

**TWO FORKS IN THE ROAD:
TEST EXCAVATIONS OF THE RANCH HOUSE
AT WARNER'S RANCH
(WARNER – CARRILLO RANCH HOUSE)
AND SITE OF
JONATHAN T. WARNER'S HOUSE AND STORE**

VOLUME I: The Ranch House

VOLUME II: The Jonathan T. Warner's House and Store Site

VOLUME III: Appendix Special Studies

BY

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AND

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PREPARED FOR

IS ARCHITECTURE and VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

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238 SECOND AVENUE

CHULA VISTA, CA, 91910

JULY 2011

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Warner's House and Store

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this report is to provide results of archaeological test excavation of two locations. The first is the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch, also called the Warner-Carrillo Ranch House, a national historic landmark located in eastern San Diego County about 1 mile east of the intersection of Highways 79 and S2 (San Felipe Road). The second is the site of Jonathan T. Warner's House and Store located directly to the north of the Ranch House on the northern edge of Buena Vista Valley.

Excavations at the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch revealed the long history of the building's evolution in several features encountered during the investigation. The foundations document a building that evolved over a period of time. In addition to wall foundations, interior excavations revealed remains of early floors and surfaces. It seems that during the Vail Ranch period beginning in 1888, the building was rebuilt as a family home for the company's foremen and achieved its current configuration and appearance. It seems that such improvements as wooden floors, stone facings on the base of the east and west wall, and board and batten siding along the south and west sides of the south wing were part of a general rehabilitation of the building that can be documented by its appearance in photographs taken during the late 19th and early 20th century.

Remains at the Jonathan T. Warner's House and Store Site represent a large complex of buildings. Nine features were ultimately identified through survey and excavation. Due to the limited amount of testing, conclusions are tentative and somewhat ambiguous. Originally built and occupied by J.T. Warner and his family, the site appears to have been reoccupied after Warner abandoned it following its destruction by the Indians in 1851. This conclusion is based on the discovery of two packed earthen floors in the ruins of one building, and the deposition of artifacts manufactured after 1851 in a refuse sheet deposit. As a result of this apparent reoccupation, more work is necessary before it can be determined what parts of the complex originated with Warner and what are the results of later rebuilding. The artifact assemblage stands out from other sites in several aspects. It is the lowest in consumer items. The collection, on the other hand, is one of the highest for munitions. In these aspects it closely resembles the Carrizo Creek Stage Station assemblage and shows the unique isolated environment of both of these backcountry locations.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide results of archaeological test excavation of two locations. The first is the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch, also called the Warner-Carrillo Ranch House, a national historic landmark located in eastern San Diego County about 1 mile east of the intersection of Highways 79 and S2 (San Felipe Road) (Figures 1 & 2). The second is the site of Jonathan T. Warner's House and Store located directly to the north of the Ranch House on the northern edge of Buena Vista Valley. For many decades these sites were confused with each other. Located at the main fork in the Overland Trail on the south side of Buena Vista Valley, the Ranch House was assumed to have originally been built by J.T. Warner. Constructed in 1849, his store and house were described as located at the fork in the overland trail (Wright 1965). Later research revealed that in actuality Warner's house was at an earlier fork in the road on the north side of Buena Vista Valley, and the Ranch House was built by the Carrillo family in 1857, at the fork in a later trail running along the south side of the Valley (Flanigan 1997; Bibb 2011). This project has been an historical and archaeological examination of both locations, together representing the two forks in the road.

Limited test excavations were first undertaken in 2004 in order to acquire specific data about the structural evolution of the Ranch House in conjunction with the preparation of a historic structures report for the building's restoration (Van Wormer & Walter 2004a, 2008). Field work was conducted for eight days between May 17 and May 28, 2004. Nine units and a block excavation in the Entry Room (101) were completed as well as a survey and two additional excavation units at the site on the north side of the Buena Vista Valley where in 1870 surveyor William Reynolds recorded ruins of the remains of Jonathan Warner's house and trading post.

In 2010 additional excavations were conducted to further examine the evolution of the Ranch House and to make a more in depth examination of the site recorded by Reynolds in 1870 as the remains of Warner's house and store. Field work took place for 25 days between September 13 and the 15th of October. Six units and three trenches were completed in the Ranch House, and an additional 64 units at the Warner's Store site. This report combines the results of both the 2004 and 2010 excavations. The study is presented in three volumes. Volume I includes the introductions to the project, historical back ground, research design and Ranch House investigations. Volume II discusses the investigations of the Jonathan T. Warner's house and store site. Volume III is an appendix containing special studies for Ceramics, Bone, and Native American Pottery, and artifact tables for the Ranch House excavations.

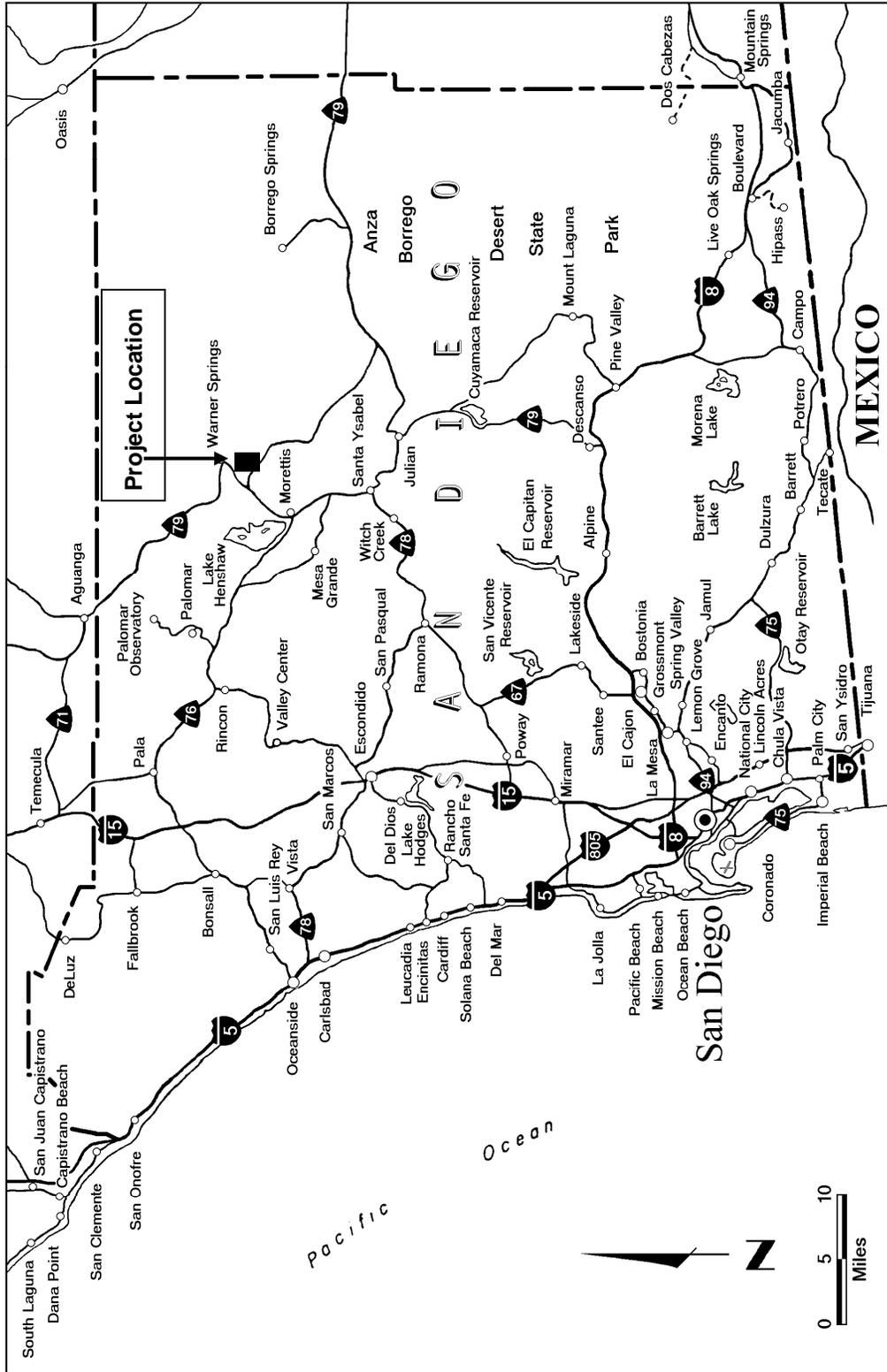


Figure 1: Project location.

