shallow sealed trenches that

do not penetrate the parking lot base, thereby eliminating the need for data recovery excavations along these lines.

Because of the potential importance of resources that may be present, all subsurface work in the center and east end of Area 13 will be carefully controlled archeological excavations. We anticipate that the data recovery trench along the fence line on the north side of Areas 1 and 3 and south side of Area 13 will provide information about historic property boundaries, grades and deposits (see Areas 1, 3 discussions above).

We will remove pavement and excavate units large enough (e.g. 2' x 4') to accommodate light poles and pull boxes at the five light standard locations at the east end of Area 13. While proposed as direct impact mitigation measures, we anticipate that these data recovery units will provide information useful in assessing the resources present in this important area and planning for archeological work that will be required before any future reconstruction takes place.

The west end of Area 13 appears to have been located in the old San Diego River bed, and is assumed to not to be archeologically sensitive (cf. Area 9). The data recovery excavations in Areas 4 and 9 should help demonstrate the location of the historic river bank, and thereby defining more precisely the portion of the block that requires further data recovery efforts. We will excavate at least one additional data recovery unit at a western light standard location in Area 13 (e.g. # 31) to confirm or refute assumptions regarding alluvial deposits in this area. A backhoe will be used to remove overburden and non-cultural deposits. The size of the unit will be expanded beyond that necessary for the light standard if the depth of the deposits of interest is such that a larger, stepped excavation is required to work safely.

C. Construction-Phase Mitigation:

We will monitor all excavations in Area 13 to assure that prescribed locations and depths are maintained. DPR archeologists are to be notified at least 5 days in advance of any unanticipated excavation work, in order that its impact and alternatives may be evaluated and data recovery or other appropriate mitigation can be conducted.

FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Scope Areas

ENTRANCE REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
 OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK
 County of San Diego

DESIGNED	06	DRAWN	96
			L. Felton
REVISIONS		CHECKED	

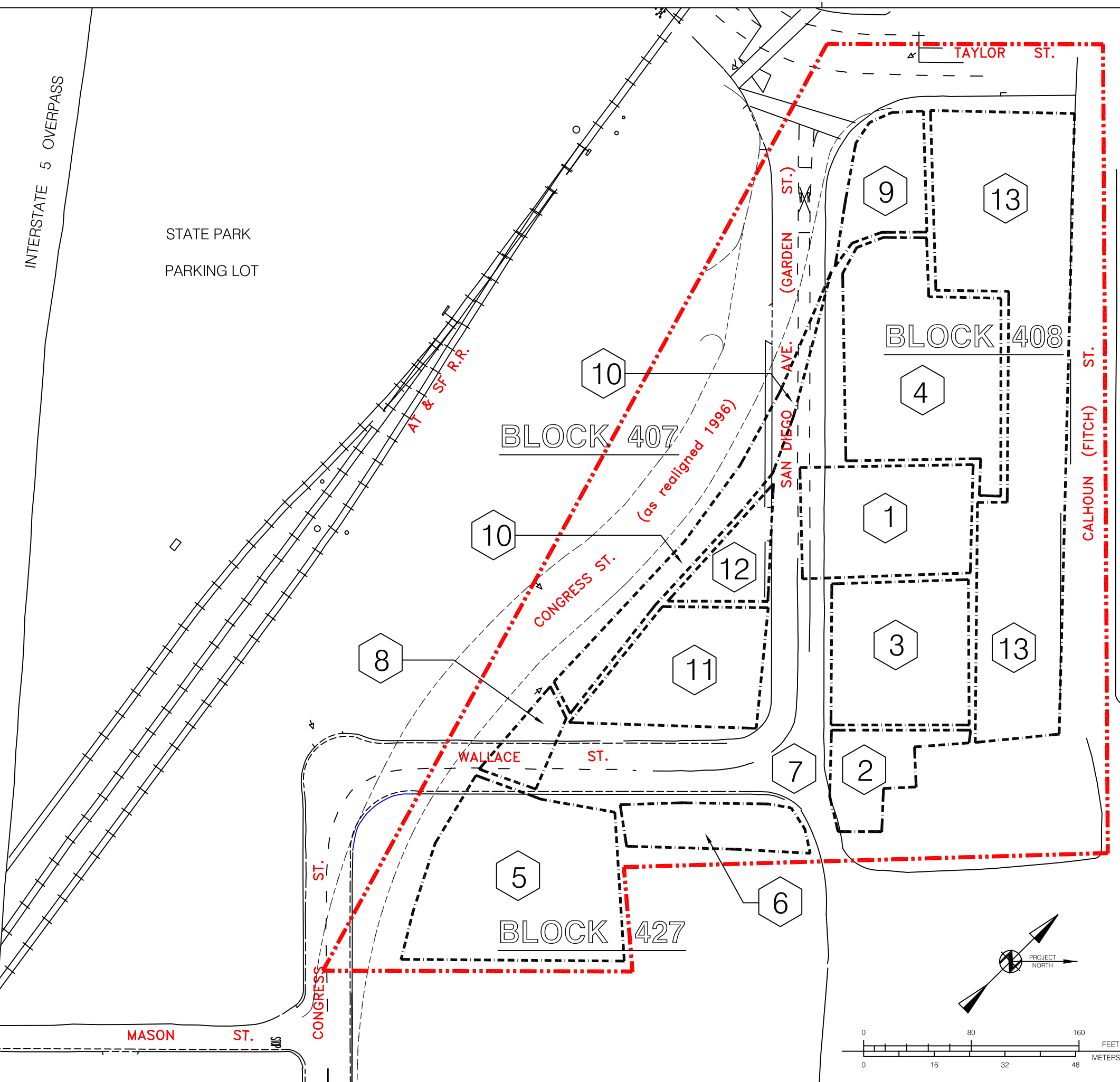
DATE	
APPROVED	DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK
 ENTRANCE REDEVELOPMENT
 PROJECT SCOPE AREAS MAP

