



LEVANTAR

An Archaeological Management Plan
for El Presidio and the Main Post



*Toy figurine
of a horse*



*Indian pipe
fragment*



*Colonial trade
beads*

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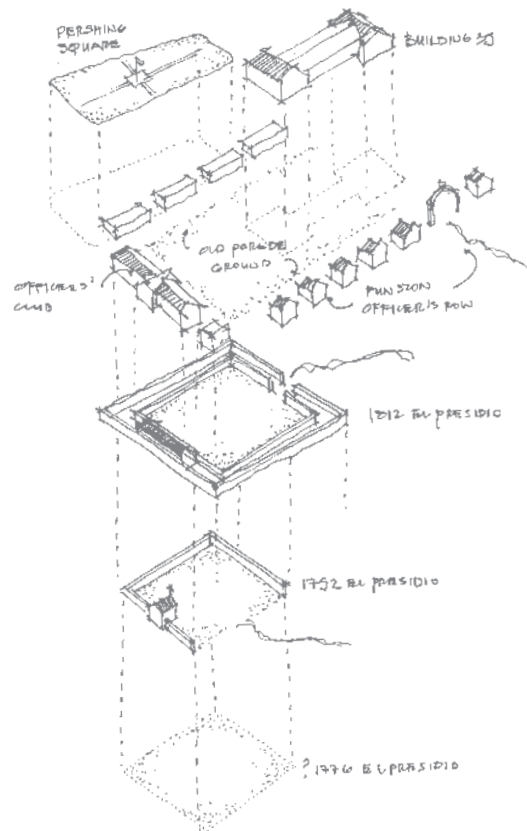
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Introduction

The Presidio has long played a central role in the development of the American West. It guarded the city's great bay throughout two centuries of growth and development, and grew in importance as a command center for the military. Over many decades, each era added its mark to the landscape and culture of the Main Post, leaving layer after layer of architectural and archaeological history—each providing a reflection of its own time, sometimes obscuring earlier ones.

A place the Spanish named *El Presidio de San Francisco* is the foundation upon which the modern Presidio was layered, organized, and expanded for over two centuries. Although the course of roads and alignment of buildings at the Main Post reflect El Presidio's influence, today the original site is obscured beneath a parking lot. While visitors get an immediate and strong impression of the second century of growth, with the development of a modern U.S. military at the post, what is less apparent and less recognizable in the landscape is the first century, which included the ambitions of imperial Spain and its impacts on indigenous peoples, the intentions of a newly independent Mexico, and the frontier expansion of the United States—the third nation to fly its flag over San Francisco.

Levantar is a Spanish verb that means “to raise-up, awaken, or excite.” *Levantar* succinctly summarizes the strategy for the archaeology and history for El Presidio. This document is intended to outline the mission, goals, and the program for archaeology at the Presidio. The focus is on El Presidio but the strategy applies to all the various archaeological features and sites of the Presidio. It outlines an approach that makes the archaeology being done by the Presidio Archaeology Lab and its partners visible and accessible to the public. It also describes new facilities for the Presidio Archaeology Lab, and several major initiatives for the ongoing excavation and treatment of *El Presidio*, exhibitions in the adobe Mesa Room, and highlights one site outside of the Main Post—El Polin.



Archaeology at the Presidio of San Francisco

The Presidio of San Francisco is a national park site measuring 1,491 acres at the heart of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The Presidio was in continuous use as a military post from 1776 to 1994, serving under the flags of Spain, Mexico, and the United States. During the transition from an active army post to a national park site, an update to the Presidio's National Historic Landmark designation was undertaken.

This effort documented nearly 4,000 sites, buildings, structures, and objects as contributing features to the Landmark, and the Presidio was reclassified as a National Historic Landmark District—the highest designation. Included were 54 locations of predicted archaeological significance, including forgotten cemeteries, shipwrecks, native shell mounds, coastal fortifications and the cornerstone of the archaeology program—the Spanish Colonial site *El Presidio de San Francisco*. Due to the Presidio's long continuum of history from colonialism till the Cold War, there is an array of important sites beyond the temporal and spatial boundaries of El Presidio which make this place exceptional as an archaeological resource.

This section adapted from: "The Presidio of San Francisco" by Eric Blind, Sannie Osborn, Barbara Voss, and Liz Clevenger in *Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia*. Edited by Francis McManamon, Linda Cordell, Kent Lightfoot, and George Milner. Greenwood Publishing Group. Westport, CT.





Engraving of California Indians dancing by Georg Langsdorff, naturalist aboard the Juno, who visited the Presidio in 1806.



NATIVE OHLONE SHELL MOUNDS

Before the arrival of colonists in 1776, the native population of the San Francisco Bay Area was between 15,000 and 20,000 people. This population was not homogenous; they were divided into approximately 55 independent tribes who spoke five mutually unintelligible languages, including Ohlone, Coast Miwok, Bay Miwok, Patwin, and Wappo. Ethnographers estimate that the large villages in the area contained between 200 and 400 residents. The southern reaches of the Bay Area, including the San Francisco peninsula, is the traditional home of the Ohlone.

There have been three Ohlone sites documented at the Presidio. All of these were found along the edges of a historic marsh at the bay shore of the Presidio. UC Berkeley archaeologists E.W. Gifford and L. Loud documented the "Presidio Mound" in



Watercolor painting of California Indians crossing the bay by Louis Choris, artist aboard the Rurik, who visited the Presidio in 1816

1912 as the marsh was being filled in to prepare the ground for the Panama Pacific International Exposition. The exact location of this shell mound remained elusive until it was rediscovered in 2002. Through radiocarbon, obsidian hydration, and shell bead data the site is considered to have been occupied between 750-1350 CE.

In 1972 the remains of an isolated individual was discovered during construction in the same area, although not located within the mound the radiocarbon dates conform with the early occupation of the site. More recently during a project to excavate and re-establish portions of the historic marsh in 1999, archaeologists uncovered a third site. In consultation with Ohlone descendant groups, the design of the new marsh was changed to preserve the site and incorporate the findings into trailside interpretation and education programs. This last shell midden had a

"My people were once around me like the sands of the shore... many...many... They have died like the grass... They have gone to the mountains. I do not complain, the antelope falls with the arrow."

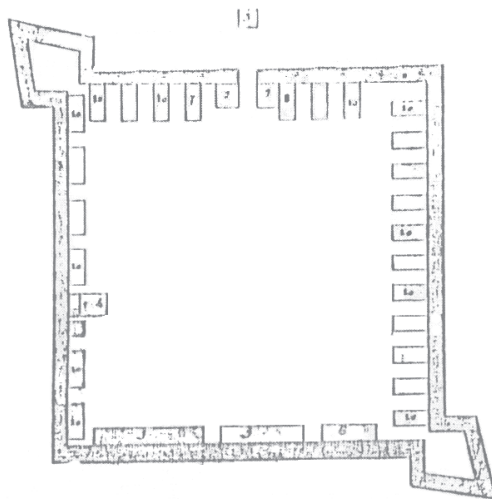
—PEDRO ALCANTARA, OHLONE INDIAN (B. 1780)
INTERVIEWED IN 1850



Navigation map of the the San Francisco Bay in 1776 showing the locations of the Presidio and Mission

Soldiers with families were the premium recruits, consequently women and children comprised the majority of the colonial party. Many of these families inherited centuries of mixed ancestry and ascribed themselves to *castas* [racial/ethnic classes] including *español*, *mestizo*, *indio*, or *mulatto* according to a 1790 census. The influence of the Enlightenment had some effect on this frontier and the castas system was replaced with a basic two class society of *gente de razón* [literally people of reason] and California Indians. Numbering less than 200, the colonial party would not meet the ethnographic criteria for a 'large village' in the area, yet the soldiers dominated the region, through fear, firepower, and bloodshed. By 1810 there would be over 11,000 native people representing 45 tribes from the region converted by the missionaries.

When colonists first arrived they laid out a fortified quadrangle measuring approximately 90 *varas* [1 vara ~ 33 in.] on each side; their construction plan conformed to prescriptions for presidios in the Provincias Internas. The early histories describe dilapidated structures, inadequate materials, and the lack of skilled labor. Earthquakes and winter storms off the Pacific exacerbated these problems and debilitated the adobe walls yearly. In 1792 British Captain George Vancouver visited and noted that the Presidio was "ill accorded with the ideas we had conceived of the sumptuous manner in which the Spaniards live on this side of the globe." Within the same year Presidio Commandant Hermenegildo Sal submitted a report documenting the decrepit situation and indicted the negligence of government officials. He concludes with: "All



Plano del nuevo Presidio de S.^a Francisco, captablo en el punto del mismo nombre en el año del presente año de 1776 por el Sr. Joaquín Moraga.

1776 Plan of El Presidio de San Francisco

EL PRESIDIO DE SAN FRANCISCO



El Presidio de San Francisco was established in 1776 as the northernmost outpost of colonial New Spain to act as a defensive check against British, Russian, and French incursions into Alta California. El Presidio was the administrative center of a large colonial district stretching from the northern reaches of the San Francisco Bay, eastward into the Central Valley of California and south along the Pacific coast to Monterey Bay. It was responsible for the defense of six missions, two civil communities, military and mission ranches, agricultural outposts, and land-grant ranchos.

