

CITY OF SAN DIEGO HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD

ARCHAEOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE

Monday, March 14, 2011, at 4:00 PM
5th Floor Large Conference Room
City Administration Building
202 C Street, San Diego, CA

The Archaeology Subcommittee is a subcommittee of the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Board. It is primarily composed of Historical Resources Board members who have expertise or are interested in pre-contact and historic archeology and cultural landscapes. The Subcommittee is not a voting entity, but rather a forum for discussing issues and solutions related to historic resources and their preservation. Comments at the meeting do not predispose future positions on any matter or project by the Historical Resources Board.

Members of the public will be allowed an opportunity to speak, for up to one minute each, at the end of the Subcommittee's discussion on an agenda item. Each member of the public is required to state their name and the organization (if any) that they represent prior to their one minute presentation.

MEETING AGENDA

1. Introductions
2. Public Comment (on matters not on the agenda)
3. Various Issues:
 - 3a. Draft Presidio Collections Management Plan. A draft management plan has been prepared to address the needed cataloging and curation of the archaeological collections generated from several decades of fieldwork at the San Diego Presidio. The draft plan is first being forwarded to the HRB Archaeology Subcommittee for recommendation. The Presidio Park Council will then have this as an action item at their meeting in March. Final approval will need to come from the Director of the Park and Recreation Department.
4. Adjourn

Next Archaeology Subcommittee Meeting will be on April 11, 2011 at 4:00 PM.

For more information, please contact Cathy Winterrowd by phone at (619) 235-5217 or email at cwinterrowd@sandiego.gov

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SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN

On May 14, 1769, the Portola-Serra land and sea expeditions joined together and established the Presidio Real de San Diego (Royal Presidio of San Diego), the first permanent European settlement on the Pacific Coast of the present-day United States. Fray Junípero Serra founded the Mission of San Diego de Alcalá, the first of the California missions. The Presidio served as a base for exploring expeditions into the interior and as the military headquarters for Southern California (Luksic and Kendzioriski 1999). The site of the Presidio is located in Presidio Park, which is owned by the City of San Diego (hereafter the City) and administered through the Park and Recreation Department. The Presidio site was designated a National Historic Landmark on October 9, 1960 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP No. 66000226) on October 15, 1966. The Presidio site is California State Historic Landmark No. 59 and City of San Diego Historical Site No. 4. The City is committed to preserving the site of the Presidio and the excavated artifacts as a cultural resource of national significance.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESIDIO COLLECTIONS

Since 1920, almost eighty years of excavations have taken place at the Presidio. The various collections excavated at the Presidio are referred to by the name of the Principal Investigators – the Broell Collection, Ezell Collection¹, Barbolla Collection, Bartel Collection, and Williams Collection.

Existing Collections

Broell Collection (1920-40)

Percy Broell conducted excavations at the Presidio during a time when archaeology was a new field and lacked scientific rigor, and he was not trained in excavation techniques. The artifacts from his random digging have been placed in boxes of various sizes and shapes and lack exact provenience information. Artifact location information is general, such as “north wing” or “south mound.” Lists of the artifacts were compiled by Broell. These artifacts will need the most work to bring them up to current intellectual standards and to make them archivally sound.

Diane Barbolla Collection (1976-87)

Diane Barbolla excavated the Gateway/West Wing of the Presidio. Artifacts from the Barbolla Collection consist of Chinese, French, English, Mexican/Spanish, and Native American ceramics. She published a report on the Majolica ceramics recovered in *The Journal of San Diego History* (2009). Her excavations also produced children’s toys (a toy cannon with two balls) and game pieces; worked shell beads; personal items such as jewelry, metal and shell buttons, and belt buckles; building hardware, such as drawer pulls, lock sets, and hinges; glass pieces; and many Native American stone tools. The artifacts demonstrate the variety of activities performed by two vastly different cultural groups at the San Diego Presidio. The total number of artifacts, which does not include shells or animal bones, is over 15,000. All of the artifacts were cataloged by Diane Barbolla and the information stored on floppy computer disks. When transferred to the City, the collection was stored in 100 bankers’ boxes. The Barbolla Collection includes about seven boxes of field notes, catalogs, and reports.

¹N.B.: Dr. Paul Ezell excavated the Chapel/South Wing of the Presidio. The Ezell Collection is currently housed at San Diego State University (SDSU) and has been rehabilitated with a previous grant from the NEH (The Spanish Colonial Mission Virtual Museum ED-21139-98) and is not included in the scope of this management plan.