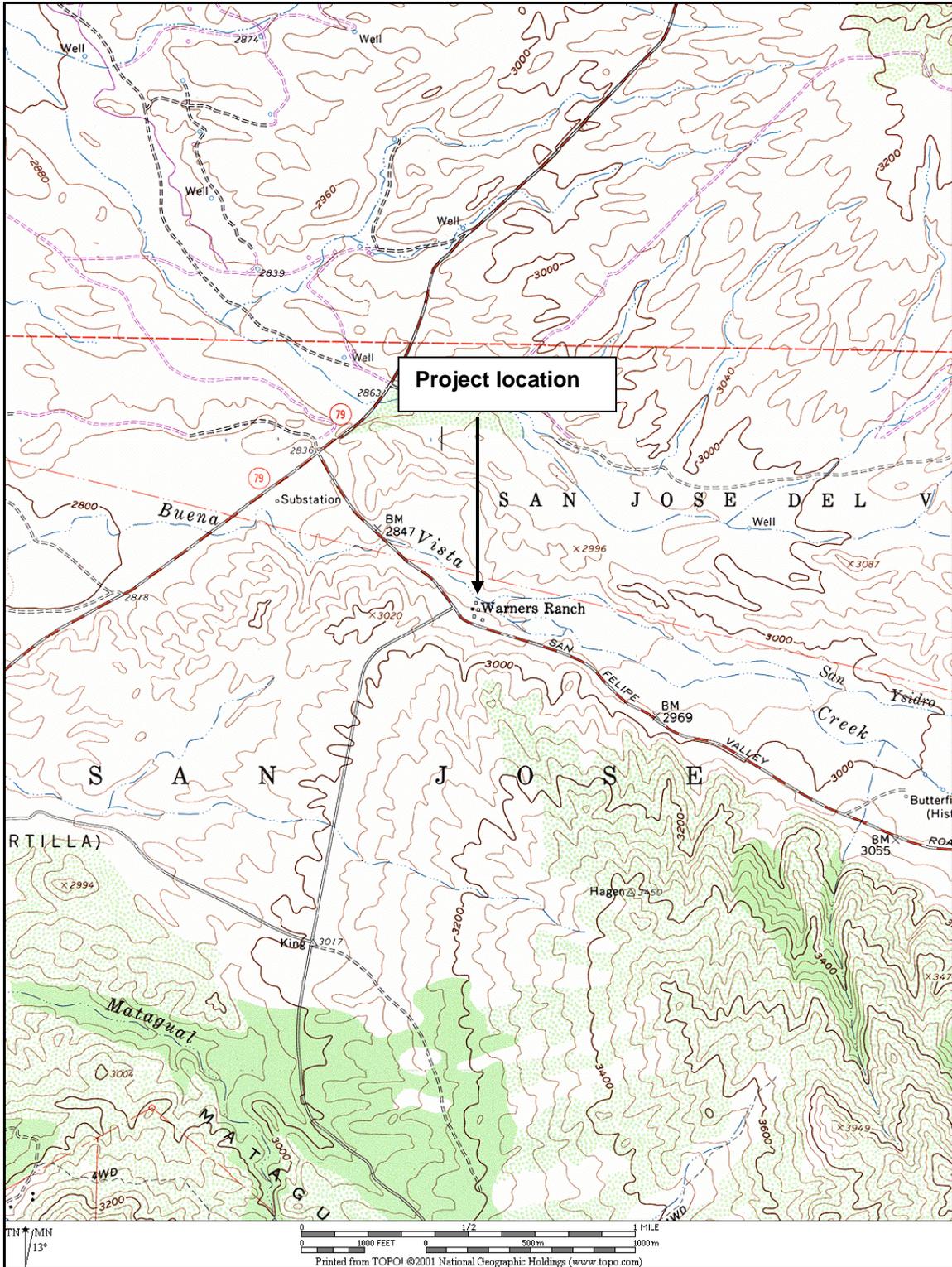


Figure 2: Project location plotted on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Warner's Ranch Quadrangle topographic map.

Excavations at the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch revealed the long history of the building's evolution in several features encountered during the investigation. The foundations document a building that evolved over a period of time. In addition, interior excavations revealed remains of early floors and surfaces. It seems that during the Vail Ranch period beginning in 1888, the building was rebuilt as a family home for the company's foremen and achieved its current configuration and appearance. It appears that such improvements as wooden floors, stone facings on the base of the east and west wall, and board and batten siding along the south and west sides of the south wing were part of a general rehabilitation of the building that can be documented by the appearance of these features in photographs taken during the 1890s and first decade of the 20th century.

Artifact activity profiles for the South and Central Wings were dominated by munitions, household, and garment items. Although these items would be expected in bedrooms, which were the recorded function of all of the rooms in these wings except the large living and dining room, the disturbed conditions of the soil layers where the artifacts were found preclude a definite direct association between the material and the activities that occurred in these rooms. In the North Wing artifact activity profiles were dominated by hardware, personal, garment, and consumer items. Most were recovered in the loose soil between the floor sleepers and areas disturbed by rodents. The recorded uses of these rooms as a kitchen and pantry are not indicated by the artifacts.

The most significant artifact concentration was found on the exterior east side of the structure. Consumer, kitchen, garment and household items as well as building materials were recovered. In addition, various pieces of Native American pottery were found, as well as a mano and metate fragment. The deposit appears to be a kitchen and household refuse pit dating from the 1860s when the Carrillo family occupied the Ranch House.

Remains at the Jonathan T. Warner's House and Store Site represent a large complex of buildings. Nine features were ultimately identified through survey and excavation. There is evidence to associate Feature A with a blacksmith forge. Feature B was probably a large dwelling and multi-purpose building with a kitchen located at the southwest corner. Features C, D, and E were small adobe buildings along the east side of the complex. Datable artifacts from a trash scatter at Feature F suggest that the site was reoccupied during the late 1850s and early 1860s when the Carrillos lived at the Ranch House on the south side of Buena Vista Valley. A scorched earthen surface in Feature H may represent the fire that destroyed Warner's house and store in 1851, but more investigation is needed to rule out the possibility that these artifacts may also represent a later occupation. Feature I was a surface trash scatter about 2 feet in diameter.

Due to the limited amount of testing, conclusions are tentative and somewhat ambiguous. Originally built and occupied by J.T. Warner and his family, the site appears to have been reoccupied after Warner abandoned it following its destruction by the Indians in 1851. This conclusion is based on the discovery of two packed earthen floors in southwest portion of Feature B, and the deposition of artifacts manufactured after 1851 in Feature F. As a result of this apparent reoccupation, more work is necessary before it can be determined what parts of the complex originated with Warner and what are the results of later rebuilding. The artifact assemblage stands out from other sites in several aspects. It is the lowest in consumer items. The collection, on the other hand, is one of the highest for munitions. In these aspects it closely resembles the Carrizo Stage Station assemblage and shows the unique isolated environment of both of these backcountry locations.

Field work was done under the direction of Stephen R. Van Wormer. The field crew consisted of Susan Walter, Martin Jorgenson, Heather Thomson and Aaron Van Wormer. Susan Walter and Stephen Van Wormer identified and cataloged the artifacts and authored the reports.

Both in 2004 and 2010, the project benefited greatly from a dedicated group of volunteers who gave of their own time to participate. Without their hard work this endeavor could not have been completed at its present level. The authors would like to express their thanks to Leland E. Bibb, C.L. Bennett, Phil Brigandi, Bonnie Bruce, Bruce Coons, Carol B. Crafts, James C. Dice, Jason Duke, Joan R. Ebright, Karen Larsen Gorden, Edward R. Huffman, Rachel Marshall, Victoria Marshall, Harry Price, Chris Pro, Gary Reece, Mark Roeder, Melvin M. Sweet, Heather Thomson, Mike Volberg, Sue A. Wade, and Chris Wray. We would also like to express our thanks to Southern California historians Leland Bibb, Phil Brigandi, Ellen Sweet, Chris Wray, Heather Thomson, and Sue Wade for generously sharing their expertise on the Warner's Ranch area, history of the Southern Overland Trails, San Diego County back country ranching, and archival sources. The support of the staffs and crews at IS Architecture, Mark Sauer Construction, and Vista Irrigation District were also invaluable in completing the project.

II. HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The Ranch House at Warner's Ranch is located in the broad flat San Jose' Valley (Valle de San Jose') which is situated in the mountains in the northeastern portion of San Diego County. During the 1830s and '40s two Mexican period land grants covered the area. Rancho Valle de San Jose' included the southern half of the valley and Rancho San Jose' del Valle encompassed the northern section. Since the late 1840s the area has been commonly known as Warner's Ranch after Jonathan Trumbull, also known as Juan Jose' Warner, who owned both ranchos and lived in the valley during the 1840s and early '50s when it was a major camping stop on the Gila overland trail to California.

The San Jose' Valley is topographically situated as an intersection between natural corridors that transect the Peninsular Range from the desert to the coast providing easy access to San Diego or Los Angeles. The area's unique geographical location resulted in its becoming an important route for overland migrations during the mid 19th century. This established it as a place of historical significance.

The valley measures approximately 9 miles north-south by 11 miles east-west and contains approximately 45,000 acres. Mountain peaks, ranging in height from 4,500 to almost 7,000 feet above mean sea level, located to the north and south, blocked access to westward travelers wishing to cross from the Colorado Desert to the California coast. The broad flat floor of San Jose' Valley provided a gateway through this mountain barrier. From an elevation of approximately 2,600 feet above mean sea level on the desert floor at present day Scissors Crossing the terrain gradually rises for a length of about 11 miles through the San Felipe Valley (also known as Warner's Pass) until the San Jose' Valley is reached at 3,400 feet above sea level. The entrance to the valley at this point is known as Cañada Buena Vista and consists of a westward trending corridor between low rolling hills along Buena Vista Creek.

At the north end of the valley a natural passage known as Puerta La Cruz leads into Cañada Aguanga which gradually descends through the mountains for approximately 35 miles until the Temecula Valley is reached at an elevation of 1,000 feet above mean sea level. From here early travelers found easy passages through the foothills to Los Angeles. Near the valley's southwest corner the San Luis Rey River exits through Cañada de Pala and can be followed to Pala, Mission San Luis Rey, and on to the coast at present day Oceanside. An additional natural passage at La Carrisal on the south side of San Jose' Valley runs for approximately 7 miles to Santa Ysabel situated at approximately 3,000 feet above mean sea level. From here trails led westward through a series of mountain valleys gradually descending via present-day Witch Creek

and Ramona to the San Pasqual and Peñasquitos valleys and into San Diego (Figure 3) (Warner 1886:1-6; Bibb 1995). San Jose' Valley, therefore, became an important corridor for overland migration and a cross road for traffic traveling between Los Angeles or San Diego and the Colorado Desert. In addition the broad flat well watered plain of the valley is excellent grazing land for cattle and sheep, for which the area has been used for the last 190 years.

The history of the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch reflects both the area's importance as an overland migration route during the 19th century and its excellent livestock pasturage.