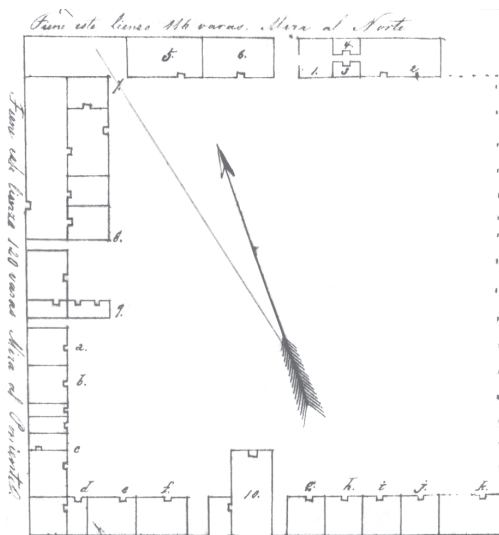
The Presidio's recruited population did not come from Spain but from Mexico, predominately from the western regions of Sinaloa and Sonora.



Watercolor painting of El Presidio de San Francisco by Louis Choris, artist aboard the Rurik, who visited the Presidio in 1816



Watercolor study of a colonial mule at El Presidio by Louis Choris



1792 Plan of El Presidio de San Francisco

this that I manifest and expose is notorious and therefore I sign it." Submitted with Sal's diatribe was a plan drawing of the Presidio showing only three of the four defensive walls standing. Conditions improved and eventually there was a major reconstruction effort around 1815. This reconstruction was undertaken in response to major earthquakes in 1808 and 1812, the new Russian presence 60 miles north at Fort Ross, and the growing populations' desire for better accommodations.

During this period, regular supply ships from Mexico were interrupted because of the ongoing War of Independence [1810-1821], and the colonial population became more economically autonomous. Foreign ships such as Vancouver's often stopped in San Francisco Bay, gaining entrance by passing the strategically placed Presidio. Many captains sought to engage the Presidio and associated missions in trade to

provision their ships, a common but nonetheless illicit activity under Spain's rule. A Russian scientific expedition in 1816 docked at San Francisco, collected plants, named species, and compiled a robust record of their observations. On board was a young artist named Louis Choris who painted the Presidio from a nearby hill [see page 4]. At the conclusion of the war in Mexico priorities shifted; afterwards the Presidio operated under a Mexican flag and trade with foreign ships was liberalized.

The strategic importance of the Presidio at the Golden Gate declined during the Mexican Republican era. Eventually the garrison was moved north to Sonoma in 1835 by Mariano Vallejo to be closer to the Russians at Fort Ross. A detachment of artillerymen were left to man the post, but El Presidio was effectively abandoned and partially ruined when the U.S. Army arrived in 1846.



Watercolor sketch of a boy at El Presidio by Louis Choris

"The governor treated us to an interesting spectacle today, a fight between a bull and a bear... the cavalymen here are so skillful and brave that they are sent to the woods on horseback [to lasso] a bear as we at home would order a cook to the barn to fetch a goose."

—RUSSIAN CAPTAIN OTTO VON KOTZEBUE VISITING THE PRESIDIO IN 1816

Archaeological research at the site began in the 1990s. As the U.S. Army was preparing to leave the Presidio, utility workers exposed substantial stone foundations behind the Civil War era Officers' Quarters. The U.S. Army had not built anything prior to these quarters, yet undoubtedly a massive structure once stood there. Archaeologists excavated at intervals along the foundation's alignment to reveal an expansive fortified structure measuring approximately 500 feet on each of four sides—El Presidio. Research focused first on understanding the general form and composition of the structural remains, which included multiple periods of construction. This identification was followed by detailed work on selected parts of the southern and eastern room blocks to develop further detail on the chapel and residential barracks. El Presidio's ~1815 layout is clearly recognizable through excavation, although earlier phases of construction remain difficult to identify. The structure revealed through excavation is approximately 2.5 times larger than the plan submitted by Commandant Sal in 1792.

Aside from architectural remains, field investigations at the site have generated a robust collection of artifacts. By far the most concentrated samples have come from middens, although smaller samples of materials have been recovered from room floors, hearths, and artifact scatters across the site. The faunal remains

[animal bones] recovered have provided a rich body of data for analysis of dietary practices. Cattle provided the majority of meat eaten. Domesticated fowl, especially chicken, are plentiful. Midden deposits formed during the first decades of the settlement's history also have significant remains of wild species. Deer and rabbit are the most common but coyote, wolf, gray fox, grizzly bear, and bobcat have also been identified. Wild birds include quail, ducks, geese, and murre. Despite the abundance of local shellfish and the contribution it made to Ohlone diets, shell has not been found in significant numbers in colonial deposits.

There is little archaeological evidence of trade between Spanish Colonists and Native Californian groups at El Presidio. There are only two areas at the settlement that have yielded substantial numbers of artifacts usually associated with Native traditions. Both of these lie outside the walls of the main quadrangle. The first feature is a large deposit located immediately north of the main quadrangle which contains several indicators of a Native American presence, including shellfish remains, lithic tools, and several hand formed conical clay pipes. This deposit yields considerable information about the native laborers who were documented to have worked at the Presidio. The second site is located in an area known as El Polín Springs [see next page].

One extant colonial structure remains in use at the Presidio—the Officers' Club. Though masked beneath several US period facades and a restoration attempt in the 1930s, it is an essential part of the modern landscape overlooking the



"SOUTH ADOBE" QUARTERS.

1879 drawing of the remnant adobe building that would eventually become the Officers' Club

plaza de armas. The standing building offers opportunity for clarification of architectural style and techniques often left unresolved through subsurface archaeology. The Officers' Club is a center of engagement for heritage at the Presidio and is open to the public. The entrance is flanked with two of the oldest cannons in the country, which were over a century old when they arrived at El Presidio in the late 1700s. Inside is the Mesa Room, partially deconstructed to expose the multiple interior façades—from 1960s drywall to colonial era adobe. Outside, adjacent to the standing structure, is an interpretive landscape representing the subsurface foundations of the 1780 chapel and sacristy.



EL POLÍN SPRINGS

Daily life at the settlement of El Presidio de San Francisco extended far beyond the walls of the quadrangle, and colonists and Native Californians established residences, small farms, and work camps in the surrounding landscape. Archaeological research in the valley located immediately to the east of the colonial quadrangle has uncovered evidence of several colonial-era residential sites, each located along the streams collectively known today as the Tennessee Hollow Watershed. The southernmost of these, El Polín Springs, has been partially excavated and revitalised as of 2011. The area is known to have been the home of a large extended colonial family that included Juana Briones, who has gained historic notice because of her prominence as a healer, agriculturalist, and businesswoman in Mexican era San Francisco. Excavations of the Briones homesite revealed the remains of an adobe house along with a kiln and associated refuse deposits. There's further evidence of substantial landform modifications

such as cuts into the valley hillsides and water impoundments. The deposits at El Polín Springs and other sites along the valley floor are especially significant in that they contain a mixture of colonial material culture (imported and locally produced ceramics, glass bottle fragments, metal hardware) and some Native Californian material culture (worked shell, flaked stone artifacts and debitage, and groundstone artifacts). While the main quadrangle of the Presidio was largely deserted after 1837, both archaeological and historical evidence indicate that this extramural neighborhood thrived well into the American period, its occupants departing only after the U.S. Army seized control of the area in 1849-1850.



Portrait believed to be Juana Briones, c. 1860

EARLY U.S. ARMY AT THE MAIN POST



The U.S. Army reused the derelict adobe structures they seized at El Presidio and spent much of the early years rehabilitating those structures while endeavoring to maintain their numbers and discipline during the Gold Rush. At least one old Mexican artilleryman refused to relinquish buildings that he claimed as payment for many years of service otherwise unpaid. Little else changed on the Presidio landscape until the beginning of the Civil War when new barracks for the soldiers, a powder magazine, officers' quarters, a hospital, and housing for the laundresses were constructed. Examples of many of these buildings still remain throughout the Main Post.

The population at the post was stratified between officers and their families and enlisted soldiers, laundresses and their families. The annual report in 1857 described one old adobe [the future Officers' Club] to be "objectionable as Officers' Quarters, being dark, badly ventilated, damp and muddy in winter, dusty in summer, and in disagreeable proximity to the barracks of the enlisted men." It was however, recommended for use as quarters for the laundresses.