PROJECT NO.
 935-667
 01

SHEET NO.
 1
 OF
 2



SEE ARCHEOLOGICAL TREATMENT PLAN FOR DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS, ARCHEOLOGICAL STATUS AND PROPOSED TREATMENT OF EACH AREA.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ARE SHOWN ON FIGURE 2.

PROPOSED DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS ARE SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.

1 SCOPE AREA DESIGNATION

APE BOUNDARY

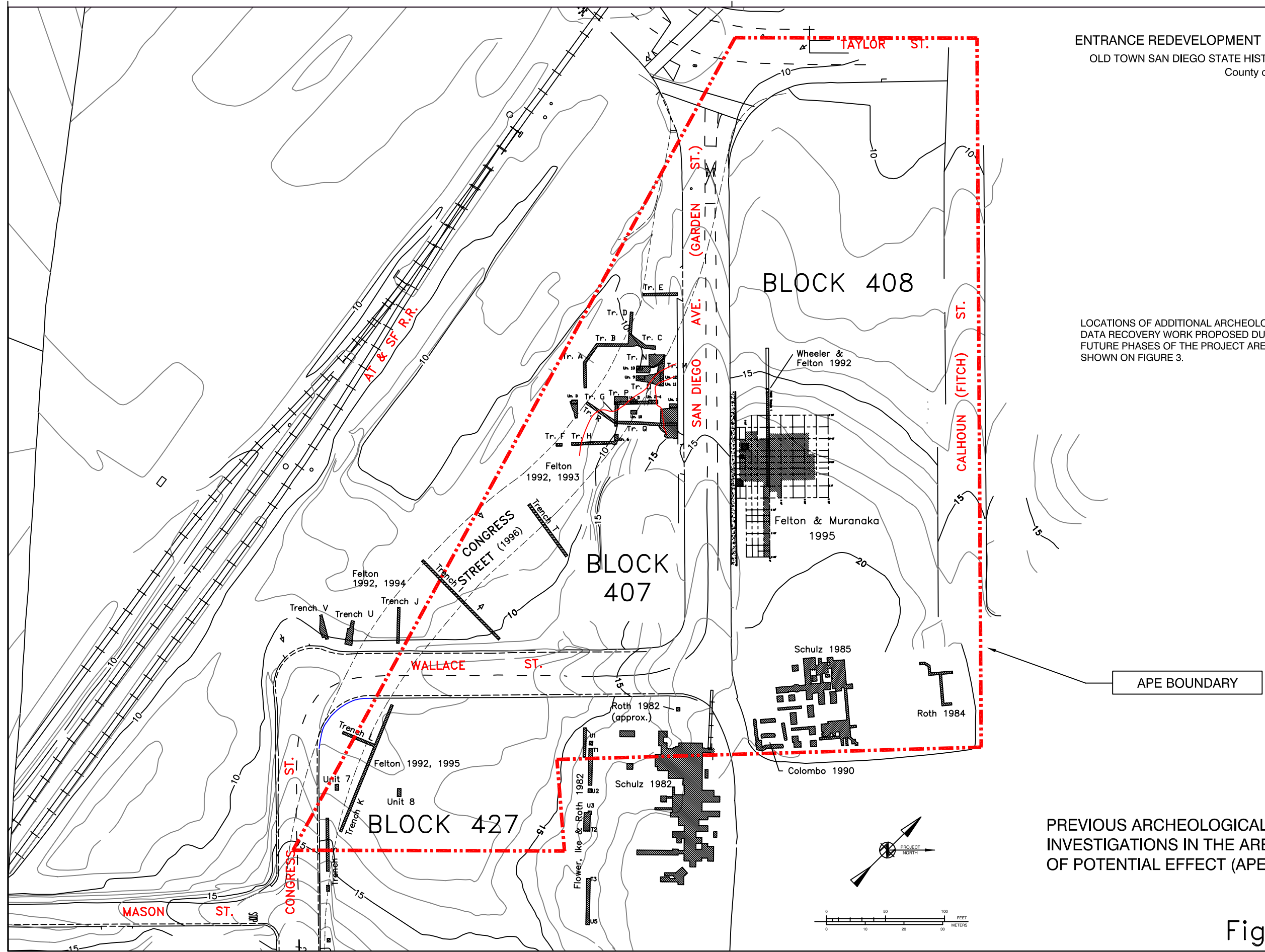
PROJECT AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE), WITH SPECIFIC SCOPE OF WORK AREAS IDENTIFIED

Figure 1

Figure 2. Previous Archeological Investigations in APE

ENTRANCE REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
 OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK
 County of San Diego

LOCATIONS OF ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL
 DATA RECOVERY WORK PROPOSED DURING
 FUTURE PHASES OF THE PROJECT ARE
 SHOWN ON FIGURE 3.



PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL
 INVESTIGATIONS IN THE AREA
 OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