In the mid 1830s Silvestre de la Portilla and Jose' Antonio Pico claimed portions of the valley. Both tracts were soon after abandoned (Moyer 1969:11; Hill 1927:143).

Jonathan Trumbull Warner, an early American immigrant to Mexican California, occupied the valley in 1844 for the purpose of cattle ranching. He later built a house and store on the northern edge of Buena Vista Valley to take advantage of the overland migration trade resulting from the gold rush of 1848 through the early 1850s. An Indian attack in 1851 burned Warner's outpost and forced him to ultimately abandon the Valley. In 1857 the current Ranch House at Warner's Ranch (Warner-Carrillo Ranch House) was built on the south side of Buena Vista Creek directly across the canyon from the site of Warner's house and store. The building later became a station for the Butterfield Overland mail and a ranch headquarters for cattle production (Hill 1927; Wright 1961; Flanigan 1996).

Over the decades the history of the adobe has had aspects of controversy. For years many contended that the nearby Kimble-Wilson store and not the Ranch House had been the original Butterfield station. In 1961 historian William L. Wright presented evidence based on meticulous research clearly indicating that although the Kimble-Wilson store structure had been a stage stop, the original Butterfield station had been at the Warner's Ranch Ranch House (Wright 1961).

Wright also concluded that the current Ranch House was the site of Warner's 1849 to 1851 house and store, and that, after it was burned in 1851, it had been rebuilt in 1857 by the Carrillo family. In 1995, San Diego County historian Kathleen Flanigan published the result of research based on an 1870 survey map, which indicated that J.T. Warner did not build the structure now identified as the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch. It had been constructed by the Carrillos in 1857 and Warner's gold rush period house and store complex had been located directly to the north on a bluff overlooking Buena Vista Creek (Flanigan 1996). This conclusion seemed premature to some given the lack of additional collaborating evidence (Van Wormer 1998). Results of additional historic research and archeological investigations presented in this volume now confirm that Jonathan T. Warner's house and trading post were, indeed, located on the north

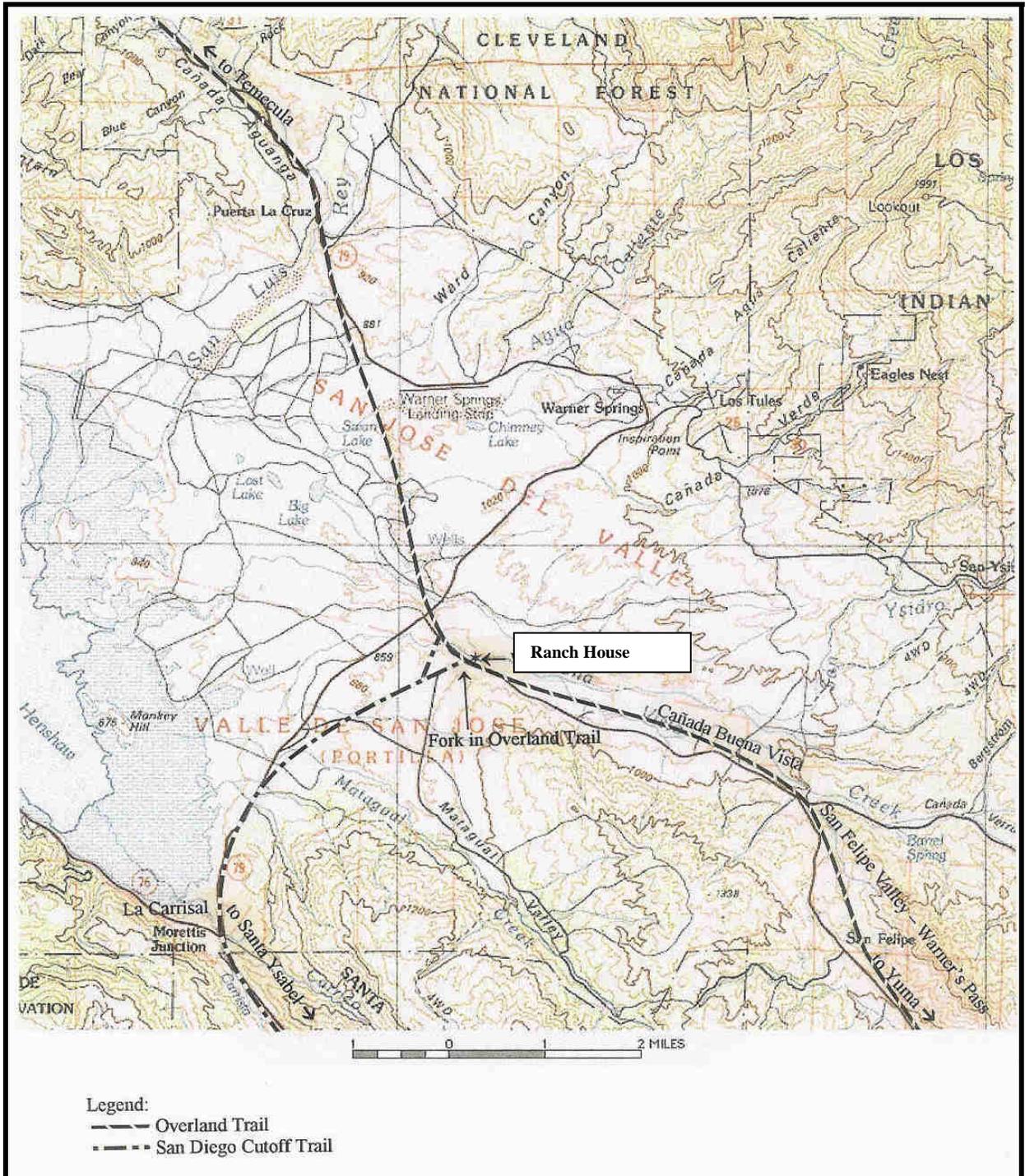


Figure 3: Major routes through the San José Valley circa 1849. Map adapted from USGS Warner's Ranch 7.5" Quadrangle.

side of Buena Vista Creek as indicated by Flanigan's research. In addition it appears that the site was reoccupied in the late 1850s through the early to middle 1860s as part of a large ranch complex located on both the north and south sides of Buena Vista Creek and encompassing both the site of the Ranch House and the original J.T. Warner's trading post location.

San Jose' Valley was discovered in 1795, by Spanish pioneers during an exploratory expedition conducted by Father Juan Mariner of San Diego Mission and Captain Juan Pablo Grijalva of the San Diego Presidio. They named the place El Valle de San Jose' and recorded 10 Indian villages as well as the hot springs at Agua Caliente (Pourade 1961:115; Roth 1981:179; Hill 1927: APX. I). By the 1820s San Diego and San Luis Rey Missions used the valley to graze cattle and sheep (Engelhardt 1920:223-225; Pourade 1961:122).

During the 1820s explorations established San Jose' Valley as a gateway through the mountains for an overland trail to Sonora and the Mexican interior. In 1825 Alferez Santiago Arguello, in pursuit of Indian horse thieves, discovered the pass leading from Valle de San Jose' to the desert via the San Felipe Valley. Further exploration by Jose' Romero, captain of the Tucson Presidio, and Lt. of Engineers Romualdo Pacheco established the trail via the San Jose' Valley through Santa Ysabel and to San Diego as the official route for overland travel from Sonora to California. An alternative route for travelers wishing to by pass San Diego and reach the coast at a more northerly point led from El Valle de San Jose' through Puerta La Cruz, Cañada Aguanga, and Temecula to San Gabriel and Los Angeles. This would become the main branch of the overland trail 20 years later (Warner 1886:3; Beattie 1925; 1933; Pourade 1961:174).

In spite of establishment of the route, travel between California and Sonora remained infrequent through the 1820s. During the early 1830s the Sonora trail became the path of overland traders. In 1832, a party headed by American traders David E. Jackson and Ewing Young left Santa Fe, New Mexico and followed the old Anza Trail along the Gila River through present day central Arizona to its junction with the Colorado River. They then crossed the desert along the route established by Romero and Pacheco to the San Jose' Valley from where they continued to Los Angeles. As a member of this expedition Jonathan Trumbull Warner first crossed the valley that would later commonly be known as his ranch. Jackson returned by the same route with six hundred mules and 100 horses. Traffic over the route increased during the 1830s and 40s as livestock traders from Sonora and New Mexico journeyed to California (Beattie 1925; Cleland 1963:236-237; Weber 1982:135). Yearly caravans carried "blankets of various colors and qualities, and other coarse woolen goods manufactured in New Mexico" to California where they were exchanged for "Chinese silk goods, fine bleached grass cloth, mules, horses and money" (Warner 1908:189)

Beginning in the mid 1830s the valley came under control of private individuals. Silvestre de la Portilla received a grant for the southern part of the valley consisting of approximately 17,634 acres called Rancho Valle de San Jose'. In 1840 Jose' Antonio Pico received a grant for the northern half of the valley including the area around present-day Warner's Hot Springs known as Rancho San Jose' Del Valle. Both tracts had been abandoned in 1844 when they were granted to Juan Jose' (Jonathan Trumbull) Warner (Moyer 1969:11; Hill 1927:143)

A native of Connecticut, Jonathan Trumbull Warner left home in 1830, at the age of twenty-three, and journeyed west to Saint Louis where he became a clerk on a trading expedition to Santa Fe, New Mexico for the famous mountain man Jedediah Smith (Figure 4). As already noted, he then continued westward with the Jackson-Young Party, arriving in California in March 1832. He remained in California, settling in Los Angeles. In 1836, Jonathan Warner returned to the "states" where he delivered a lecture on the far west in Rochester, New York, advocating American acquisition of California and construction of a transcontinental railroad. Later that year he returned to Los Angeles and married Anita Gale, daughter of sea captain William Gale. Anita had been raised by the mother of Pio and Andres Pico. By 1844 he had become a naturalized Mexican citizen and had assumed the name Juan Jose' Warner (Bancroft 1886 V: 766; Roth 1981: 190-191; District Court, Case 56, Statement of Case; Barrows 1895; Warner 1908; Warner & Nichols 1919: 416-419; Williamson 1924).