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Brad Bartel Collection (1987-91)

Dr. Brad Bartel conducted the first methodical excavation of the north wing of the Presidio. Bartel published a final report of his excavations in *The Journal of San Diego History* (1991). This report gave a detailed documentation of the artifacts recovered by broad artifact categories. Based on excavation of nine units over several years, the total number of artifacts was 32,289. Ceramics constituted 89%, glass 6.2%, metal objects 3.1%, stone objects 0.6%, and modern items 1% of the total. Not included in these numbers were “thousands of bone and shell” artifacts (Bartel 1991). The majority of ceramics (86.1%) were Native American, with English ceramics next at 5.1%, Majolica at 4.1%, and Chinese ceramics at 2.4%. Metal artifacts included buttons, munitions and gun parts, needles, hardware, and personal items, such as earrings and finger rings. The glass was determined to be the result of three to four dozen broken objects, and some window glass. Two bone tools were recovered. One was a bone awl used in basket making and the other was an incised decorative handle to some type of eating utensil. Evidence of Native American activities included flaked stone tools, stone beads, stone bowls, and grinding equipment. One unit was used as a test for examination of the animal bone. Over 4,000 pieces of bone were recovered. When identified, 25% of the bone was from cattle, 26% from fish, 12% from bird species, 5% from sheep, 5% from rabbit, 3% from deer, and 24% from rodents. Bartel noted the absence of pig bones.

While the Bartel artifacts appear to fall into the same material classes as those from the Broell, Barbolla and Williams excavations, unlike the other collections, Native American items dominate. This is important in the overall interpretation of the site, and significant to the many Native American descendants still living in San Diego County.

Jack Williams Collection (1992-98)

Dr. Jack Williams further expanded the excavation of the north wing of the Presidio. The Williams excavations produced 27 volumes (three-ring binders, three inches thick) of catalog sheets. Architectural reconstruction and collection of historic documentation were the foci for the Williams excavations (Williams 1997). Consequently, details about recovered artifacts have not been reported. However, all artifacts have been cataloged and provenience information in the form of maps provides important documentation of this excavation. Artifacts from the Williams excavation consist of household items, including a large number of ceramics (Chinese, French, English, and Spanish/Mexican), glass, metal, seashells, animal bone, and a variety of munitions. The amount of area excavated by Williams far exceeds that excavated by Barbolla or Bartel. The total number of boxes of artifacts from the Williams excavation alone was close to 300, containing about 200,000 artifacts. In addition, another 20 linear feet of paper documentation exists.

Physical Description of the Presidio Collections

In total, over 250,000 artifacts have been excavated by these four excavation projects at the San Diego Presidio. Material classes include Native American ceramics and lithics, historic ceramics (American, English, Chinese, Japanese, and Spanish Colonial wares), beads, buttons, textiles, jewelry, religious articles, miscellaneous metal items, glass, plaster, wood, and burial materials, such as crosses, coffin nails, and wood. A rich assemblage of faunal material, primarily shell and animal bone, is also included in the collection. Copper earrings, shell buttons and beads, and a bone crochet hook in pristine condition indicate a strong female presence. Chinese ceramics from the Ming Dynasty period were excavated during the Barbolla project. There are numerous religious medals, crosses and crucifixes in the collections.

The Presidio collections are currently stored in the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building, which does not meet Secretary of Interior standards for curation. After transfer to the City, the Barbolla

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Collection was repackaged to stabilize the collection. During stabilization, the fish bone and bird bone were removed for analysis. Mark Roeder (2010) is conducting analysis of the fish bone. Susan Arter and Aharon Sasson of the San Diego Zooarchaeology Lab at the Natural History Museum are proposing to analyze the bird bone. Portions of the Barbolla, Bartel and Williams Collections were consolidated into 100 boxes. There are an additional 49 boxes containing the Barbolla Collection, 41 boxes containing the Bartel Collection and 140 boxes containing the Williams Collection. None of the collections are organized or documented in their present location to allow for retrieval of specific artifacts or artifact classes; thus, the collections are unavailable for education or research. The City is anxious to remedy this situation.