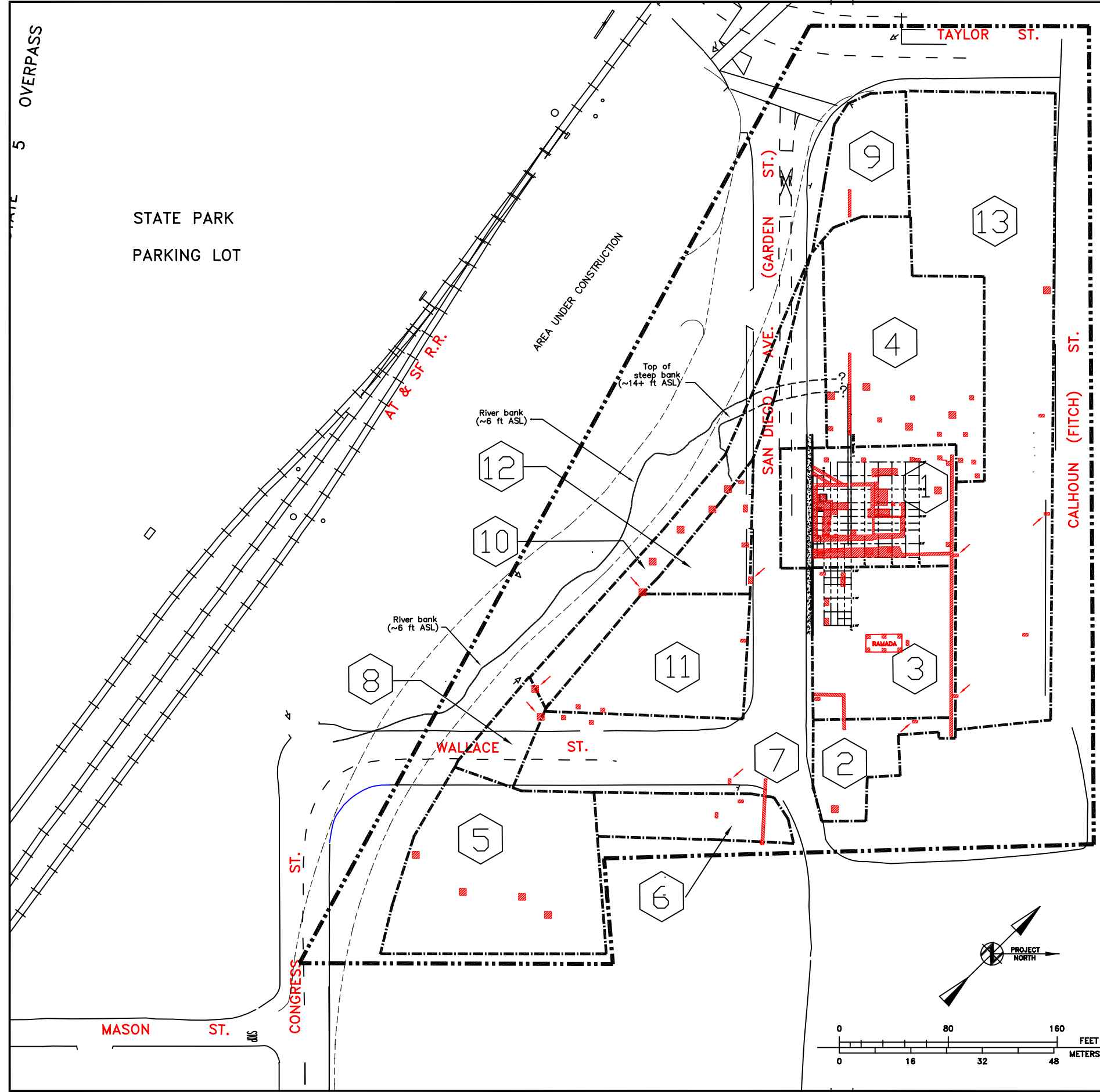
APE BOUNDARY

DESIGNED 06 L. Felton	DATE
	REVISIONS
RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	
APPROVED	DATE
OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK ENTRANCE REDEVELOPMENT PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS	
PROJECT NO. 935-667 01	
SHEET NO. 2 OF 3	

Figure 2

Figure 3. Proposed Data Recovery Excavations

ENTRANCE REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT
 OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK
 County of San Diego

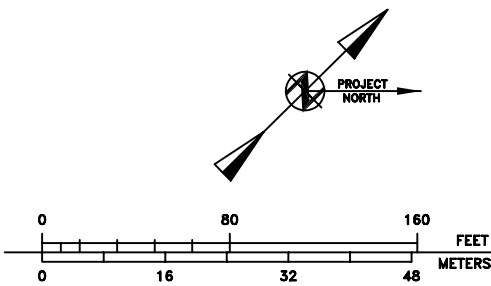


- PROPOSED ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
 (SOME MARKED WITH SMALL ARROWS IF
 OBSCURED BY OTHER LINES)

- SCOPE AREA DESIGNATION
 (SEE ARCHEOLOGICAL TREATMENT PLAN
 FOR DISCUSSION OF OBJECTIVES IN
 IN EACH AREA)

APE BOUNDARY

PROPOSED ARCHEOLOGICAL
 DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS



DESIGNED	TO DRAWN	DATE
	96	
	D.L. Felton	
CHECKED		

REVISIONS	DATE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 APPROVED _____ DATE _____

OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO STATE HISTORIC PARK
 ENTRANCE REDEVELOPMENT
 PROPOSED DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS

PROJECT NO.
 935-667
 01

SHEET NO.
 2
 OF
 2

Figure 3

REFERENCES CITED

- Allen, Rebecca
1995 An Archaeological Study of Neophyte Cultural Adaptation and Modification at Mission Santa Cruz, California. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania.
- Anonymous
1996 California's Earliest Indoor Privy Unearthed in 18th Century Commandant's Home. El Presidio Enterrado 1(2):1-5.
- Ascher, Robert
1974 Tin*Can Archaeology. Historical Archaeology VIII:7-16.
- Aviña, Rose Hollenbaugh
1976 Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California. (Originally a master's thesis in 1932). Arno Press, New York.
- Bancroft, Hubert Howe
1886 History of California, Vol. I. 1542-1800. The History Company, San Francisco
- Barker, Leo R., Rebecca Allen, and Julia G. Costello
1995a The Archaeology of Spanish and Mexican California. In The Archaeology of Spanish and Mexican Colonialism in the American Southwest, James E. Ayres, compiler. Guides to the Archaeological Literature of the Immigrant Experience in America, Number 3. Society for Historical Archaeology, Ann Arbor.
- Baranowski, Maria
1995 McCoy House Visitor Center Program Statement, Architecture Program. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Barnes, Mark R.
1972 Majolica of the Santa Cruz Valley, Arizona. In Mexican Majolica in Northern New Spain, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Occasional Paper Number 2:1-23. Costa Mesa.
- Bevil, Alexander D.
1995 The Silvas family in Old Town. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.

- Blanton, Richard E.
1994 Houses and Households: A Comparative Study. Plenum Press, New York.
- Brandes, Ray and James Moriarty III
1977 Historical and archaeological report on the Robinson Rose Building, Lot 4, Block 46/408. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Briggs, Steven and Joyce Clevenger
1995 Record of project participation, Old Town Village Inn project construction monitoring. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Carrico, Richard L.
1987 Strangers in a Stolen Land: American Indians in San Diego 1850-1880. Sierra Oaks Publishing Co., Sacramento.
- Cervantes, Gonzalo Lopez
1976 Ceramica Colonial en la Ciudad de Mexico. Coleccion Cientifica Arqueologia 38, Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e Historia, Mexico, D.F.
- Clement, Dorene and Thad M. Van Bueren
1993 Historic architectural survey report and historic study report for the CalTrans District 11 office complex, Old Town San Diego. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Christie's Amsterdam B.V.
1995 The Diana Cargo, Chinese Export Porcelain and Marine Artifacts (auction catalogue). Amsterdam, March 6-7, 1995.
- Cohen-Williams, Anita
1992 Common Maiolica types of Northern New Spain. Historical Archaeology 26(1): 119-130.
- Crouch, Dora, Daniel J. Garr and Axel I. Mundigo
1982 Monterey: Planless Capital. In Spanish City Planning in North America. The MIT Press, Cambridge.
- Davis, Kathleen E.
1992 Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. Old Town Light Rail Extension. Phase I Historical Background. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.

- 1997 Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Old Town San Diego State Historic Park Entrance Redevelopment Project. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Davis, Kathleen E., David L. Felton and Emerson D. Mills
 1997 Old Town San Diego State Historic Park Entrance Redevelopment Project; Historic Study/Archeological Survey Report and Historic Architectural Survey Report. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Egenhoff, Elisabeth L.
 1952 Fabricas. A collection of pictures and statements on the mineral materials used in building in California prior to 1850. California Division of Mines, San Francisco.
- Engelhardt, Zephyrin
 1920 San Diego Mission. San Francisco: The James H. Barry Company.
- Farris, Glenn
 1996 Early Views of Old Town San Diego. Ms. on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Felton, David L.
 1987 Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park: Architectural and Archeological Investigations, 1984-1985. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- 1995 Reconstruction Archeology at the McCoy House Site, Old Town San Diego SHP: a Status Report on Design Development Phase Excavations. Draft report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- 1996 Chinese Export Porcelains in Early California Sites: A Request for Information. World Wide Web page, <http://www.indiana.edu/~maritime/caparks/>.
- Felton, David L. and Kathleen E. Davis
 1992 Progress report on cultural resource investigations in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park for the MTDB light rail expansion project. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.