In August 1844 Juan Jose' Warner petitioned Governor Manuel Micheltorena for the tract of land known as el Valle de San Jose'. The request included the entire valley which he described as vacant and "surrounded by the mountain with entrances from San Felipe on the east, from Temecula on the north, from Pala on the west and from Santa Ysabel on the south" (Petition 1844). The governor granted his request on November 28, 1844 (Grant 1844). Warner moved into the valley during the winter of 1844 to 1845 and lived with his family in an adobe house in the Indian village of Cupa at Agua Caliente Hot Springs (Warner 1886:30; A. Ortega 1856; Bibb 1976; Roth 1981:194). By receiving the land grant Warner became part of the rancho aristocracy that had developed in California since the mid 1830s. Civilian agitation resulted in the Mexican government's secularization of the California missions by 1835. Following secularization, former mission lands throughout the province became the property of a small rancho aristocracy who controlled large estates of grazing land consisting of thousands of acres each. Ranches were several miles from each other and depended upon a small number of coastal pueblos that served as ports, markets, towns, and social centers (Jelinek 1979:15). By 1846, thirty ranchos had been granted in San Diego County which were served by the small pueblo of San Diego (Pourade 1963:61-76).



Figure 4: Jonathan Warner, second from left back row, with Native Americans, Christmas 1875 (Courtesy California Historical Society Collection University of Southern California).

The *ranchero* aristocracy established a society based on the one they had known in Mexico. During the colonial period, Spaniards used various methods of land allotment, combined with an Indian labor force. These were known in turn as *Economienda*, *Repartimiento*, and *Hacienda*. Although used in different geographical regions and at different periods in colonial development, all three systems were based on large tracts of land, an Indian labor force, and agricultural production, usually involving a single cash product. The system was patriarchal with the male landowner exerting control over his lands, family, and Indian work force (Burns 1972:21-41). Mexican California ranchos were a re-establishment of these institutions. The patriarchal *ranchero* family usually controlled large tracts of land and numerous Indian servants (Pitt 1966:30). Production focused largely on cattle hides and tallow for export. Warner's work force consisted mainly of the local Cupeño Indians. Four personal servants had been purchased from a tribe on the Colorado River (Morrison 1962:22; Roth 1981:196).

The chief economic activity during the period consisted of exporting hides and tallow. The California *ranchero* allowed cattle and horses to roam freely over open ranges, feeding and reproducing naturally. Cultivation amounted to planting only enough food for the small population. Grain and other produce for export or livestock feed was not grown and large scale manufacturing was almost nonexistent (Cleland 1941). Mexican independence in 1821 opened California ports to foreign trade and coincided with the expansion of the American shoe industry. Suddenly cow hides, one of the few items California produced in abundance that could withstand the long transportation by ship to market, were in great demand (Francis 1976:21-55). By the late 1820s, cattle were raised specifically for their hides (Bandini 1828). English, Boston, Latin American, and Sandwich Island ships carried an estimated 6 million hides and 7 thousand tons of tallow out of California between 1826 and 1848 (Weber 1982:138). Warner grazed herds of cattle, horses, and some sheep in the valley and grew corn and beans on a small plot of land near the hot springs (Warner 1886:106).

Beginning with the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848, and until the completion of the western portions of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the early 1870s, San Jose' Valley became part of a major corridor for overland migration and communication along the Gila River route to California. The movement began with military expeditions. Following earlier trails established by Spanish and Mexican explorers and Santa Fe traders, invading American armies marching to California established the overland trail through Arizona along the Gila River to where it joined the Colorado River at present day Yuma, Arizona (Trafzer 1980). From the junction of the Gila and Colorado the trail followed the already well established route across the Colorado Desert and northward along the east side of the peninsular range through San Felipe Valley, Warner's Pass, and San Jose' Valley. The trail to San Diego forked off at this point running through Santa Ysabel, while

the main road continued northward to Temecula and Los Angeles (Warner 1886:1-6, 19-20; Bibb 1995). General Stephen W. Kearney's Army of the West passed through the valley in early December 1846 followed by Lt. Col. Philip St. George Cooke's Mormon Battalion in January 1847. The Mormon Battalion's mission was to open a wagon road to California. The widening and leveling of the original trail so that wagons could pass made possible the incredible overland migration that would occur in less than decade (Pourade 1963:124; Beattie 1925; 1933).¹ Lt. Emory, with the Army of the West, wrote the following passages while marching from San Felipe to Warner's house at the hot springs on December 2 and 3, 1846. They provide a candid glimpse of the valley and its occupants.

We commenced to ascend another divide and as we approached the summit the narrow valley leading to it was covered with timber and long grass. On both sides the evergreen oak grew luxuriantly, and, for the first time since leaving the States we saw what would even there be called large trees. Emerging from these we saw in the distance the beautiful valley of Agua Caliente, waving with yellow grass, where we expected to find the rancheria owned by an American named Warner. . . . The rancheria was in charge of a young fellow from New Hampshire named Marshall. We ascertained from him that his employer was a prisoner to the Americans in San Diego, that the Mexicans were still in possession of the whole country . . . that we were in the heart of the enemy's stronghold . . . and that we were now in possession of the great pass to Sonora . . .

To appease hunger, however, was the first consideration. Seven of my men eat, at one single meal, a fat full grown sheep. Our camp was pitched on the road to the Pueblo [Los Angeles], leading a little north of west. To the south down the valley of the Agua Caliente, lay the road to San Diego. Above us [at the hot springs Indian village] was Mr. Warner's backwoods, American looking houses, built of adobe and covered with a thatched roof. Around were the thatched huts of the more than half naked Indians (Emory 1848:104).

From this passage it is obvious that Warner was living at the Indian village at Agua Caliente hot springs in an adobe house surrounded by the thatched huts of the natives. The fork in the road to San Diego where he would later build a house and store lay to the south (Wright 1961; Roth 1981).

Within three years Warner would move to the fork in the road and build an adobe house and trading post to take advantage of the commercial opportunities resulting from the massive

overland migration to the northern California gold fields. On January 24, 1848, nine days before the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded the present southwestern United States and ended the Mexican War, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in northern California, launching the California Gold Rush. Within a year 80,000 people had traveled to California from around the world (Greeley 1987:14). Thousands of gold rush emigrants from the U.S. and Mexico used the Gila River overland trail. Exact numbers are difficult to estimate. Some sources claim that between six and ten thousand Sonorans from Mexico followed the route during 1849 and 1850. Traveling in family groups, many of the Mexicans migrated to the Northern California gold fields each spring and returned to Sonora in the fall (Roske 1963:198-199; Beattie 1925; Kenny 1967). Another source says that over 12,000 Argonauts followed the route in 1849 (Pourade 1963:142). Dr. A.L. Lincoln, who had established a ferry to cross the Colorado River at its junction with the Gila, claimed that in three months during 1850 he had crossed over 20,000 people (Phillips 1975:71; Roth 1981). This would have averaged over 200 a day.

San Jose' Valley, by this time more commonly known as "Warner's" or "Warner's Ranch," was the first well watered camping spot that the emigrants reached after weeks of crossing cactus and creosote covered desert sands. Both livestock and travelers needed rest and refurbishment. The area provided abundant pasturage and many camped in the southern portion of the valley to let their livestock graze and regain strength while they attempted to restock badly depleted supplies.

What must be clearly understood is that by this time the main overland trail through the San Jose' Valley had been changed and bypassed the Agua Caliente Indian village where Warner was living when Kearney camped there in 1846. Instead it followed the north side of Buena Vista Creek and then crossed directly from the western end of Cañada Buena Vista to the entrance of Cañada Aguanga at Puerta La Cruz (Warner 1886:1-6, 19-20; Wright 1961; Bibb 2011). In addition, William Marshall, who had been foreman of the ranch when Kearney passed, had now married a Cupeño Indian woman and ran his own store at Agua Caliente.

In order to better compete against Marshall and maximize the commercial opportunity the emigrants' needs represented, Warner established a trading post on the main overland trail. He located his home and store on the north side of the valley near the western end of Cañada Buena Vista precisely at the point where the San Diego road branched off from the main route (Wright 1961; Coutts 1856; Hayes 1850; Aldrich 1851; Warner 1886:15-17; Bibb 2011; *San Diego Daily World* 12-12- 1872) (Figure 5).² The trading post carried flour, liquor, arms and ammunition, and other supplies. In order to provide fresh beef, Warner brought cattle from the Santa Margarita Rancho near present-day Oceanside, which belonged to his wife's step brothers Pio and Andres Pico (Aldrich 1851; Hayes 1850).