Officers at the Presidio enjoyed a relatively privileged lifestyle, often owning side businesses, and engaging socially with San Francisco elites. Complaints were made routinely to the War Department regarding their substandard adobe dwellings. In 1862 twelve identical cottages were constructed for officers; six of these were constructed on top of the eastern façade of El



Photo of a dinner party with officers and their wives at the Presidio in the latter half of the 19th Century

Presidio. These were designed as single family homes that faced westward onto the parade ground. The rear yards of these cottages contained all the trappings of mid 19th century domestic life—outhouses, chicken coops, gardens, trash pits, etc. As the burgeoning city of San Francisco expanded to the west, ever closer to the Presidio, the Army decided to reorient these prominent buildings so they fronted the encroaching city. By 1879 the cottages had a new orientation and by 1884 indoor water closets were installed. These buildings remain today along Funston Avenue and create the oldest streetscape in San Francisco.

Due to the reorientation of the twelve officers' cottages, there are a variety of archaeological features in what were the rear yards [now the front yards] dating from a discrete 16 year time period during the Civil War and Reconstruction. In 1999 and 2000 archaeologists began excavations into these yard features based on ground-penetrating



Photo of a young boy playing in front of the officers' family housing along Funston Avenue

radar and gradiometer surveys of the area. Rich deposits of artifacts were uncovered from each of these sites that document the domestic life of officers and their families.

During much of the 19th Century the U.S. Army employed female civilians as laundresses; these women were responsible for washing linens as well as performing a variety of other tasks, which may have included working as hospital matrons, cooks, maids, or seamstresses. Although they held official positions with the Army, laundresses were a socially marginalized group. Laundresses were often housed in derelict adobe buildings at the Presidio or located at a distance from the developing center of the Post. In 1876 the Post Quartermaster in his annual summary to the War Department described the laundresses quarters as "mere shells at best." Most of these quarters were removed during episodes of post beautification.



Photo of soldiers posing in front of the Post Library

There is little historic documentation about the laundresses but the archaeological signature of these poorly understood women is the focus of continuing investigation. In 2005 several privies associated with the laundresses were identified and excavated along Taylor Road behind the

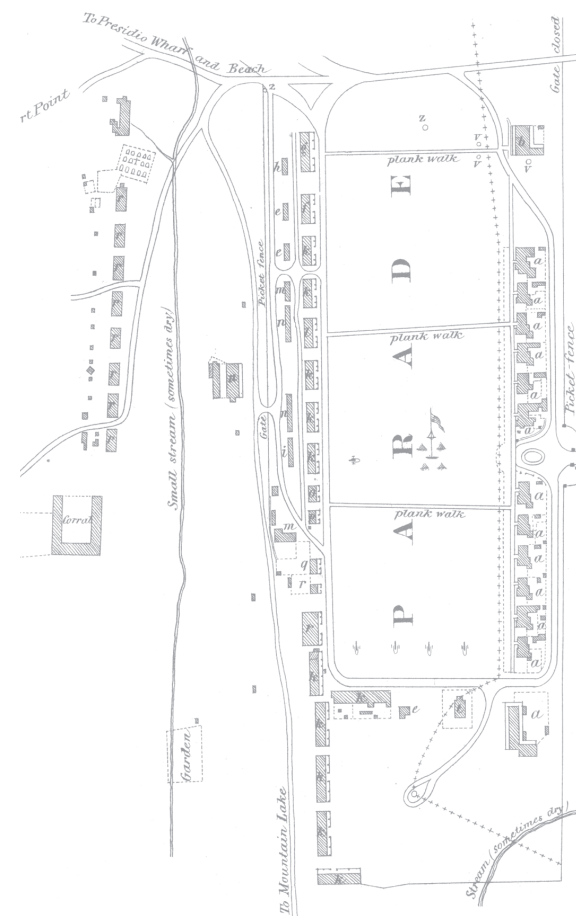
stately Montgomery Street Barracks [1895]. Analysis has provided information about the laundresses' livelihood, diet, consumer profile, and sanitation practices.

Developing robust datasets from these excavated sites allows researchers to begin to compare the lives and routines of the officers and

their families with those of the laundresses and their families at the same frontier post during the same time period. This research provides insight

"California's world-wide fame, would be a prize above all others to call forth the energy and daring of a bold, active enemy... [but he would] return to his ships, for he could not expect to hold the city, with the Forts commanding the entrance to the Harbor in our possession."

—U.S. LIEUTENANT JAMES MCPHERSON STATIONED AT THE PRESIDIO IN 1861



1871 Plan of the Presidio showing the Main Post showing the expansion and improvements made during the Civil War

into the class and gender divisions which shaped these military communities and structured society in the American West. Literally by digging deeper in some areas, further cross-cultural comparisons can be made between both of these groups and the Spanish Colonial and Mexican families that preceded them.



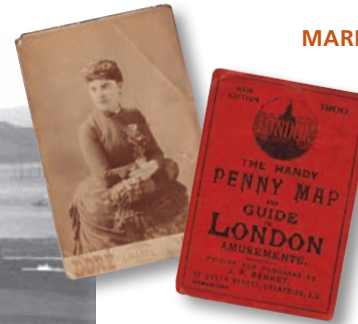
Cannon being fired in artillery practice along the Presidio's southern hills above the Main Post



COAST FORTIFICATIONS & BATTERIES

The coast of the Presidio has been described as an outdoor museum of coastal fortifications through time. Throughout the colonial and post colonial periods the strategic imperative for the Presidio was to protect the valuable harbor of San Francisco Bay. During the original colonizing expedition immediately recognized the value of the bay which he called "a marvel of nature, and... a harbor of harbors, because of its great capacity." Font continued by describing a point of land which created the narrow entrance later called the Golden Gate "being on a height, it is so commanding that with muskets it can defend the entrance." Soon thereafter the colonial soldiers established the Castillo de San Joaquin at this point, built of adobe ramparts with mounted cannons to guard the entrance. Lt. John Fremont and his cohort scaled this point and spiked the old Spanish cannons at the Castillo during the Bear Flag Revolt in 1846.

The strategic importance of this point was immediately apparent to the U.S. commanders and construction began on a brick fortress in 1853, called Fort Point, to protect gold supplies and commerce. Fort Point was nearly obsolete soon after completion with the advent of rifled cannon and ironclad ships. Earthwork fortifications with concealed gun emplacements were developed in 1876 to counter the new naval technology and were constructed further up the bluff flanking Fort Point. Later, in 1895 a new series of massive and in some cases experimental weapons systems were developed to defend the coast. This system of batteries could launch projectiles up to 14 miles into the Pacific. The advancement of technology and investment in these fortifications freed the Navy from their defensive mission and allowed U.S. ships to venture further into the Pacific.



MARINE HOSPITAL & CEMETERY

The Presidio is home to a National Cemetery, but also contains a long forgotten Merchant Marine Cemetery at the site of a former Marine Hospital built in 1875. The cemetery was never widely known, although the San Francisco Call described it in 1896: "...in a valley dreary with stunted growths and hummocks of half-tamed sand dunes, long rows of white posts bearing names and dates... intrude upon the landscape..." The cemetery remained in use from 1881-1912. It was abandoned and in ruins by the 1930s, and finally covered by construction fill and a parking lot by the 1970s.

The cemetery's history lay hidden almost entirely in secret until research recovered evidence of the historic cemetery in 1989 during the closure of the Post. Since that time, archival research and limited archaeological testing have revealed additional information about the hospital and this lost resting place. Archival research has focused on understanding the cemetery's history and identifying as many of its occupants as possible. It is estimated that 838 individuals are likely interred there from 30 U.S. States or Territories and 42 different foreign countries. Incidental knowledge about the lives and deaths of seafarers at the turn of the twentieth century has also been recorded, from common causes of death to shipping routes



The Presidio Archaeology Program

The mission of the Presidio Trust is to preserve and enhance the Presidio as an enduring resource for the American public. The Trust Archaeology Program supports this by demonstrating leadership in the field of archaeology and enhancing the understanding of our shared cultural heritage.

Goals:

- To preserve the integrity of the archaeological sites, features, and artifacts that form the foundation of our programs, ensuring that authentic experiences are available to future generations.
- To create a compelling destination at the site of El Presidio de San Francisco that instills visitors with the imaginative tools necessary to explore a broader range of the American experience.
- To encourage a sense of collective ownership for the past and of this park by engaging diverse members of the public in our programs and enabling them to make their own connections to this place.

The Archaeology Program seeks to achieve these goals through five program areas, which are described in the following pages. These are: Excavation and Analysis; Curation and Exhibition; Research and Publication; Preservation and Interpretation; and Education and Outreach. Many of the activities undertaken in each of these program areas are done in partnership with other agencies, notably the National Park Service, and with various research and educational institutions, non-profit organizations, and community groups. The end of this section describes our relationship and activities with these integral partners



Photo of the initial investigation of the colonial-era adobe walls revealed in the Mesa Room of the Officers' Club

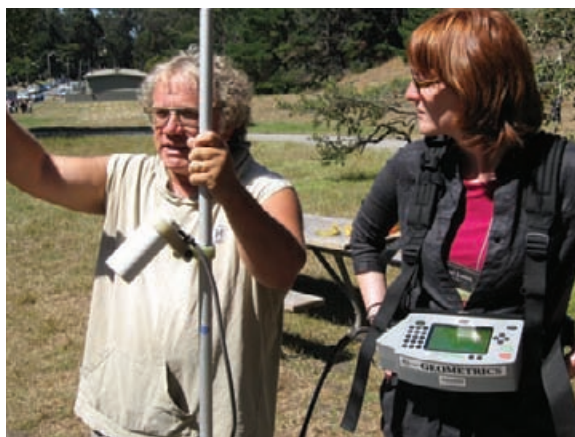


Photo of NPS and Trust archaeologists undertaking a geophysical survey of the area around El Polin Springs

“The Presidio Archaeology Program captured our imaginations. There is so much history here—right in San Francisco’s back yard. This program is an excellent way for young students to participate directly in the adventure of archaeological excavation, and in the process discover California history first hand.”