- Felton, David L. and Peter D. Schulz
 1983 The Diaz Collection: Material Culture and Social Change in mid-Nineteenth-Century Monterey. California Archeological Reports 23. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Flower, Douglas, Darcy Ike, and Linda Roth
 1982 Archaeological Investigations at Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, Volume I. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- George, Regina M.
 1996 Archeological Laboratory Conventions for the McCoy House Site Excavation (P1116). Ms. on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Gibb, James G.
 1996 The Archaeology of Wealth: Consumer Behavior in English America. Plenum Press, New York.
- Goggin, John M.
 1968 Spanish Majolica in the New World. Yale University Publications in Anthropology Number 72, Department of Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven.
- Griset, Suzanne
 1990 Historic Transformations of Tizon Brown Ware in Southern California. In Hunter-Gatherer Pottery in the Far West, Nevada State Museum Anthropology Papers 23, Carson City.
- Griswold del Castillo, Richard
 1995 Neither Activists Nor Victims: Mexican Women's Historical Discourse: The Case of San Diego, 1820-1850. California History 74(3):230-243.
- Gust, Sherri M.
 1982 Faunal Analysis and Butchering. In The Ontiveros Adobe: Early Rancho Life in Alta California by Jay D. Frierman, pp. 101-144. Redevelopment Agency, City of Santa Fe Springs.
- Harris, Edward C.
 1989 Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy. Academic Press Inc., San Diego.

- Harrison, Barbara
 1995 Later Ceramics in South-East Asia, Sixteenth to Twentieth Centuries.
 Oxford University Press, Kuala Lumpur.
- Hayes, Benjamin Ignatius
 1874 Notes on California Affairs. Ms. C-E 81 at Bancroft Library, Berkeley.
 n.d. Collection of papers made by Benjamin Hayes, item 296. Bancroft Library,
 Berkeley.
- Helmich, Mary and Skip Mills
 1996 Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, Entrance Redevelopment Project,
 Site Design Program Statement. California Department of Parks and
 Recreation, Sacramento.
- House, John H.
 1977 Survey Data and Regional Models in Historical Archeology. In Research
 Strategies in Historical Archeology, edited by Stanley South. Academic
 Press, new York.
- Kupel, Douglas
 1982 The Calhoun Street parking lot: a historical and archeological investigation
 of Block 408 Old San Diego. Report on file, California Department of Parks
 and Recreation.
- Lathrop, Gloria Ricci
 1996 The Reminiscences of Felipa Osuna de Marron. The Californians 13(1):22-
 29.
- Laylander, Don, editor
 1993 Research Issues in San Diego Archaeology. San Diego County
 Archaeological Society, San Diego.
- Lister, Florence C. and Robert H.
 1974 Maiolica in Colonial Spanish America. Historical Archaeology VIII:17-52
 1984 The Potters' Quarter of Colonial Puebla, Mexico. Historical Archaeology
 18:87-102.
- Manucy, Albert
 1978 The Houses of St. Augustine (Notes on the Architecture from 1565 to 1821).
 The St. Augustine Historical Society, St. Augustine.