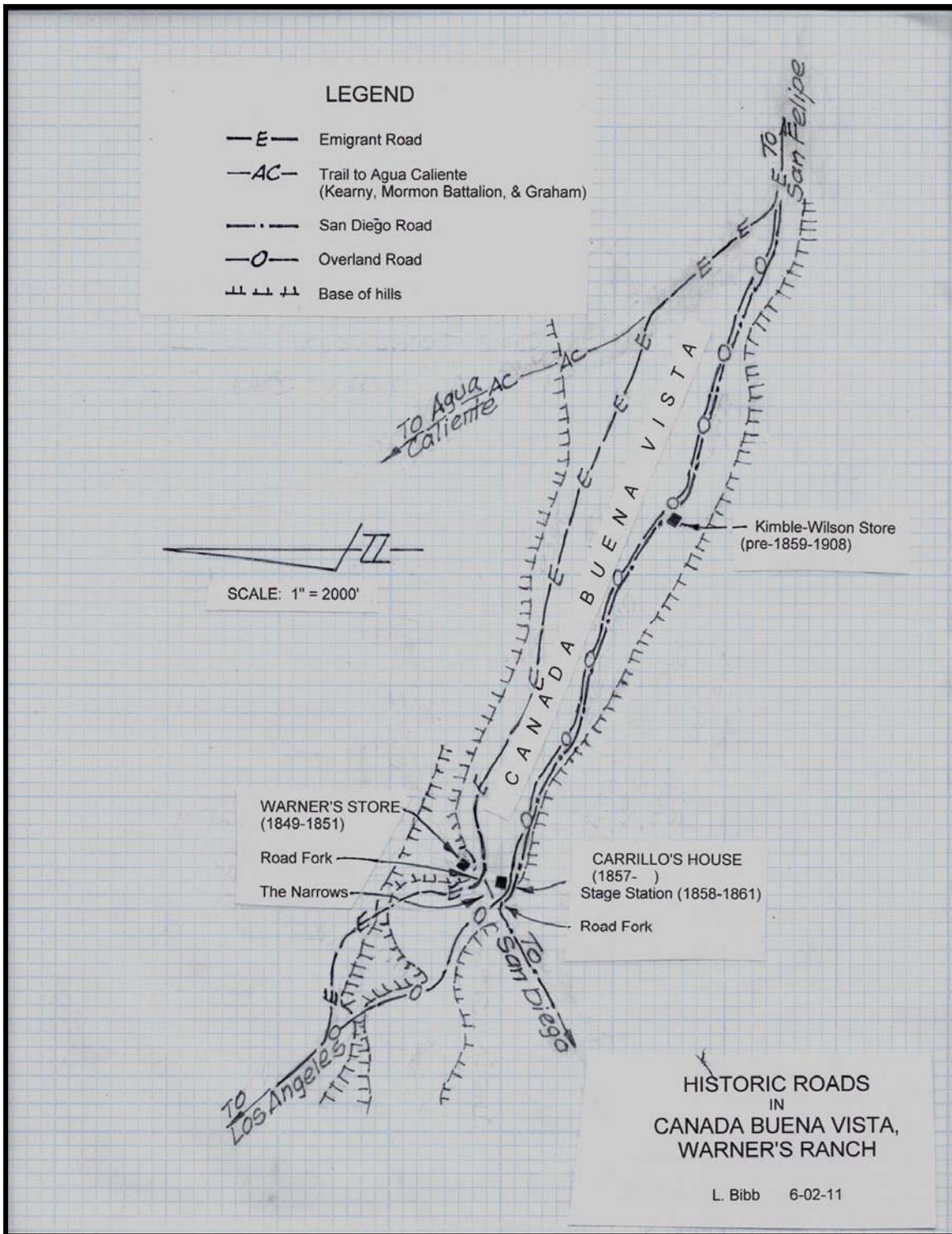


Figure 5: Historic roads in Canada Buena Vista as interpreted by Leland Bibb (Map by Leland Bibb).

Overland journals indicate Warner built the trading post sometime between September and November of 1849. When the parties of William H. Chamberlain, L.N. Weed, and a group of unidentified travelers interviewed by Cave J. Coutts passed through the valley on August 18, September 9, and September 16 of that year no structures existed at the fork in the road leading to San Diego (Chamberlain 1849; Weed 1849; Coutts 1849). By November 28, 1849, however, he had completed the building and was open for business when Lorenzo Aldrich stopped there, noting in his journal that "Provisions could be obtained at high rates" (Aldrich 1851). Another traveler who felt Warner's prices were high was Cornelius C. Cox who recorded on December 28, 1849: "Arrived at Warner's Ranch and finding good grass, lay by one day. The road here forks, one leading to San Diego, the other to Los Angeles. Warner has established a grocery and butchery for the accommodation of the emigrants - and this being the first place at which supplies can be obtained, the emigrant has been subjected to the severest extortion . . ." (quoted in Wright 1961:22, ft 1).

Located on the east side of the knoll overlooking Buena Vista Valley (Reynolds 1870), the house and store consisted of a rectangular adobe building with a thatched roof divided into two rooms. A thatched ramada (described as a shed by Benjamin Hayes in 1850) on the front covered an exterior patio and work area. When Benjamin Hayes visited the building in December 1850 he saw several partially cured hides pinned down in front of the patio. Freshly butchered beef hung on a pole in the shade under the ramada near the building's front door (Hayes 1850). Additional outbuildings were located around the structure but details of their function and location have not been recorded³ (Sackett 1856). By November of 1851 a corral with milk cows was located to the north of the house and a "barn" for horses had been erected (*San Diego Daily World* 12-27-1872, 5:1-3; Phillips 1975:79).⁴ A blacksmith shop was located on the west side of the compound (Reynolds 1870).

In January 1850, Benjamin Hayes arrived at Warner's, recording over a period of several days what is probably the most detailed account of the valley and trading post made by any Gold Rush immigrant. On January 13 he noted that other 49ers camped in the valley "have obtained good beef and salt - nothing else to be had they say. Some have been over to the Indian rancheria Agua Caliente getting flour at \$2.00 per almud from the store kept there (the trading post at the hot springs run by Marshall). Warner's beef is disappearing by wholesale." The following day he went to the store at the fork in the road and saw Warner "A tall man - dressed a'la California - short blue jacket, trousers broad at the bottom of the legs - half Californian, half sailor I thought." When they entered Jonathan Warner was seated at breakfast, "which probably had put him in his best humor." On going in one of the party noticed a blacksmith vise. Warner jokingly replied "we have plenty of that (vice) in California." Hays found him "Quite talkative: said he would let us

have milk tomorrow morning; and at some inconvenience to himself, sugar and salt. He examined Major Shepherd's gun and offered to mend it. His reception was very courteous: we formed a favorable impression of him." Warner commented that he had no more cattle "fit to be slaughtered" and could not go himself to Santa Margarita, for cattle as his "whites" were not yet "Californized" enough for California labor. He offered "to guarantee any man \$100 per thousand, who will stop and cut lumber! His house is upon one of the beautiful, high rolling hills, without other vegetation than bunch grass. . . . It is precisely at the point where the old main road branches, one fork to the town of San Diego, the other to Los Angeles - convenient for the supply of emigrants." Warner said that he would find something to trade with the emigrants as fast as they arrived. "None shall starve. Several sold their pistols to him for food, some of whom started with plenty of money." On January 17 Hayes and his companions dined with Warner eating soup, corn-beef, pumpkins, coffee with milk and dried grapes. Two days later on the 19th both Marshall and Warner purchased some immigrant wagons. As a comment on the variety of items the desperate Argonauts traded for supplies Hayes noted "In fact Warner's house is a perfect bazaar of emigration - almost every species of mechanics tools - and an armory in the way of everything except 24 pounders" (Hayes 1850 quoted in Hill 1927:120-129).

In February 1850 residents of the household included 43 year old Jonathan Warner, born in New Hampshire.⁵ His occupation was listed as "grazer" and he owned land valued at over 5000 dollars. His 30 year old wife, Anita, had been born in the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands. Their children included two daughters, Maria and Refugia, ages 12 and 8, and their brother 6 year old Andres. All three children had been born in California (Census 1850). Another son, Juan Bautista would be born the next year in 1851 (Warner & Nichols 1919:419). Six employees also resided at the house and store complex. Twenty two year old Desedonia, 24 year old José Maria, and 16 year old Mattias were Indians. José Urbano de Jesus, age 22, was from Mexico, and 25 year old Francisco Verdugo and 22 year old Ignacio Chappa were Mexican Californios. Twenty one year old Joseph Manning from Missouri was employed as an overseer. In addition three California Indian females Fanny, age 18, Pastasa, age 16, and ten year old Refugia, were part of the house hold (Census 1850).⁶ The number of hired help as well as resident Indians, who were probably additional hired laborers or servants, also suggests outbuildings existed for their quarters which passing immigrants failed to note.

Later that summer, in August 1850, Major Samuel Heintzelman visited Warner's house and store. He left a less favorable impression than had Hayes: "We reached Warner's about one P.M., and found it a barren shadeless place. His is a miserable thatched house, worse than those the better class of Indians occupy. He is at San Diego, but we saw his wife. She gave us

aguardiente and crackers. At night we camped on the bare ground near a willow tree, the only shade to be seen (White 1975:76).

In spite of Major Heintzelman's opinion on the "miserable" condition of Warner's house and store, the overland immigrant trade had begun to make Warner quite prosperous. Research by historian Linda Roth concluded that in 1850 he was one of the wealthiest land owners in San Diego County. In early 1851 the county tax assessor valued Warner's Ranch at over \$30,000. This made him the second wealthiest man in the county, surpassed only by Pio Pico's Santa Margarita Rancho at \$84,990. Since Warner's beef came from Santa Margarita the immigrant trade undoubtedly made a substantial contribution to Pico's affluence (Roth 1981:204). Warner's assessment included:

Rancho containing 10 leagues	\$30,000
Houses and Improvements	500
35 team horses at \$30	1,050
193 mares and colts at \$7	1,351
5-1/2 yoke of oxen at \$50	275
20 milch cows at \$20	400
160 wild cattle at \$8	1,280
75 sheep at \$3	225
7 hogs at \$8	56
Farming utensils	200
 Total	 \$35,337
	(Tax Assessment Rolls 1851)