—ALEC SHAW, PRINCIPAL OF THE SHAW FUND

Excavation & Analysis



Excavation and analysis are the most recognizable archaeological activities, what most people imagine when thinking of an archaeologist at work seeking to answer questions about the past. For many of us, excavation is the most exciting aspect of the field, where students, professionals, and volunteers alike witness artifacts being unearthed after not being seen for centuries. What happens next, and often behind the scenes, are the processes of analysis where profound new insights are painstakingly gained from seemingly mundane artifacts.

In archaeology, excavation and analysis are inextricably linked with excavation providing the means to recover buried artifacts, ecofacts, and other valuable data and with analysis striving to unlock and illuminate all the information

contained therein. Because excavation is a naturally destructive method, careful documentation of the process and the recovered materials is a vital component of the process. Analysis is the means through which artifacts become more than objects of curiosity and realize their historical significance. Together excavation and analysis can be thought of as two gears in the information engine that drives the Lab’s program and includes: survey and fieldwork to identify previously undocumented sites; controlled excavations at known sites; the organization of collected data into meaningful categories across time; material analysis of specific artifacts; and the synthesis of historic maps, geophysical prospection, current excavation and collection data in a GIS framework.

At the Presidio, excavations and analyses are initiated for one of two reasons: to seek answers to well defined research questions, and to better manage archaeological sites and collections into the future. Regardless of why excavation and analysis is undertaken, it offers a portal into the material past.

As the archaeology program develops, we envision increasing the volume and visibility of our excavation and analysis activities. Near-continuous showcase excavation is planned for the site of El Presidio. Through an open site approach, the archaeology program invites the general public to witness archaeology in action. By creating opportunities that provide the public with varying levels of involvement in excavation and analysis, the archaeologists strive to foster an open and inclusive process of archaeological discovery.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

EXCAVATION

Cabrillo College Archaeology Technology Program

This field school meticulously excavated the remains of the 1780 colonial chapel adjacent to the Officers' Club, providing a valuable anchor point for continuing efforts to locate the remainder of the early colonial site.

SFr-6 - The "Presidio Mound"

Working with archaeologists from CalTrans in advance of designs for replacing Doyle Drive, the Archaeology Lab sought to find this Native Ohlone shell mound, unseen since 1912, so it's location could be avoided during construction and preserved in place.

ANALYSIS

Stanford Lab Camp

After several seasons of excavation at El Polin the archaeologists took a summer to focus exclusively on the detailed analysis of several types of artifacts [bone, metal, glass, ceramics] and invited the public into the lab to be involved with the process.

Prospection in Depth

The Trust partnered with the NPS to host workshops that employed ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, resistivity, and x-ray fluorescence to see beneath the ground and better predict the location and depth of archaeological features at El Presidio and El Polin Spring.

Photo of Cabrillo College students excavating and documenting the site of the 1780 Chapel at El Presidio





Photo of Stanford and Trust archaeologists identifying artifacts



Photo of a collection of artifacts being prepared for curation



Curation & Exhibition

Artifact. The word conjures images of discovery and treasure, yet artifacts and their significance in the archaeological process are far more complex than this. As tangible, physical connections to our past, artifacts are capable of providing crucial data about human history and evoking emotional responses to our shared heritage. Preserving and making them accessible, along with the notes, drawings and reports generated by excavations is a central part of the Lab's activities.

Even after they have been excavated, analyzed, and reported, archaeological collections from federal lands must be preserved in perpetuity. By ensuring that they will be preserved for posterity, and by enabling the public to interact with these tangible pieces of the past, the collections

provide a bridge to the Presidio's history. At the Presidio, a suite of efforts including collections management and conservation activities creates a comprehensive curation program that strives to provide the highest standard of collections care. An important corollary to these preservation measures is the endeavor to maintain the collections' relevancy by providing public access and use of the collections. To accomplish this, archaeological collections are integrated into a wide variety of the Lab's activities, including ongoing research and education programs, and are interpreted and exhibited in a manner that enables the public to engage with them—and by extension the depth of the Presidio's history—in meaningful and exciting ways.

In embracing our federal mandate for accessibility and our belief in shared cultural heritage, the collections are used in venues ranging from exhibits and outreach programs to scientific research and student training. Whether it is a collection on display, a behind the scenes look at our laboratory, an educational program that incorporates real artifacts into lessons, or a long-term research project conducted by one of our partners, we continually strive to ensure maximum accessibility of our collections while balancing their preservation needs.

The new Archaeology Lab includes state-of-the-art laboratory and curation spaces with on-site conservation facilities as well as new exhibition spaces. To complement these physical, on-site improvements, the Lab plans to increase virtual access to its collections online through an interactive digital archive that can support and enhance our efforts to engage the public.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

CURATION

Archaeological Collections Management Policy

This document will lay the groundwork for comprehensive curation guidelines that satisfies federal regulations and best practices from the museum profession.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Facility Assessment

This study, undertaken to evaluate our curation facilities and staff, continues to inform planning efforts for improvements to the facility as well as programmatic aspects of curation.

EXHIBITION

Ceramics in California Exhibit at SFMOMA

Tejas and ladrillos (roof and floor tile, respectively) from El Presidio de San Francisco were included in SF MOMA's comprehensive exhibit tracing the history of ceramic production in California.

Portable Exhibits for Cultural Stewardship Training

The Lab maintains several portable exhibits displaying a range of typical artifacts recovered in the course of rehabilitation work that are used to educate construction crews and maintenance crews.



Photo of UC Berkeley and Stanford archaeology students cleaning artifacts recovered from El Polin

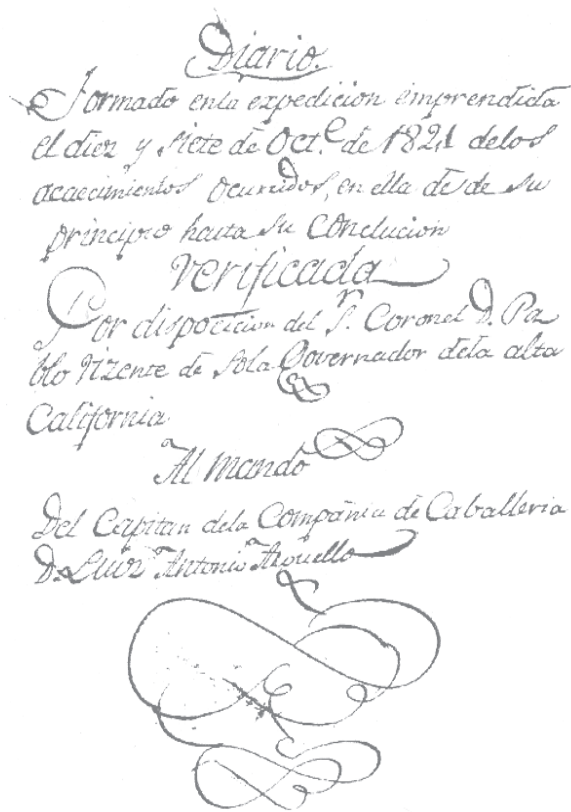


Image of the frontispiece to Commandante Luis Arguello's diary and account of an expedition in 1821



Photo of US/ICOMOS visiting scholar reading the baptismal register at Mission Dolores

Research & Publication

Opportunity for archaeological discovery doesn't lie just at the trowel's edge; it is also found pulling back the cover of an old journal or collection of letters. Archives and libraries hold valuable information about the past that enhance our understanding of archaeological sites. Historical and comparative research provides necessary context for developing informed, nuanced interpretations of the Presidio's archaeology. Archival research enables the retelling of old stories with contemporary approaches and can often provide correlation between the documentary and archaeological records.

Written, visual and oral records about the Presidio's past provide a crucial backdrop against which to set the results of archaeological investigation. These resources, ranging from historic maps to early explorer's accounts to official government documents, are found in archives all

over the world. Comparative research is equally important in providing complementary data and examples useful in evaluating the Presidio's archaeological features. The results of these research endeavors, coupled with excavation, analysis and other investigation of the Presidio's archaeology, are the topic of publication. Since the Archaeology Program's inception almost a decade ago, a number of dissertations, masters and honors theses, juried articles and other writings have established a strong tradition of publication and dissemination of Presidio-based research.