- Mason, Bill
1978 The Garrisons of San Diego presidio: 1770-1794. *The Journal of San Diego History* XXIV(4):399-424.
- May, Ronald V.
1972 An evaluation of Mexican Majolica in Alta California. In *Mexican Majolica in Northern New Spain*, Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Occasional Paper Number 2:25-50. Costa Mesa.
1978 A Southern California Indigenous Ceramic Typology: A Contribution to Malcolm J. Rogers Research. *ASA Journal* 2(2):1-54. La Verne.
- McClure-Mudge, J.
1986 Chinese Export Porcelain in North America, Clarkson N. Potter, New York.
- Miller, George
1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 14:1-40.
- Muranaka, Therese and Michael P. Sampson
1996 A draft research design for study of lithic artifacts from the McCoy-Silvas Site (CA-SDI-14298H) in Old Town San Diego SHP. Ms. on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Ogden, Adele
1941 The California Sea Otter Trade: 1784-1848. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Osuna de Marrón, Felipa
1878 *Recuerdos y Papeles de Señora Felipa Osuna de Marrón*, interviewed by Thomas Savage on January 26, 1878. Ms. at Bancroft Library, Berkeley.
- Otto, John Solomon
1980 Race and Class on Antebellum Plantations. In Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp. 3-13. Baywood Publishing Company, Farmingdale.
- Pourade, Richard F.
1961 Time of the Bells. The Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.
1963 The Silver Dons. The History of San Diego, Volume Three. The Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

- Robinson, Alfred
1969 Life in California during a Residence of Several Years in that Territory. (Original published in 1846). New York: Da Capo Press.
- Roth, Linda
1984 Trench Monitoring, Hamburguesa Restauarant, Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, Site of Aguilar/Serrano Adobe, Lot 3 Block 46/408, March 16, 1984. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- 1985 Old Town San Diego State Historic Park, archeological monitoring of parking lot repairs, field notes, May 6, 1985. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- San Diego Union
1977 Mission Valley. Lost Village of Cosoy Discovered. San Diego Union, May 21, 1977.
- Schaefer, Jerry, Drew Palette and Stephen Van Wormer
1993 Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Proposed North Metro Interceptor Sewer Project, San Diego. Submitted to the City of San Diego by Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California.
- Scheutz-Miller, Mardith K.
1994 Building and Builders in Hispanic California 1769-1850. Southwest Mission Research Center, Tuscon. A Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, Presidio Research Publication, Santa Barbara.
- Schulz, Peter D.
1982 Archeological Investigations in Old Town San Diego Spring 1982: Architectural Features and Interpretations. Report on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Schulz, Peter D., Eloise Richards Barter
1985 Incised Brownware Sherds from Old Town San Diego. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 21(4):25-28-51.
- Schulz, Peter D. and Sherri M. Gust
1983 Faunal Remains and Social Status in 19th Century Sacramento. Historical Archaeology 17(1):44-53.

- Schulz, Peter D., Ronald Quinn and Scott Fulmer
 1987 Archeological Investigations at the Rose-Robinson Site, Old Town San Diego. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly 23(2):1-51.
- Silvas, Abel (as told to Jeff Needham)
 1996 A Brief History of the Silvas Family and the Problem of Maria. Ms. on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Spencer-Wood, Suzanne M.
 1987 Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology. Plenum Press, New York.
- Theodoratus Cultural Research
 1980 Historical Resources Overview for the San Antonio Plaza Redevelopment Area. Submitted to Redevelopment Agency, City of San Jose. Ms. on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Van Bueren, Thad M.
 1991 Guidelines for Archaeological Research Designs. Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 5, California Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1995 Archaeological Evaluation and Treatment Plan for the Jones Ranch Site in Oceanside, California. California Department of Transportation, Sacramento.
- Weber, David J.
 1988 Mexico's Far Northern Frontier, 1821-1854, Historiography Askew. In Myth and the History of the Hispanic Southwest. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Wheeler, Thomas and D.L. Felton
 1992 Archeological Test Excavations at the James McCoy House Site, Old Town San Diego State Historic Park. Minor revisions June 1993. Ms. on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.
- Whitehead, Richard S.
 1986 Alta California's Four Fortresses. Zamorano Club, Los Angeles.
- Willets, William and Dr. Lim Suan Poh
 1981 Nonya Ware and Kitchen Ch'ing. Ceremonial and domestic pottery of the 19th-20th centuries commonly found in Malaysia. Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, Oxford University Press.

Williams, Jack S. and Nicole Newlands

1996 A response to the Negative Declaration for the project known as "Old Town (San Diego) State Historic Park Entrance Redevelopment" filed by California Department of Parks and Recreation on August 1, 1996. Ms. on file, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.