Warner's prosperous trading post would come to a sudden and abrupt end as a result of an Indian uprising. Beginning in November 1851 and continuing through mid-January of the following year, Antonio Gara, chief of the village at Agua Caliente Hot Springs, organized local tribes in an unsuccessful revolt to oust American settlers from the land (Carrico 1985:67; Phillips 1975:71-94; Roth 1981:205-209). On the night of November 21 Gara's followers at Agua Caliente murdered four Americans who had gone to the Hot Springs to rest. Early the next morning they attacked Warner's trading post (Bibb 1976; Moyer 1969:13). The pueblo of San Diego was alerted. On the morning of November 27, the *San Diego Herald* reported "Our city was thrown into a high state of excitement, on Sunday afternoon last, by the arrival of an express from Agua Caliente, the residence of Hon. J. Warner, State Senator, conveying the intelligence that Indians, who are numerous in that vicinity, had risen and attacked his ranch, destroying all

his household property, and running away his stock, consisting of large and valuable bands of cattle and horses." Rumors of an uprising had been prevalent for weeks and on the 20th Mrs. Warner had been warned by a "friendly Indian" that members of his village intended to attack their residence and store. Warner sent his wife and children to San Diego and began to "place his house in a state of defense." The cattle were corralled and four horses saddled and tied next to the door. At approximately 2 a.m. on the morning of November 22, an estimated 100 Indians surrounded the house and drove off the cattle. Warner and two "employees" opened fire. Four natives and one of Warner's party were killed. Warner and the remaining survivor fled on horseback. The Indians "rifled" the house of everything it contained (*San Diego Herald* 11-27-1851). They then set it on fire. Warner managed to run off his herd of brood mares before the natives could capture them. However, he lost everything in the house and store (valued at almost \$60,000) and an estimated 400 cattle (District Court, Case 56, Statement of Case; Sackett 1856; Ortego, J. 1856; Ortego, A. 1856; Warner 1886:45-46). By the end of December the rebellion had been put down and the instigators arrested. Antonio Gara, Warner's former overseer at the hot springs William Marshall, who was accused of conspiring with Gara, and several others were executed (Phillips 1975:71-110; Bibb 1976).

Jonathan Trumbull (Juan Jose') Warner never returned to live permanently at the ranch. His family remained in San Diego. Warner had been elected to the State Senate and spent part of his time in 1851 and 1852 in Sacramento and San Francisco (Couts 1856; Witherby 1856). In addition he served on the San Diego County Board of Supervisors. In 1854, a year following his tenure as Supervisor of Highways, the overland trail from San Diego through the San Jose' Valley to Yuma was declared a public road⁷ (Roth 1981:211; Morrison 1962:50; Board of Supervisors 1854: Vol. 1 page 28). Up until 1857 he had live stock on and spent some time at his property in the San Jose' Valley (Warner 1886). In that year he settled permanently in Los Angeles (Barrows 1895). The rest of the family still lived in San Diego. He had tried to get them to move back to the ranch, but his wife, Anita, refused (Court Case 1858). By 1859 the family had reunited in Los Angeles where Anita died in April of that year. She was 37 years old (*Los Angeles Star* 4-30-1859, 2:5 cited in Gostin 2001; Warner & Nichols 1919:418; Census 1860).

In February 1852 Russell Sackett passed through Warner's Ranch and saw the former trading post and store "destroyed and in ruins, and not occupied" (Sackett 1856). The following year other visitors noted the abandoned ruins of Warner's former store. During the early 1850s the United States government commissioned several railroad surveys in order to find suitable passes through the California mountains from the desert to the Coast. An expedition led by Lt. R.S. Williamson examined the Gila trail through Warner's pass and San Jose' Valley. On December 17, 1853 Lt. Williamson passed through the valley and recorded: "We descended the western

side of the mountain and passed the ruins of Warner's adobe house, but instead of turning north to our former encampment in the valley, turned off to the south on the road to Santa Isabel" (Williamson 1856:125). On another trip along the immigrant trail a member of Williamson's expedition noted: "We passed the ruins of Warner's adobe house, which it is said was burned by the Indians, and soon reached the camp of the main party" (Blake 1857:109). The overland trail through the valley continued to be an important corridor. In the mid 1850s it became the route for transporting thousands of sheep and cattle into California (Roth 1981:213; Bell 1932; Brigandi 1995).

By the end of the decade Warner would lose all title to the valley that still bears his name. The conquest of the Southwest by the United States represented more than just a transfer of territory. The feudalistic Mexican society was replaced by an aggressive capitalistic one (Garcia 1975:55). Social, political, and economic factors combined so that most Mexican rancheros and their descendants lost their large ranches. The land policy of the state of California that favored Midwestern and eastern settlement patterns consisting of small farms became the most significant of these factors. The state land policy resulted from pressure by many newly arrived Yankee immigrants who could not accept the fact that thirteen million acres of the best land in California was controlled by a few hundred Mexican rancheros (Morefield 1955:22; Garcia 1975).

This pressure from newly arrived immigrants resulted in the Land Act of 1851, which required an investigation into the legitimacy of all land claimed under Mexican period grants. Rather than a quick and speedy process, the law was written and executed so that the ordeal of investigation and confirmation took decades. Until the grant had been confirmed, claimants could not sell any part of their land, forcing many ranchers to borrow money and mortgage their property to cover court costs (Morefield 1955:22; Garcia 1975).

In spite of these legal hardships rancheros in Southern California did not fare badly during the early years of the 1850s. The lack of mineral wealth and water in the region deterred prospective miners and farmers from the area, while the increase in population in the north sent beef prices soaring, so that during the first half of the decade the southern rancheros were actually prospering (Pitt 1966:105; Hughes 1975:11). The boom lasted only a few short years, however, for by 1855 livestock prices had dropped as a result of sheep and cattle herds from Arizona and New Mexico that were being driven to northern California. The price decline, combined with a flood in the winter of 1861 to 1862 that drowned thousands of cattle, and a drought from 1863 to 1865 that killed even more, resulted in a general devastation of the cattle industry (Guinn 1911; Cleland 1926; 1941).

The most thrifty and frugal of businessmen would have been hard pressed under such circumstances. For the Mexican Californians, who were unfamiliar with American capitalistic business practices and traditionally followed a value system that emphasized spending over savings or reinvestment, the result was disastrous. With the high rise in cattle prices during the early 1850s the rancheros had sold most of their livestock. Few had bothered to restock their ranges or develop alternative sources of revenue. The majority simply spent their cash and then mortgaged their land on an ill-placed faith in the future (Pitt 1966:108-109). When the price of beef fell in 1855 most of the southern California rancheros were already in debt. The successive years of flood and drought finished off the small herds of livestock that did remain, and soon mortgages and taxes, combined with an inability to sell off portions of their holdings to raise cash due to ongoing litigations resulting from the Land Act of 1851, forced many Californio land holders to relinquish their property (Pitt 1966:108-109; Cleland 1941:49; Guinn 1907:202; Van Wormer 1984; 1986). J.T. Warner found himself suffering the same fate as his adopted Californio countrymen and lost his holdings as a result of debt and what appear to be unsound court decisions, in spite of having been an American who achieved some success in state and local politics. Left financially stressed after the loss of his trading post and livestock in 1851, the drop in cattle prices made it as difficult for him to regain a financial footing as native Californios.

During the mid 1850's Juan J. Warner mortgaged Rancho Valle de San Jose' to American speculators. On November 11, 1854 he signed a note for \$11,000 dollars payable in one year with interest at 3 percent per month, which if not paid would be added to the principal and draw interest. Warner failed to pay anything for almost two years so that by September 1856 he owed 21,709 dollars. The mortgage was foreclosed and a tract of 7,500 acres located in the southwestern portion of the valley sold at auction on December 23 1859 (District Court, Case No. 56, Complaint of April 1, 1860; Deed Books E: 91, 436; 1:386). In the meantime, on the 29th of November 1858 Warner incurred a second debt to cattle baron John Rains for \$1,800, payable in one year with monthly interest at one and one half percent (District Court, Case No. 56, Complaint of April 1, 1860). Rains already had livestock in the valley. In 1854 he was assessed for the following property on "Warner's Ranch."

100 cows at \$10 per head	\$1,000
4 mules at \$25	100
1 wagon at \$75	75
 TOTAL	 \$1,175.00
	(Tax Assessment Rolls 1854)

In 1860 Rains had 100 wild horses in the valley (Tax Assessment Rolls 1860).

Warner still retained some livestock on the ranch during this period and spent time there. He was in the valley for eight months in 1856 when the county tax assessor recorded the following personal property owned by him on Rancho Valle de San Jose' (Couts 1856):

Improvements		\$50.00
Mares and Colts	75	no value given
Horses	5	no value given
Wild Mules	4	no value given
Gentle Mules	1	no value given

(Tax Assessments 1856)

In 1857 Warner removed his remaining stock from the ranch and resided with his family in Los Angeles (Warner 1886:40, 73).

Convoluting decisions in the land courts combined with the mortgage to John Rains soon took Rancho Valle de San Jose' from Warner. The events have been painstakingly researched and presented by historian William Wright in his 1961 study *The Warner Ranch Stage Station Puzzle*. One of the original Mexican grantees, Silvestre de la Portilla, who had abandoned the Rancho in the 1840s, made a claim before the U.S. Land Commission contending prior ownership and contesting Warner's right to Rancho El Valle de San Jose' in the southern portion of the valley. The Land Commission rejected Portilla's claim and confirmed Warner's in 1854. In 1856 the District Court reviewed both claims and upheld Warner's title. Then on February 23, 1857 the district court surprisingly, and without explanation, reversed the previous decision of the Land Commission and itself and granted four leagues of the Rancho Valle de San Jose' to Portilla. The land included the southern portion of the valley including the ruins of Warner's trading post at the mouth of Buena Vista Valley. Warner's remaining portion of the valley was redesignated Rancho San Jose' Del Valle (Patent Book 2:73, 84; Wright 1961:8). On November 6, 1858 Portilla deeded Rancho El Valle de San Jose' to Vicenta Sepulveda de Carrillo (Deeds 1:279). Portilla had been residing on the property prior to the sale (Warner 1886:40). The deed specified that he reserved the right to live on the ranch during his natural life, build houses, and raise cattle, sheep, goats and hogs of his own property (Deeds 1:279; Flanigan 1996). Doña Vicenta had married Ramón Carrillo in 1847 (Figures 6 & 7). Previously she had been married to Tomás Antonio Yorba who died in 1845.⁸



Figure 6: Vicenta Sepulveda de Carrillo in later years (Anaheim Public Library).