Publication of original research and ongoing investigations undertaken by the Lab and our partners enables us to widely disseminate information about the Presidio. In order to best fulfill our goal of providing information on the Presidio's past, we strive for breadth in the scope of our publications; this includes diverse publication formats that target a variety of audiences, from one-time visitors with no prior knowledge of the Presidio to professional colleagues with related research interests.

A significant component of this will be the continued support of studies undertaken by colleagues, students, and partner organizations. The Lab also intends to develop an in-house fellowship program for advanced study. As a result, we anticipate a robust publication agenda. While much of this will take traditional forms of theses, dissertations and journal articles, we envision developing an in-house method of publication as well to expand the breadth of topics, by including educational and outreach materials, and developing more creative outlets for author expression and public enjoyment.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

RESEARCH

Memorias y Facturas

Through partnership with the International Council on Monuments and Sites and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia, microfilm related to colonial California from the Archivo General de la Nación, in Mexico City, is being transcribed and translated into English.

Digital Atlas of Historic Maps

With GIS technology, the Archaeology Lab has assembled historical maps from the U.S. Army, the National Archives, and the Bancroft Library among others, into a digital format that allows researchers to accurately scale and overlay historic maps onto modern surveys and better predict the locations where archaeological features may be found.

PUBLICATION

Archaeology in America: An Encyclopedia

Presidio Archaeologists wrote the entry about the Presidio for this recently published four-volume encyclopedia principally edited by Francis McManamon of National Park Service. The "Archaeology at the Presidio" section was excerpted from this encyclopedia entry.

Historical Archaeology: At the Edge of Empire

When the academic journal Historic Archaeology organized a thematic issue on the "Presidios of the North American Borderlands" the editors contacted Lab staff to author an article on the northernmost outpost at San Francisco. This 2004 article summarizes the history of colonization and provides data from our preliminary findings for comparative research along the Spanish Borderlands.

Photo of the frontispiece for the colonial Book of the Dead, or burial register, for Mission Dolores

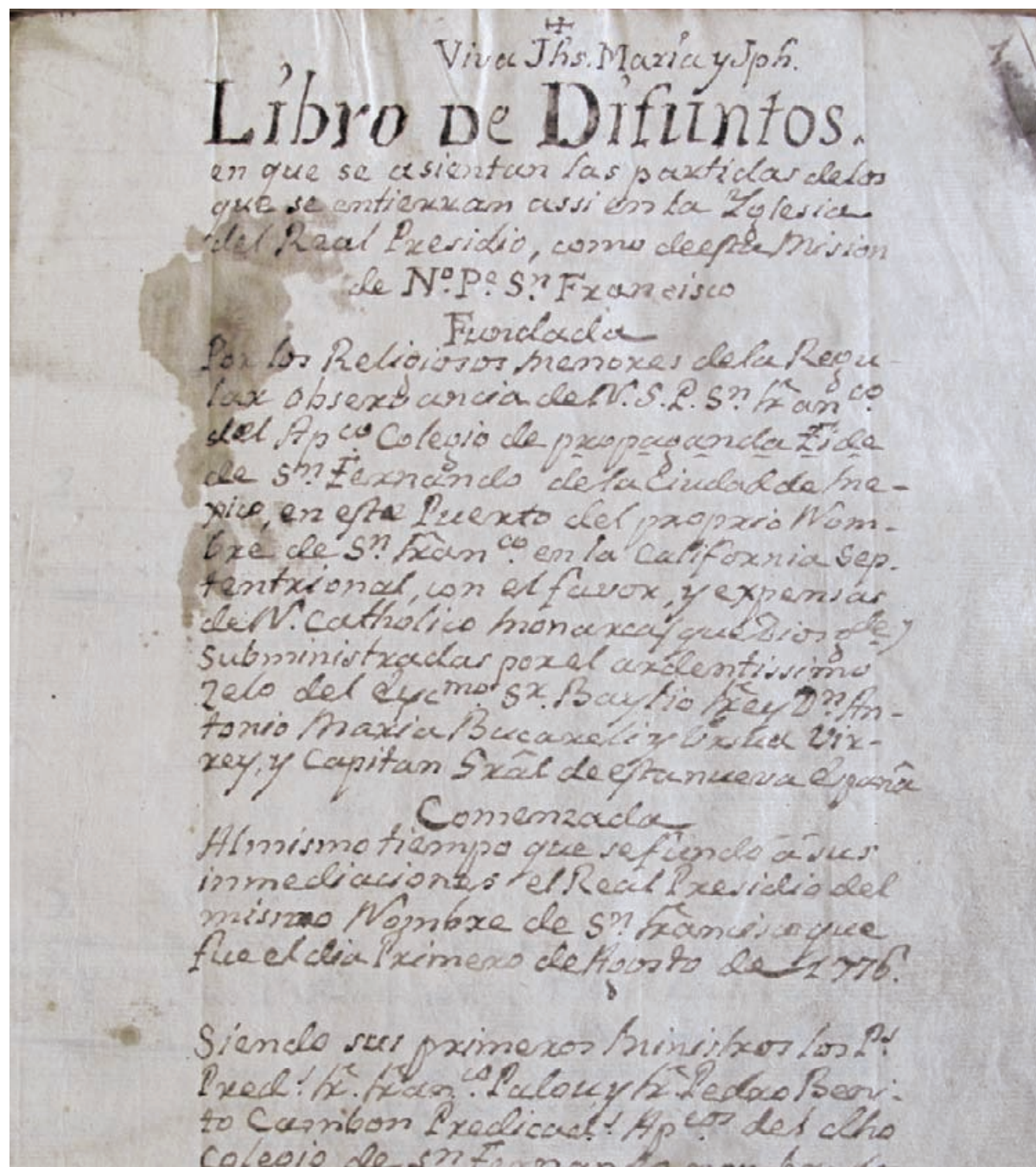




Photo of the interpretive landscape being installed at the site of the 1780 Chapel of El Presidio

Preservation & Interpretation

It is through a rare combination of environment and luck that an object dropped by someone hundreds or even thousands of years ago would remain in place, be buried and when combined with other objects and features become a significant archaeological site. The Trust endeavors to preserve and interpret these sites through landscape management strategies that protect archaeological features and evoke a historic sense of place.

Site preservation and interpretation both share an emphasis on historic places by recognizing that the location where archaeological information is most meaningful, and best shared, is the place where it was found. While artifacts can be preserved in the lab and information disseminated through the web, the quality of information in situ, or in place, is always superior because it benefits from the surrounding context. Therefore, the

archaeologists work to: help design construction projects that would otherwise remove artifacts or features from their original placement; monitor the environmental conditions of vulnerable sites; design landscapes that protect subsurface artifacts; reintroduce features that evoke a sense of the past; and create signs, guides, and interpretive walks that benefit the visitor's appreciation of these sites and the people and times that they represent.

Archaeological sites are protected by federal laws and because they contribute to the Presidio National Historic Landmark District, preserving these resources is critical to maintaining this landmark status. In addition to this legal framework, which guides our work, Trust archaeologists broaden support for preservation through interpretation that makes our common heritage more recognizable in the landscape and during the course of our everyday lives.

By preserving and reintroducing historic features into the landscape the Trust is revealing more layers of the Presidio's long history; layers that will allow visitors to appreciate the continuing arc of history here and provide an outdoor classroom for students of all ages to interact with and experience heritage in an urban park.

With a primary focus on El Presidio, the Trust will begin marking this four acre site to enable deeper appreciation of the history beneath our feet. These activities, combined with ongoing excavation, will be one of the most dramatic changes for the Main Post as multiple layers of the Presidio's past are revealed and we connect the Presidio story to larger themes in our common heritage.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

SITE PRESERVATION

Funston Avenue Officers' Quarters

Half of these Civil War cottages were built on the moldering remains of the adobe fortification. The landscape was redesigned to minimize impacts from necessary utility upgrades, eliminate or reduce irrigation, and deter burrowing rodents so that buried features and artifacts would be preserved.

Officers' Club Adobe Initiative

A comprehensive condition assessment and evaluation by structural engineers of the adobe walls and associated building systems was initiated by the Lab to understand the current state of the adobe and plan for the long term preservation of the Presidio's oldest building.

SITE INTERPRETATION

1780 Chapel Landscape

Newly laid foundations trace the archaeology buried below ground at the site of the Presidio's Spanish Colonial chapel. New landscape elements help the public imagine the buildings that once stood on this site and facilitate interpretation of the activities of daily life that took place here in the past.

Mesa Room

Located in the Officers' Club, the Mesa Room is a timeline of the Presidio's architectural past, literally allowing visitors to walk back in time as they pass through the layers of architecture intentionally revealed during efforts to stabilize the adobe core of the building.