NAGPRA Considerations

The artifacts addressed in this management plan were excavated before implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Human remains from over 100 individuals were recovered during the 1965-76 Ezell excavations. Some of these human remains were clearly identified as being Native American. A large number of human bones (no documentation exists as to exact numbers) were reburied within the Presidio when the Chapel excavation units were backfilled. Human remains from approximately 14 individuals were discovered at SDSU during an inventory for NAGPRA. The Native American human remains are currently in the repatriation process between SDSU and local tribes.

While not expected, the possibility exists that human remains may be found among the artifacts in the four collections addressed in this management plan. A NAGPRA Inventory will be conducted on all the boxes as part of the inventory process. The presence or absence of human remains, funerary items and objects of cultural patrimony is of special concern to the many living Native American descendants of Presidio residents. The City is committed to carry out repatriation in accordance with NAGPRA.

METHODS AND STANDARDS

The City has selected the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC) to participate in the management of artifacts from the Presidio. A letter of commitment from the SDAC is attached.

General Standards

The City and SDAC will maintain the Presidio Collections in accordance with “The Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections” (36 CFR Part 79); the National Park Service *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections; culturally affiliated Native American and ethnic group advice; professional museum and archival practices; and any other relevant and appropriate recommendations as to the care of archaeological collections and archives in order to prevent degradation of collections by human or environmental factors. In addition, for those collections which were excavated before the adoption of NAGPRA, a NAGPRA Inventory will be prepared and efforts to repatriate relevant objects will take place.

Specific information concerning methods for inventory verification, historic and ethnohistoric documentation improvement, collection organization, NAGPRA inventory, archival packaging, and curation are described below.

Verify Inventory

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel will:

- 1) Conduct a condition assessment to evaluate the general condition of the collections, including:

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- a) condition of boxes, bags, bag labels, object labels, and box labels;
 - b) organization of collection by material class separation and site number;
 - c) evidence of mould, insects, pests, and dirt;
 - d) presence of computer data, catalog, associated records, and previous NAGPRA inventory; and
 - e) total number of boxes of artifacts and associated records, unboxed artifacts and total number of artifacts (estimate).
- 2) Conduct catalog verification, including:
 - a) item-by-item verification of artifacts against catalog and associated documents;
 - b) identification of missing artifacts; and
 - c) identification of non-cataloged artifacts.
 - 3) Identify and document particular conservation needs.

This phase of the management plan is expected to take place in the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building.

Improve Historic/Ethnohistoric Documentation

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel will:

- 1) Develop a system of consistent artifact terms that can be used for all the collections;
- 2) Develop a coded cataloguing system based on those terms that can be easily learned and implemented on a computer; and
- 3) Implement a program to train volunteers in the use of the code sheets and database program.

The catalogs from the individual Presidio excavations were completed by different people, under different methodological and theoretical practices. The result is four separate catalogs without sufficient detail to provide research level access to the material. To assure this level of accessibility, artifact classifications will be updated to current standards to establish a unifying level of control.

The historic component of the Presidio Collections will be examined to improve the documentation of the catalog in accordance with current theory and knowledge. A coded catalog system will be developed based on a theoretical context of functional pattern definition and consumerism studies. Functional pattern recognition and consumerism studies provide a theoretical background appropriate for the analysis of various aspects of human behavior during the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Both provide a systematic approach to material culture studies, as opposed to a particularistic one. The focus is on differences in relationships between groups and cultures. Based on methods originally developed by Stanley South and others, the purpose of pattern analysis is to develop functional artifact patterns or profiles (South 1977). In order to determine the types of activities represented, artifacts are divided into functional categories or groups. The purpose is to allow detection of relationships between functionally defined artifact groups at a generalized level of analysis and to thereby define broad patterned regularities (South 1977:110). Several procedures have been developed to study consumerism and the relative value different groups placed on certain artifact classes. These include economic indexing, consumption pattern analysis, and dietary studies.

The ethnohistoric component of the Presidio Collections will also be examined. It is obvious that the association of European and Native American cultures at the Presidio left its mark in the archaeological record. For example, Native American pottery morphology was affected by Spanish and Mexican styles.