Figure 7: Ramón Carrillo (Anaheim Public Library).

A year prior to their receiving title, the Carrillos had built the original portion of the current Ranch House at Warner's Ranch (Warner-Carrillo Ranch House) on the south side of Buena Vista creek directly opposite the site of Warner's burned out house and store on the north side of the canyon (Flanigan 1996; Reynolds 1870). In 1861 John Rains foreclosed mortgages he held on both Warner's and the Carrillo's property in the San Jose' Valley and controlled the majority of area by the end of the year (Wright 1961:11; Roth 1981:212). With this act Juan Jose' (Jonathan Trumbull) Warner's association with the valley that still bears the name of his ranch ended.

From 1857 to 1861 the Gila trail was used by the overland mail service. First carried by the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line from July 1857 through August 1858 and then the Overland Mail Company from September 1858 through June 1861, establishment of the overland mail constituted the first communications and transportation link across the continental United States.

In the mid 1850s creation of a transcontinental overland mail service became a priority of Congress. With such a large population now residing in California as a result of the Gold Rush, the long delays of several months to send mail by sea routes was unacceptable. During 1856, four overland mail bills were submitted and on August 18, Congress passed an amendment to the Post Office bill authorizing establishment of an overland mail route between the Mississippi River and San Francisco. It also allowed the Postmaster General to immediately initiate an interim service to provide adequate mail connections between East and West until the route between the Mississippi and San Francisco could be completed. A contract for the temporary service was awarded to James Birch who formed the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line. The first eastbound mail left San Diego on August 9, 1857 and followed the wagon road via Santa Ysabel, Warner's Ranch and San Felipe. The same route was followed into San Diego by the first westbound mail which had left San Antonio on July 9 and arrived in San Diego on August 11 after a trip of 34 days (Pourade 1963:220-225; Van Wormer and Wade 2007; Van Wormer, Wade, Walter, and Arter 2007).

On July 7, 1857 the Postmaster General awarded the contract to provide overland mail service between San Francisco and the Mississippi River to a combine headed by John Butterfield of New York. This group collectively controlled the most powerful express companies on the east coast. The San Antonio to San Diego line continued to operate as a transcontinental service through August 1858 while the Butterfield Company established a 2,800 mile stage route from Tipton Missouri and Fort Smith Arkansas, to San Francisco. In Missouri trains would carry the mail between the railheads at Tipton and the Mississippi River at St. Louis. In Arkansas, local stages were used to travel the route between Fort Smith and Memphis Tennessee. Most of the route followed the Gila overland trail through the desert wilderness of the southwest. The tasks

included building and stocking 139 stations, along with associated corrals, wells and cisterns, and assembling 1,200 horses, 600 mules, and 100 coaches. The company hired 750 employees to run the stations. Stages were expected to complete a one way trip between the two terminuses in 25 days. The first stage left Tipton on September 16, 1858. The route now passed through Warner's Ranch and Temecula to Los Angeles rather than taking the Santa Ysabel cutoff to San Diego. Stations in present-day San Diego County included Carrizo Creek, Vallecito, San Felipe, Warner's, and Oak Grove (Pourade 1963:224-225).

When completed, the Overland Mail line had developed a much larger and more complex infrastructure than the San Antonio and San Diego Mail. The company had manned stations every 10 to 15 miles, and occasionally 20 to 25 miles apart (Barrows 1896). A through trip between San Francisco and Saint Louis on the Butterfield line generally took between 23 and 25 days (Richardson 1925). Stages traveled day and night, stopping only briefly for meals and to change horses. H.D. Barrows, who traveled from Los Angeles to Missouri, remembered, "We traveled day and night by stage for about eighteen days and five hours Of course the journey was somewhat tedious, but this was more than compensated for by the incidents and variety of scenery . . . and really, the weariness of stage travel was less disagreeable than sea sickness, etc., by water. . . . At first it was not easy to get much sleep, but after a couple of days out we could sleep without difficulty, either day or night" (Barrows 1896).

On the eastern portions of the route, where roads were improved, Butterfield's company used Concord coaches. On the west coast the Overland Mail Company, like the San Antonio and San Diego line, used celerity or mud wagons. H.D. Barrows recalled that on his journey from Los Angeles they rode in "throughbrace mud wagons" until reaching the neighborhood of Springfield, Missouri (Barrows 1896). A driver and conductor accompanied each stage; both went armed.

With inauguration of Overland Mail Company service, the San Antonio and San Diego became two short branch lines at either end of the nation's southwest border. On October 22, 1858, the Postmaster General discontinued service between El Paso and Fort Yuma where it overlapped the Missouri to San Francisco route. The stages of the San Antonio and San Diego now provided connections from these two cities to the Butterfield overland mail. In compensation, the Post Office Department upgraded operations on the two branches to a weekly service (Tamplain 1979:88; Johnson 1938:27). In 1859 the San Antonio and San Diego had "50 fine new coaches, 400 mules, and 64 men." Drivers maintained an average speed of six miles an hour (*Texas Almanac* 1860).⁹ This service continued until the line ceased operation in 1860. From 1858 to 1860 the stations between and including Yuma and Warner's served the coaches of both the San

Diego San Antonio and the Butterfield Overland Mails (Van Wormer and Wade 2007; Van Wormer, Wade, Walter, and Arter 2007).

Warner's functioned as a changing or "swing" station to replace worn out teams with fresh horses (Census 1860a). The first westbound Butterfield stage completed the journey in 24 days, arriving at Warner's on October 6, 1858 (Moyer 1969). After crossing the desert, the only through passenger on this trip, Waterman L. Ormsby, special correspondent for the *New York Herald*, recorded a similar favorable response to the San Jose' Valley as had the Gold Rush Argonauts of a decade before: "Warner's ranch is a comfortable house situated in the valley, in the midst of a beautiful meadow, and with its shingled roof looked more like civilization than anything I had seen for many days. There were hundreds of cattle grazing on the plain, and everything looked as comfortable as every natural advantage could secure" (Ormsby 1942:111). Historian William Wright presented well documented evidence in his 1961 study to indicate that during the entire Butterfield operation the Overland Mail Company leased the Carrillo Ranch House site as the "home-owned" Butterfield Station on Warner's Ranch. The main evidence for this was:

1. The official distances on the Overland Mail Company schedules from Warner's to Oak Grove and San Felipe which correspond with the distances of the existing Ranch House at Warner's Ranch to these locations.
2. Waterman L. Ormsby's description, when he stopped at Warner's in 1858.
3. County tax records that indicate that Carrillo's ranch reached its peak development in the Butterfield years. "Its Improvements had been valued at \$50.00 under Warner and zero under Portilla . . . But in 1858 Vicenta Carrillo was charged with \$800 in improvements and in the peak Butterfield years of 1859-60-61 they were assessed at \$1,000. In 1862 the values slumped to \$500" (Wright 1961:10).

Documentary and archaeological evidence lead to the conclusion that the Carrillo ranch at this time was a large complex of families, servants, laborers, and overland mail employees that stretched from the location of the Carrillo House (Ranch House at Warner's Ranch) on the south side of Buena Vista Creek, across the pasture lands in the creek bottom north of the Ranch House and included buildings that were rebuilt or newly constructed on the former site of Warner's gold rush period house and store on the north side of Buena Vista Valley. Families residing in the complex include the Ramón and Vicenta Carrillo household, the Silvestre Portilla household, and the José C. Sepulveda household, in addition to Overland Mail personnel (Census 1860b; Flanigan 1996).

The 1860 census lists at least 5 and possibly as many as 8 different dwellings that were part of this complex. The census taker visited the ranch on July 26th 1860. The first dwelling visited was

that of the Carrillo family living in the Warner's Ranch Ranch House, which included the following individuals (Census 1860b):

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
Ramón Carrillo	40	m	Ranchero
Vicenta	42	f	
Ramón	11	m	
Maria Y.	10	f	
Encarnacion	9	f	
Flosinedo	8	m	
Alfreda	7	f	
Felindad	3	f	
Nathalia	2	f	
Forbo	3.5	m	
Jose' Antonio Yorba	21	m	Merchant

Vicenta Carrillo's son by her first marriage, José Antonio Yorba, listed as a merchant on the 1860 census, apparently ran a small store from the Ranch House for the accommodation of Overland Mail passengers and other travelers along the trail. In 1859 and 1860 he was indicted by the San Diego Court of Sessions for selling merchandise and liquor by the glass without a license (Flanigan 1996).

The second dwelling visited by the census taker at the Carrillo Ranch was that of Vicenta's brother, 40 year old José C. Sepulveda who lived with his 24 year old wife Josefa, and their children Teophilo, age 8, Carmelita, age 6, three year old Rafael and four and a half year old Victor. Two Indians, 15 year old Adolpho and 20 year old Francesca were probably servants and laborers (Census 1860b). The third house in the complex was listed as unoccupied. Sylvestre (Silvestre) Portilla occupied the next dwelling. Sixty years old and listed as a farmer, he resided with Sonoran vaquero Serefino Martinez, his wife 26 year old Francesca, and their children: eight year old Jesus, 10 year old Hill, and three year old Celestina (Census 1860b). The fourth house listed on the census as part of the Carrillo Ranch was that of Overland Mail station keeper Alexander Vance (Census 1860b). He was the only Overland Mail employee at Warner's at this time and received \$40 a month. The company had invested \$1,000 in the site, an additional indication that other outbuildings probably existed. The census taker recorded twelve tons of barley and 12 tons of hay on hand and four horses in the corral (Stott 1950; Wright 1961:9; Census 1860a). Given that the Carrillos lived in the Ranch House they built on the south side of Buena Vista Valley in 1857, and that the ranch was the stage station for the Overland Mail and

Alexander Vance was the Station keeper, all the dwellings visited by the census taker lying between the Carrillo house and Vance's abode, including the Sepulveda's, Portilla, and the unoccupied dwelling, had to be part of the Carrillo Ranch Complex. There were three additional dwellings visited by the census taker that may also have been part of the ranch complex, given the fact that that two were occupied by monthly laborers from Sonora and Sinaloa, and the third was empty.¹⁰

The exact locations of any of these dwellings except the Carrillo House are not known. However, archaeological evidence presented in Volume II of this study indicates that the site of Jonathan Warner's 1849 to 1851 store was reoccupied during the late 1850s and early 1860s, suggesting that some of these individuals must have resided on the bluff overlooking the north side of Buena Vista Valley.