Photo of conservation architect assessing the condition of the exposed adobe walls of the Mesa Room in the Officers' Club





Photo of a child participating in an Experimental Archaeology summer camp co-hosted with the YMCA on Colonial Ceramics



Photo of school children participating in a field trip to the Archaeology Lab

Education & Outreach

To an archaeologist, fingertip smudges on the exterior glass of an exhibit case are the human markings of curiosity—evidence of someone's instinctual desire to touch the objects inside and connect to the past. People are fascinated by the artifacts that archaeologists find and often equally intrigued by the process of archaeology itself. High-tech instruments surveying the ground, trowels scraping away layers of dirt, and exhibit cases filled with artifacts captivate us and ignite a sense of wonder. Through education and outreach programs that endeavor to have the public investigate the past, formulate interpretations, and engage in dialogue, the Presidio Archaeology Lab is breaking the barrier between artifact and audience; scholar and citizen; past and present.

The Trust is committed to providing meaningful and memorable experiences to a diversity of audiences. Our educational programs aspire

to spark curiosity about the past, broaden understanding about history, and promote stewardship into the future by connecting community members to this place, its past and our shared cultural heritage. Outreach initiatives expand our reach beyond site-based programs by forging partnerships with outside organizations and community groups. Through a wide variety of programming including field trips, summer camps, and after school programs for school-age children; internships and fellowships for undergraduate and graduate students; volunteer programs, lectures, and tours for adults; and professional development workshops for archaeologists and teachers, we hope to create a community of:

- *Active Citizens* who are students, mentors, volunteers, researchers, and lifelong learners
- *Critical Thinkers* who understand that history is multi-vocal and that the world is multicultural
- *Park Stewards* who will care for the presidio's cultural and natural resources into the future

The past belongs to all of us. It is our responsibility to share discoveries with the public so that we can all offer insight and gain meaning out of our common heritage.

The multi-vocality of history will be heard at the Presidio Archaeology Lab. Elementary school children, university undergraduates, and adult volunteers are already interrogating and interpreting the Presidio's past through a suite of programs. Through expanded programming and interactive exhibits that are informed by open excavations and ongoing research, the Archaeology Lab will be a dynamic destination where the exhibit glass is removed and visitors are able to directly engage with the past.



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

EDUCATION

Excavate History

Through a series of hands-on activities, this field trip teaches students how archaeology can help us discover more about the people who once lived at El Presidio de San Francisco and encourages them to uncover how the arrival of the Spanish colonists changed both the natural and cultural landscape of San Francisco.

Garbology 101

Offered in partnership with the Crissy Field Center, this field trip encourages students to contemplate the century old problem: what do societies do with their garbage? Students participate in a mock excavation at the Archaeology Lab to uncover the garbage of the past and then return to Crissy Field Center to explore the impact of their own garbage on the environment.

OUTREACH

Volunteer Program

A weekly volunteer program provides adults with the opportunity to participate hands-on in the archaeological process. Volunteers assist Lab staff in a broad variety of program areas, including analysis, research, and education.

Expanding Your Horizons

The professional women of the Archaeology Lab lead hands-on workshops at the annual Expanding Your Horizons conference at San Francisco State University in hopes of motivating middle school girls in the Bay Area to pursue a career in archaeology.

Photo of school children participating in a field trip at the Archaeology Lab called Excavate History



Partnerships

The Presidio Archaeology Lab has partnered with the following institutions and organizations:



The **Alexandria Archive Institute** works to provide innovative digital services for sharing research, and our work with them provides internship opportunities at the Lab and draws on their expertise on data management standards and practices that lead to open access.



The **Cabrillo College** Archaeological Technology Program was designed to provide students with the skills and knowledge to work as archaeological technicians. Our partnership with them has brought students to the Presidio for six summers of field work.



In conjunction with the **California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program**, we provide training in advanced laboratory methods for their corps of volunteers that steward archaeological resources throughout California.



The **California Department of Parks and Recreation** provides professional advice and review for our research, publication, and heritage management practices, in addition to making available comparative collections from around the state.



Our partnership with **California State University, Chico** has expanded our range of teaching opportunities by providing the Anthropology Department with zooarchaeological collections for student training and research.



The **Center for Digital Archaeology (CoDA)** at UC Berkeley aims to empower archaeologists, technologists and educators by driving the adoption and development of digital heritage solutions. Together, we have used advanced techniques to document our work and develop educational opportunities in the process.



We have collaborated with **Cultural Heritage Imaging**, a leader in developing practical digital techniques to document cultural heritage, in our university and professional level education programs in heritage research and management.



CyArk works to digitally preserve cultural heritage sites through their state-of-the-art techniques—notably laser scanning. They have created three dimensional scans of structures and landscapes at the Presidio and together we promote the use of this digital data in heritage education.



Expanding Your Horizons (EYH) is a national network of professional women who encourage middle school girls to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and math. In cooperation with San Francisco State University the professional women of the Lab lead hands-on workshops for girls at the EYH conference to share the possibilities of studying and finding a career in archaeology.



The **Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy** is a nonprofit membership organization that supports and assists the Golden Gate National Parks in research, interpretation, and conservation programs. We

collaborate with both Crissy Field Center and the Native Plant Nursery to offer education programs that connect learners to both the cultural and natural resources of the Presidio.



Together with the **Golden Gate National Recreation Area**, we jointly manage the Presidio National Historic Landmark District, share our research, collaborate on educational initiatives and on interpreting this park to the American people. The original Archaeology Lab (building 230) housed the NPS archaeological program for 10 years prior to the Doyle Drive Replacement Project—the NPS facility is now located in Marin County.



With our Mexican colleagues at the **Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Historia** we collaborate on cross-border research projects, including colonial-era archival research and investigations on U.S./Mexico border sites associated with the Presidio's U.S. military history.



We are a host organization for the **U.S. International Council on Monuments and Sites'** annual international exchange program for heritage professionals and have hosted scholars from: Scotland, the Philippines, Argentina, Bulgaria, Spain, and Australia.



The **Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail** tells the Anza story through partnerships with countless federal, state, regional, and local agencies, organizations and communities. As an annual exhibitor at Pasados del Presidio, the Anza Trail is an education partner that provides resources and opportunities for the public to learn more about the Spanish colonial experience.



The Spanish Colonial descendant organization **Los Californianos** is a partner for events such as Pasados del Presidio commemorating the founding of the Presidio. They also provide scholarly advice on Hispanic Californian history and heritage issues.



Mission Dolores has always had a central place in the cultural life of San Francisco and its unique historic and architectural significance makes it a destination for visitors. We collaborate on education programs and outreach initiatives that aim to broaden the public's understanding of the Spanish Colonial Era in California beyond the Mission Church.



The National Park Service's **National Center for Preservation Training and Technology** seeks to foster innovation and develop technological applications that enhance the preservation of historic sites, landscapes, and collections. Through partnership with the Lab they use the Presidio as an outdoor classroom for professional education programs.



Oregon Public Broadcasting is an innovative producer of public programming. Through our partnership they developed programs like America's History in the Making, an educational video and accompanying course curriculum freely downloadable for middle and high school teachers nationwide.



We serve as a host organization for National Parks internship class in the California Studies Program at **San Francisco State University** and collaborate with faculty on outreach events like California Archaeology Month.



Our field trip programs welcome students from **San Francisco Unified School District**, and rely on the input and expertise of teacher feedback to strengthen their content. We are also beginning to host professional development workshops that bring teachers to the Presidio to further their understanding of the Spanish Colonial period in California history.



Santa Clara University is located at the site of Mission Santa Clara and has a rich history and archaeological heritage. We have collaborated with them on a regional research project undertaken by the Smithsonian Institution examining the colonial production of ceramics using existing collections.

In collaboration with educational, nonprofit and governmental organizations, the **Shaw Fund** supports hands-on education for k-12 students in the San Francisco. In 2006, a generous grant from the Shaw Fund supported the launch of the Presidio Archaeology Education Initiative.



The Anthropological Studies Center at **Sonoma State University** is a leader in cultural resource management, houses archaeological collections for continued research, and creatively interprets archaeology and history to the public. We collaborate with them on resource management, education, and public interpretation.



The Stanford Archaeology Center at **Stanford University** facilitates and encourages innovative collaborative research in archaeology that has a global reach. We collaborate with them on

excavation, field schools, and collections based research projects at the Presidio of San Francisco.



The **Southeast Archaeology Center of the National Park Service** has a far reaching program. We have begun hosting a training class called the Effective Interpretation of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, where we bring national experts together to elevate the quality of archaeological experiences in our parks.



The Archaeological Research Facility at the **University of California at Berkeley** encourages and carries out archaeological field and laboratory research conducted by U.C. Berkeley archaeologists and related specialists. We collaborate with them on education programs and outreach initiatives that help learners of all ages develop skills to think critically about the past.



The **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers** provides technical assistance in the preservation, storage, and management of archaeological materials and associated documentation, and they advise us on curation, NAGPRA evaluation, and new facility planning.