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Instead of smooth bottoms on pots, we find a defined base. Gun flints, found at the Presidio and in nearby Old Town, are made of a local chert which was probably introduced to the Spanish by the Native American population. Milling stone tools have not been evaluated to determine the effect of processing different foods on the stone type used and morphology. To improve the documentation of the ethnohistoric component of the Presidio Collections, a catalog of the ethnohistoric artifacts will be created that makes note of differences in cultural material, as compared to other ethnohistoric collections from the San Diego region. The life of the Native Americans at the Presidio is an incomplete story at the present time. Re-evaluation of the ethnohistoric artifacts will give us a more comprehensive picture of their daily activities. The new data from this evaluation will be included in the Interpretive Plan.

Catalog information from the four separate excavation episodes with standardized language will be computerized using a Microsoft Access format.

The artifacts will be classified according to material class (e.g., chipped stone, groundstone, ceramics, glass, metal, bone, shell, etc.). Within each group they will be identified as to item, type, material, identifying marks, manufacture date, quantity, weight, and references used to identify the artifacts. Each category in the catalog will be assigned a code number. Catalog entries will be made in a computer using a database program. Each entry will consist of the appropriate code number and the written term.

Code sheets will be printed so that technicians and volunteers can quickly identify the correct entry sequence for each artifact. Artifacts in each material class will be quantified by estimated minimum number of items/or and weight. There will be no attempt to identify species of animal bone or shell. Bulk items such as concrete, building items, brick fragments, window glass, and tile are usually so fragmented that estimated minimum numbers cannot be calculated and in many cases would be inappropriate. These artifact types will be quantified by weight only. With this classification method the artifact assemblages can be analyzed by functional activity groups, so that changes in activity patterns can be studied, and still provide a method of conducting analysis of smaller artifact such as, for example, European ceramics, bottle glass, military items, faunal material, or clothing items.

Volunteers will be trained in accurate artifact identification with the development of “sherd boards” on which physical samples of artifact types are displayed and identified, and with manuals in which different artifact types, identification marks and other identifying attributers are illustrated.

Periodic review during the cataloguing process will ensure that identification is accurate. Additional information and training will be provided as needed, along with personal expert identification of unusual or hard-to-identify items.

Catalog Collections

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel will:

- 1) Catalog collections according to standardized and improved nomenclature;
- 2) Enter catalog on computer database;
- 3) Organize collections according to location, material class, item, type, and material type;
- 4) Prepare inventory of each box for ease in locating individual artifacts; and
- 5) Assign a unique number to each box and unboxed artifact.

Because of the SDAC staff’s expertise, it may be more efficient to work with some material classes at the Center.

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Conduct NAGPRA Inventory

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel will:

- 1) Assess collections for items which may be subject to NAGPRA, including human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony;
- 2) Prepare a summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony for distribution by the City;
- 3) Prepare an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects for distribution by the City; and
- 4) Facilitate Native American consultations.

Archival Packaging

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel will:

- 1) Replace boxes, bags, bag labels, and object labels with archival-quality materials;
- 2) Copy associated documents onto acid-free paper and place in archival-quality boxes; and
- 3) Place large documents, photographs, maps and other large-format associated documents in appropriate archival-quality containers.

Prepare for Curation

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel will:

- 1) Provide all aspects of collections care and management, as specified in the San Diego Archaeological Center Operations Manual; and
- 2) Label boxes and objects for curation.

The City will:

- 1) Rehabilitate the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building to meet Secretary of Interior standards for curation or arrange for permanent curation of the collections at the SDAC;
- 2) Consider requests for use of the collections;
- 3) Provide assistance in use of collections, including access, processing loans, retrieval, and replacement of artifacts;
- 4) Consider requests to transfer or repatriate any collections (material remains or associated records);
- 5) Provide management in emergency situations;
- 6) Provide security for collections; and
- 7) Observe Native American and other ethnic group suggestions and directives concerning access, handling, storage, inspection, inventory, cleaning, conserving, labeling and exhibition of archaeological artifacts in consultation with recognized and approved Native American advisors.

PLAN OF WORK

Verify Inventory

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel will conduct inventory verification with available documentation to confirm the completeness of each collection. Inventory verification will be accomplished during Months 1-3 of the plan.

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Improve Historic/Ethnohistoric Documentation

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel and consultants meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Proposed Revised “Professional Qualification Standards” of November 1994 will improve, standardize and expand artifact identification in accordance with the current level of knowledge during Months 1-3 of the plan.

Catalog Collections

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel will implement an organizational system to increase accessibility of the collections during Months 4-18 of the plan.