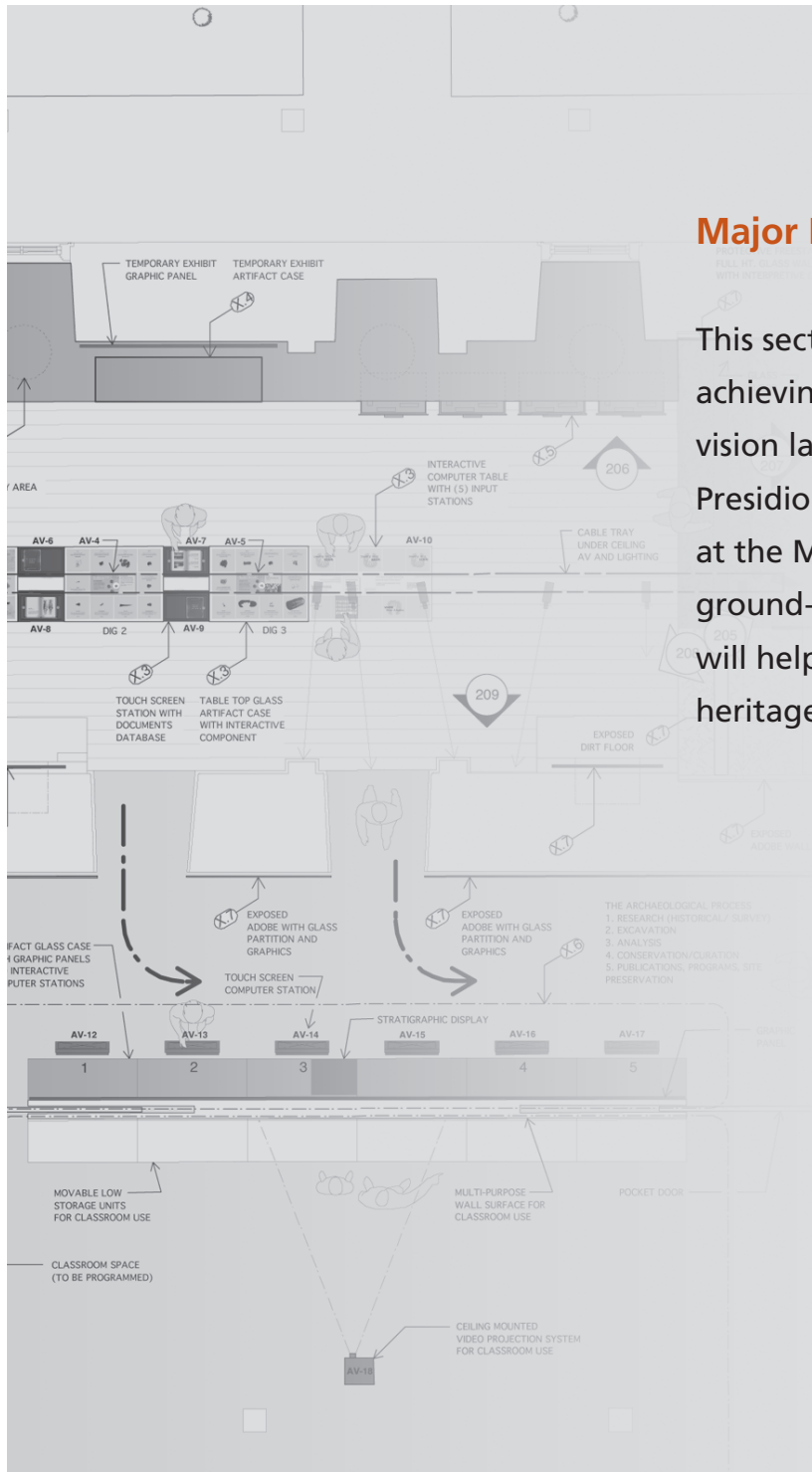


The **YMCA of San Francisco** builds strong kids, strong families, and strong communities by offering programs that benefit people of all ages, origins, and socio-economic levels. We partner with them to offer summer and winter camps as well as after school programs for students from diverse neighborhood YMCAs.



Major Initiatives

This section outlines several major initiatives that are instrumental in achieving our programmatic goals, and more broadly in realizing the vision laid out in the Main Post Update to “bring back the heart of the Presidio.” These initiatives when combined with other heritage projects at the Main Post—the Anza Esplanade and Officers’ Club—will lay the ground-work for many new program offerings in the coming years and will help the Presidio achieve its full potential as one of the premier heritage sites in the West.



Right: Photo of excavation undertaken with UC Berkeley along the eastern facade of El Presidio at Funston Avenue



El Presidio: Investigation

El Presidio de San Francisco is the only one of four Spanish fortifications and twenty-one missions in California located within a National Park. It is a key colonial-era site that not only fundamentally effected the subsequent development of the Presidio and the city of San Francisco, but furthermore marks the early and long lasting influence of Hispanic culture in America. This produces an opportunity to for the federal government to demonstrate leadership in the identification, active preservation, and treatment of a prominent archaeological site. The park's location borders on the city of San Francisco and enables the results of this work to reach and teach a large audience about Spanish colonial life in California.

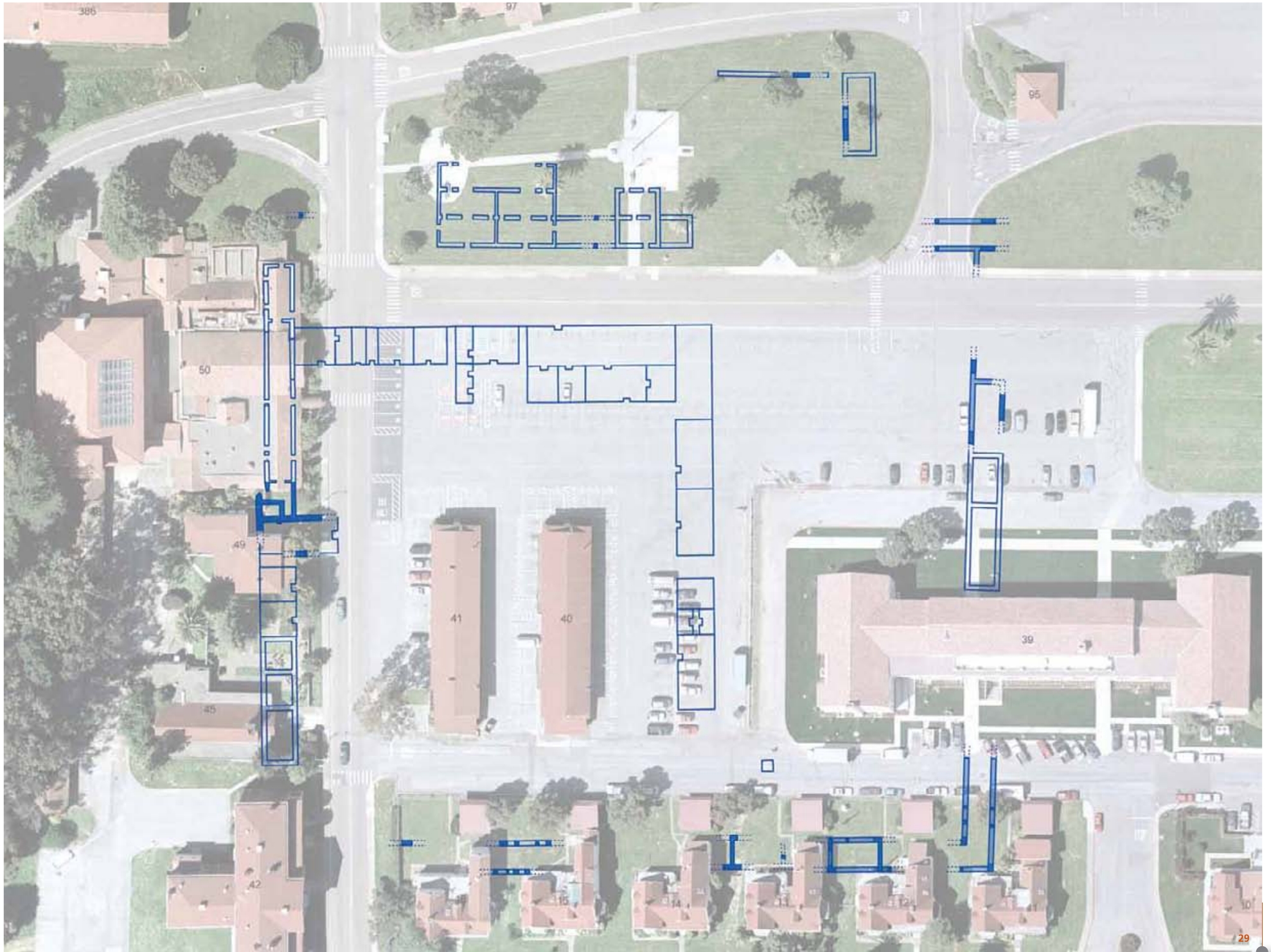
The proposed strategy for El Presidio will incrementally reveal the site's archaeological features as excavations proceed over the next

decade. In order to prepare for this undertaking the archaeology program has drafted a research design for El Presidio and the Main Post called Revelar - from the Spanish verb meaning "to reveal." This document describes pertinent theories, research themes, and questions; it then begins to connect these with particular types of archaeological features. Yet, a single research design cannot account for all the possible questions one could have about the Presidio's past. In order to allow the document to keep pace with developments in the field of archaeology it will remain open and we encourage fellow archaeologists and descendant groups to contribute their approaches and inquiries to this research.