Conduct NAGPRA Evaluation

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel and Native American advisors will review the collections to locate and identify human remains, funerary items and objects of cultural patrimony which might be present in the collections during Months 4-18 of the plan.

Prepare for Curation

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, the City will rehabilitate the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building to meet Secretary of Interior standards for curation or arrange for permanent curation of the collections at the SDAC during Months 4-18 of the Plan.

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel will prepare the collection for curation using archival-quality packaging during Months 17-18 of the plan.

Prepare Interpretive Plan

Under the direction of the Principal Investigator, SDAC personnel and consultants meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Historic Preservation Proposed Revised “Professional Qualification Standards” of November 1994 will create a written Interpretive Plan about the collections in Months 19-24 of the plan.

Plan of Work Chart

Tasks	Months1-3	Months 4-18	Months 19-24
Verify Inventory	██████████		
Improve Historic/Ethnohistoric Documentation	██████████		
Catalog Collections		████████████████████	
Conduct NAGPRA Inventory		████████████████████	
Prepare for Curation		████████████████████	
Prepare Interpretive Plan			██████████

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Each phase of the management plan will not be undertaken until funds are available to complete the phase.

STAFFING

D. Seán Cárdenas, RPA, Principal Investigator

Seán Cárdenas received a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Chicago and a M.A. Equivalency and A.B.D. in Anthropology from Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. As a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in southern California, he brings an understanding of cataloging systems, laboratory analysis and curation issues. Mr. Cárdenas is chair of the Curation and Collections Subcommittee of the San Diego Presidio Park Council and will devote approximately 40% of his time toward direct oversight of the San Diego Presidio Collections Management Plan (hereafter Collections Management Plan).

Cindy Stankowski, SDAC Center Director

Cindy Stankowski received a B.A. *summa cum laude* in Anthropology from San Diego State University and a M.A. in Museum Studies from San Francisco State University. She brings an understanding of curation issues and museum management to SDAC. Cindy has led symposia on curation throughout the state and assists local cultural resource management firms in archival-quality collection preparation. Ms. Stankowski will devote approximately 15% of her time toward coordination of the Collections Management Plan.

Adolfo Muniz, Ph. D., SDAC Collections Manager

Dr. Muniz (Ph.D. 2007, University of California, San Diego) is an archaeologist and researcher currently working on material from California, Southern Jordan and India. Since 2007, he has served as Adjunct Professor and Lecturer in Anthropology at California State University, San Marcos and at UCSD. His research has been published in edited volumes and journals including *Journal of Arid Lands*, *SAA Archaeological Record*, *ADAJ* and *BASOR*. Muniz's interests include the evolution of complex societies, human impact on the environment, zooarchaeology, ethnoarchaeology and the application of digital methods in archaeology. His work has been funded through various grants including the American Center of Oriental Research, the Kress Foundation, and the University of California. Collections technicians, trained student interns and community volunteers perform collections management procedures under the direct supervision of the Collections Manager. Dr. Muniz will devote approximately 20% of his time toward coordination of the Collections Management Plan.

Collections Processing Technicians

The San Diego Archaeological Center trains and supervises collections processing technicians, student interns, graduate students and interested members of the public to participate in the preservation of our cultural resources. Implementation of the Collections Management Plan will focus on volunteer labor. Area colleges and universities will be contacted to arrange student internships.

Community Volunteers

An important resource in the implementation of this plan will be the dynamic volunteer program within the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department. Individual park rangers spend a significant amount of their time identifying volunteers and deploying them to the benefit of each park. Volunteer labor has been used before during excavations and as part of the reburial process of the most recent excavations. However, the City has never had an active volunteer program at Presidio Park. Presidio Park has its own Park Ranger. With interpretation as a significant component of this ranger's job description, organization of volunteers to

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assist with the archival packaging will be an important part of this management plan. A student intern program will be aggressively pursued with local colleges and universities.

DISSEMINATION

The Collections Management Plan will return an important cultural resource to the community. Artifacts and documents will be organized, accessible and stabilized for long-term curation. Improved intellectual documentation of the collections will give us a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of the lives of the people who lived at the Presidio. An Interpretive Plan will make this information available for present and future generations.