The Trust will continue to collaborate with its various academic and professional partners in the excavation and analysis of El Presidio over the next decade. To ensure each excavation achieves the same level of excellence, the Archaeology

Lab is developing standards and guidelines for field methods, lab processing, and reporting. This effort will facilitate comparative research by ensuring that results can be easily integrated, and will have the additional effect of ensuring that the next decade of excavation will constitute a cohesive undertaking. The format of the guidelines will provide the detail necessary for a partner institution to execute a new project, and have it immediately contribute to the overall research agenda.

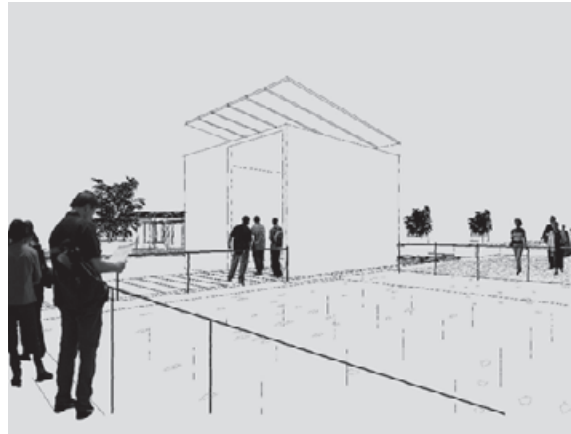
The next years promise continued discovery at El Presidio and with each field investigation employing an open-site approach, visitors and school groups can approach the excavations, satisfy their curiosities by engaging the archaeologists in conversation, and generally become part of the process of discovery.





Right: Conceptual rendering of the modular structure or “nomad” used to facilitate excavation and interpretation

Far Right: Photo of the interpretive landscape being installed at the site of the 1780 chapel, marking the foundations



El Presidio: Interpretation

Near-continuous excavation is planned for El Presidio, enabling visitors to witness archaeological investigation first-hand. But even before investigations are completed the overall extent and multiple versions of El Presidio site will be marked in the landscape so park visitors can begin to understand the evolution of El Presidio. Several milestones will be traced on the site, including the 1792 and 1815 footprints that have been derived from a combination of archival documents and existing archaeological information.

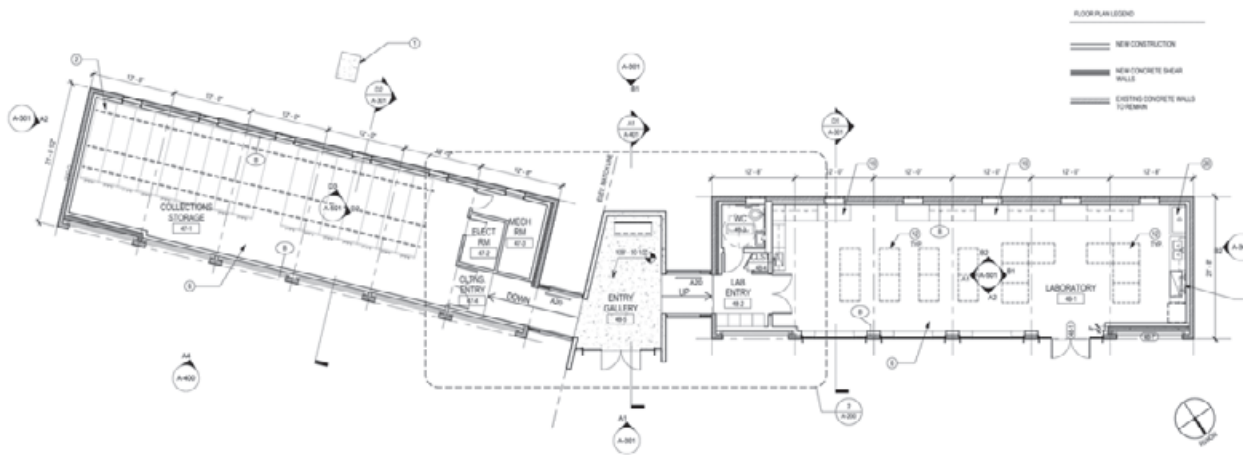
Small-scale modular structures, “nomads”, will be installed near each active dig area to encourage visitors to engage with the excavation process, the archaeological team, and findings from the ongoing work. The structure will provide the archaeological team support in the form of protection from the elements, office space, tool

storage, and exhibits for the latest discoveries. This will be a good opportunity to entice visitors to become volunteers, and could be incorporated into activities for school groups. The nomad would remain active for the period of excavation before being relocated to a new area of investigation.

When each archaeological investigation is complete, excavations will be backfilled with materials that reintroduce the look of a trodden earth surface. Stones will be aligned to trace the actual below-ground foundations and accurately delineate the historic structure. Over time, the footprint of El Presidio will become visible while the artifacts remain protected below. Graphic treatments for specific buildings such as the chapel, jail, guard room, and warehouse will supplement the structural footprint. Important post-colonial features, such as the site where General Pershing’s house once stood, will also be marked. And, because there is much more than architecture remaining from El Presidio, features

like work areas and cooking hearths will be subtly marked at the surface giving visitors a sense of the former human activity on the site.

The historic *plaza de armas* - the first designed open space and earliest military parade ground - would originally have been the active heart of El Presidio, a quality that will be recaptured with new public education programs, historical reenactments, cultural festivals, and special events. The Trust has proposed removing or relocating buildings 40 and 41 to re-establish the spatial character of the plaza. Consultation on the eventual treatment of buildings 40 and 41 will be triggered as designs are developed for the *plaza de armas*. Bollards will allow the temporary closure of Graham Street and Moraga Avenue to remove traffic from El Presidio during excavations and programs. New site interpretation and education programs delivered from the adjacent Heritage Center and Archaeology Lab will make the site meaningful.



Left: Design of the new archaeology lab and curation facilities in buildings 47 and 48, converted garages.

Presidio Archaeology Lab

The Presidio Archaeology Lab is home to the Archaeology Program of the Presidio Trust, and the lab has become synonymous with the program itself. More than just office space, it is the nexus of all archaeological efforts at the Presidio where a lively community engages in the stewardship of the Presidio's rich archaeological heritage. Until recently the lab was housed in a temporary warehouse (building 230) constructed during World War I.

The Doyle Drive replacement project necessitated the removal of this building and provided an opportunity to relocate the program to the Main Post, near El Presidio. Three historic garages on Hardie Avenue (buildings 44, 47, and 48), a small historic residence on Moraga Street (Building 49), and the open space between them have been rehabilitated to house the new Presidio

Archaeology Lab. Two garages have been rehabilitated as a curation facility and laboratory space with a small (500 square foot) addition that links them and creates a small public lobby with an accessible entrance. A third garage is being reused to house tools and equipment; it also provides locker-room facilities for visiting field schools. In conjunction with these buildings the program will continue to use adjacent portions of the Officers' Club for educational and exhibit space.

Materials excavated from the field would come to the lab into a secure outdoor processing area to screen the material by separating out the artifacts from the dirt. From here the artifacts will immediately travel indoors to the laboratory facility where they can be sorted into classes and quickly assessed for potential conservation needs, which can be accommodated on-site. The area provides ample space and equipment for essential analysis of recently excavated materials as well as the reexamination of previously excavated

artifacts from the adjacent curation facility. The curation facility will house the Presidio's archaeological collection in a new state-of-the-art collections facility that meets federal standards for environmental and security controls, and includes space for the collection to grow as excavations proceed and more artifacts are uncovered. Rehabilitating a historic garage to meet stringent standards for the curation of federally-owned collections was a significant milestone in the design of this new facility.

The Lab's new location, and the arrangement of historic buildings, establishes a mini-campus adjacent to El Presidio that is able to support ongoing excavation and analysis. Beyond this increased functionality, the incorporation of educational spaces into the campus brings the school groups right into the midst of an active archaeological lab and site, enabling a new depth and breadth to the educational activities.



Image Credits

National Archives and Records Administration

Park Archives and Records Center

Bancroft Library of UC Berkeley

Point Reyes National Seashore

Old Mission Dolores

Guillin + Merrell

Art Zendarski

Conclusion

In many ways this marks the beginning of a new chapter for archaeology at the Presidio. The next decade promises ongoing research and discovery. Continuing with its current partners and adding new ones, the Presidio Archaeology Lab has relocated to the Main Post and upgraded its facilities to become more accessible to the public. The program will grow its educational component and attract more volunteers. It will increase its capacity for field work and bring new information to light.

Through careful management of El Presidio, archaeological resources will be identified and protected. Landscape treatments will help reveal and interpret layers of history currently buried. Through all these efforts and improvements, the recognition of the Presidio's significance to our nation's history will increase as more is learned, and the public will be invited to see this story unfold.