Collection Status

At the conclusion of the Collections Management Plan the status of the artifact collections and related documentation will be as follows:

- The artifacts and documentation from the various excavations will be physically located and curated in the basement of the Balboa Park Administration Building or at the SDAC.
- The completeness of each collection will be verified and documented.
- Reevaluation and identification of artifacts in accordance with current expert opinion will be documented.
- Evaluation for NAGPRA related objects will be completed.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be in archivally sound condition.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be organized, documented and computerized for immediate accessibility.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be curated in accordance with “The Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR Part 79), the National Park Service *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections, culturally affiliated Native American and ethnic group advice, professional museum and archival practices and any other relevant and appropriate recommendations as to the care of archaeological collections and archives in order to prevent degradation of collections by human or environmental factors.
- Use of the artifacts and documentation will be encouraged.

Improved Documentation

At the completion of the Collections Management Plan, the entire artifact collection catalog will be standardized and a unifying level of intellectual control established. Artifact documentation will be improved, expanded and organized in accordance with the current level of knowledge. All catalog information will be computerized using a Microsoft Access format.

Museum-Based Interpretive Plan

At the completion of the Collections Management Plan, the improved intellectual documentation will be used to create an Interpretive Plan for a museum-based learning program at the Serra Museum and for offsite education.

The Serra museum is scheduled to be refitted with new exhibits about the history of the Presidio and San Diego. In accordance with artifact stability and presence, specific artifacts or groups of artifacts will be selected for the development of exhibits and study themes relevant to selected artifacts. For example, Chinese trade porcelains, Majolica wares, English and American wares, and Native American pottery might be chosen to illustrate and compare the varying manufacturing techniques of each culture, or the cultural

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values implicit in each ceramic type.

Artifacts and information can also be assembled into discrete theme-related study units to be used onsite by students visiting the museum or offsite in the classrooms. Each study unit would consist of an instructional guide for teachers, study booklets for students, and a boxed kit containing the associated artifacts. This approach has been successfully used in a curriculum package entitled "Ancient Encinitas, Archaeology at the Air Field Site," prepared for the Encinitas Union School District. For the proposed Collections Management Plan, this approach would be modified to include two target audiences, Grades 4-6 and Grades 7-12, with separate instructional materials prepared for each.

After 230 years, the history of each of the founding cultures of San Diego can be shared with the public.

FUNDING

Cost

Verify Inventory	\$ 10,000
Catalog Collections	\$ 30,000
NAGPRA Inventory	\$ 10,000
Curation (330 boxes)	\$231,000
Interpretive Plan	<u>\$ 10,000</u>
Grand Total	\$291,000

Historic Resources Board (HRB) Preservation Fund

Upon approval of the Collections Management Plan, the San Diego Presidio Park Council will apply for a \$10,000 grant from the HRB Preservation Fund to conduct the verification process.

Presidio Heritage Development Circle

A proposal for contributing to the funding of the preliminary phases of the Collections Management Plan will be submitted to the Presidio Heritage Development Circle, a group whose aim is to assemble and energize a large group of concerned people interested in developing ideas and support for projects focused on the Presidio.

Grants

A review of federal, state and local funding organizations will be conducted to identify potential funding sources. Grant proposals will be prepared and submitted to appropriate organizations.

Others

Funding will be solicited from the Natural History Museum and San Diego Museum of Man.

Donations will be solicited from the archaeological consulting community and private individuals.

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February 7, 2011

Eleanor Neely, Chairperson
San Diego Presidio Park Council
Balboa Park Administration Bldg., Room 207
2125 Park Boulevard
San Diego, CA 92101

Re: San Diego Presidio Collections Management Plan

Dear Ms. Neely:

The San Diego Archaeological Center (Center) would be happy to work with the City of San Diego, San Diego Presidio Park Council, Friends of the Presidio, Presidio Heritage Development Circle and the archaeologists who excavated at the site to preserve this important collection and make it available for continued research and public education. We feel that their combined knowledge of the collections is essential to the success of this project.

We understand that funding for the rehabilitation of the collection will be an ongoing process and we are willing to assist with grantwriting and obtaining funding from individuals, corporations and foundations.

Because this collection and the related documentation are somewhat complicated, we would hope that timelines, methods and standards, etc., could be adjusted in accordance with the needs of the collections and technological capabilities. For example, because of our staff's expertise, it might be more efficient to work with certain material classes at the Center rather than the storage facility at the Department of Parks and Recreation.

We are committed to this project and look forward to making the Presidio Collection available to the public.

Sincerely,



Cindy Stankowski
Director