Undoubtedly, other outbuildings also existed within the complex for the livestock, hay, grain, and other supplies of the Overland Mail Company. The ruined adobe walls in the western half of the large barn that presently stands to the east of the Ranch House may be remnants of the Butterfield stage station corral. These walls obviously predate construction of the barn which has been imposed upon them. They conform to similar style corrals documented at other Butterfield stage stations directly to the east of Warner's in the Colorado Desert and Arizona by Roscoe and Margaret Conkling, who completed an extensive study of all the Butterfield stations in the mid-1930s. Some examples from other stations include (Conkling 1947).

Pilot Knob: "The station comprised a group of stone buildings with a corral located close to the bank of the river" (215).

Cooks Well: ". . . a four room mud roofed adobe building with a lean to kitchen standing on the north side of the road. The corral, a brush enclosure, stood on the south side of the road opposite the station" (217).

Gardener's Wells: ". . . a large adobe mud roofed building containing four, 12 by 14 foot rooms, separated by two open halls. A thatched roof portico extended around the building on two sides" (221). An adobe walled corral measuring approximately 26 by 36 feet was located on the north side of the road (Plate 66).

Halls Well: "The station is reported to have comprised an adobe building with a corral attached" (226).

Carrizo Creek: "The station quarters comprised a large adobe building, approximately 48 feet square and probably contained four rooms with an open hall between. The adobe walled corral adjoining was approximately 60 by 50 feet" (227).

Cienega Spring Arizona: ". . . the station buildings and corrals were all of adobe." There were two corrals one 40 foot and another 50 foot square (124-125).

In addition, Conklings recorded many other stations in Arizona with open corrals and buildings of stone. The conclusion is that the Overland Mail Company utilized readily available building materials and techniques, largely based on Mexican folk architectural traditions indigenous to the southwest to construct stations and corrals. Open air corrals of stone and adobe were a common feature for housing livestock while elaborate barns were not. The adobe walls in the large barn fit into this pattern and are probably the remains of the Overland Mail Company corral. The large wooden barn, although also exhibiting evidence of substantial antiquity in its construction, was built after the adobe walls and is not the type of structure commonly erected by the Butterfield Overland Mail for a simple swing station. Outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 brought an end to the Overland Mail on the southern route.

The end of the Butterfield mail had very little effect on the operation of the Carrillo Ranch. Stock raising, not the manning and maintenance of a stage station, had always been the primary focus. In April 1858 the *San Diego Union* reported that cattle thieves had stolen 311 animals in the back country. Of these 108, over a third, belonged to Ramón Carrillo (Flanigan 1996; *San Diego Union* 4-10-1858). In 1859 Ramón Carrillo became post master for the region. He had requested that the post office at the ranch be named Buena Vista. The post office department disagreed and called it "Warner's Rancho" (Flanigan 1996).

In spite of mortgages to John Rains that would ultimately cost them ownership of the property, the Carrillos were doing very well financially at Warner's Ranch. For the 1860 census Ramón Carrillo's personal estate was valued at 10,000 dollars (Census 1860b). The ranch had a cash value of \$10,000 and included 100 acres of improved land, and 13,400 acres of unimproved of land. Farming implements and machinery were worth 500 dollars. Livestock, valued at \$6,000 dollars included 100 horses, 12 asses and mules, 60 milch cows, 60 other cattle, and 100 sheep. For the fiscal year ending June 1, 1860 the ranch had produced 160 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of barley, 10 tons of hay, and slaughtered animals valued at 500 dollars (Census 1860a). The same census recorded that José C. Sepulveda also had livestock on the ranch that included 2 horses and 1 milch cow valued at 150 dollars. He controlled land valued at \$2,000, and had a personal estate of 3,000 dollars (Census 1860a, 1860b).

Following the outbreak of the Civil War Ramón Carrillo worked as a Union Army scout in Arizona and Sonora. The military was concerned with potential attempts of the Confederacy to control New Mexico and Arizona. Camp Wright was established in the San José Valley along the overland trail north of the Ranch House to aid in the transport of troops and supplies to Fort Yuma. Both Ramón Carrillo and John Rains supplied beef to the Union Forces (Flanigan 1996).

With John Rains' control of Warner's Ranch in 1860 the valley had become part of a vast cattle empire. Rains owned large ranches in Chino and Cucamonga. He moved sizable livestock herds from these holdings to Warner's. Ramón Carrillo remained on the ranch as foreman and his family continued to occupy the adobe (Wright 1961:11). By 1862 Rains had over 5,000 head of cattle in the valley (Hayes 1869). John Rains was murdered in November 1862 and Ramón Carrillo suffered the same fate two years later (Wright 1961:15). The Carrillo family remained on the ranch until 1869 tending their own cattle herds as well as those of the Rains estate (Tax Assessment Rolls 1860-1869; Flanigan 1996).

Finding herself a widow for the second time in her life, following Ramón's death, Vicenta Carrillo remained at Warner's running the ranch with the aid of her son José Antonio Yorba (Flanigan 1996). She hired local Native Americans and provided living quarters at the ranch for them. One winter, during a small pox epidemic she personally tended "scores" of them in a large adobe barn near the house (Walker 1973; Flanigan 1996). The remains of this barn are probably the adobe walls inside the currently standing large square set timbered barn east of the Ranch House, and as previously stated could date to the Overland Mail's use of the property.

During the mid 1860s emphasis of livestock on the ranch changed from cattle and horses to sheep. Tax assessment records from 1857 to 1865 show a predominance of cattle and horses with numbers running between 150 and 200 individuals. Starting in 1866 the number of sheep listed on the assessment rolls jumped dramatically to 500 and ranged between 4 and 6 hundred head until 1869 (Tax Assessment Rolls 1857-1869).¹¹

This reflected a trend followed by most ranchers throughout Southern California. The series of natural disasters that began in the 1860s continued through the 1870s. The climatic extremes that had caused the droughts and floods of 1861 through 1865 continued through the 1870s with severe droughts occurring again in 1870, 1873, 1876, and 1877. In addition cases of disease among cattle during this period reached epidemic proportions (Pulling 1965:20-24). The majority of large ranchers began to raise sheep, feeling that they could better withstand the erratic climatic extremes and disease, and would bring a better price than beef (Pitt 1966:253-254; Burcham

1961). An unusually severe snow storm in the winter of 1865 to 1866 dropped several inches of snow onto the valley, forcing Doña Vicenta to remove her sheep herd to lower pastures (Hayes 1869). In 1869, Vicenta Sepulveda de Carrillo left the San José Valley and moved to Anaheim where she died on May 8, 1907 (Flanigan 1996).

During the late '60s and early 1870's Warner's Ranch became divided among several individuals. In November 1869 former California Governor John G. Downey purchased one square league or 4,444 acres that included the Ranch House (Figure 8). The property was conveyed by Antonio Coronel, Doña Vicenta's agent (Flanigan 1996).

An 1872 report claimed that Warner's Ranch contained 26,608 acres. Owners included Thomas Sanchez, 1,000; J.G. Downey 4,439; Olivera 4,439; Lewis Phillips 4,439, Prudent Beaudry 4,439, and "unknown" 7,873 (*San Diego Union* 2-23-72). By 1875 Downey and Phillips had gained complete control of Ranchos San Jose' Del Valle and Valle de San Jose' (*San Diego Union* 6-14-74, 3:2; Moyer 1969:15; *Union Title Trust Topics* Sept.-Oct. 1950:6; Hill 1927:153; Flanigan 1996). By the end of the decade Downey owned both tracts (Hill 1927:153; *San Diego Union* 2-6-1879, 1:5).

In the early 1870's Downey and Phillips used the valley for grazing wild horses (Tax Assessment Rolls 1871-1874).¹² By 1873 the emphasis had changed to sheep. During the late 1870s and through the 1880s Downey's herds of sheep at Warner's Ranch produced some of the largest annual wool clips in San Diego County (Roth 1981:222; *San Diego Union* 5-22-79, 1:4; Reed 1967:140; Gunn 1887:124-125).

During the 1870s Downey hired a number of different managers who ran the ranch and lived in the Ranch House. By June of 1870 he had employed 34 year old Charles R. Ayers to supervise his stock. He lived in the Ranch House with his wife Jesusa, who was 23 years old and their three year old daughter, Mary (Census 1870; Flanigan 1996). In 1873 the *San Diego Union* reported that Steiner and Klauber had purchased 24,500 pounds of first rate wool from Charles Ayers of Warner's Ranch (Flanigan 1996). Wool was not the only commodity from Downey's flocks. In 1877 Los Angeles butchers purchased 5,000 "fat wethers" (one-year old castrated male sheep). In 1878 five hundred "fine fat sheep" were shipped to San Francisco. In November of that year fifty eight year old Jacob Metzker replaced Charles Ayers. Two years later, in 1880, Andrew Linton became Downey's overseer and took up residence in the Ranch House (Flanigan 1996).

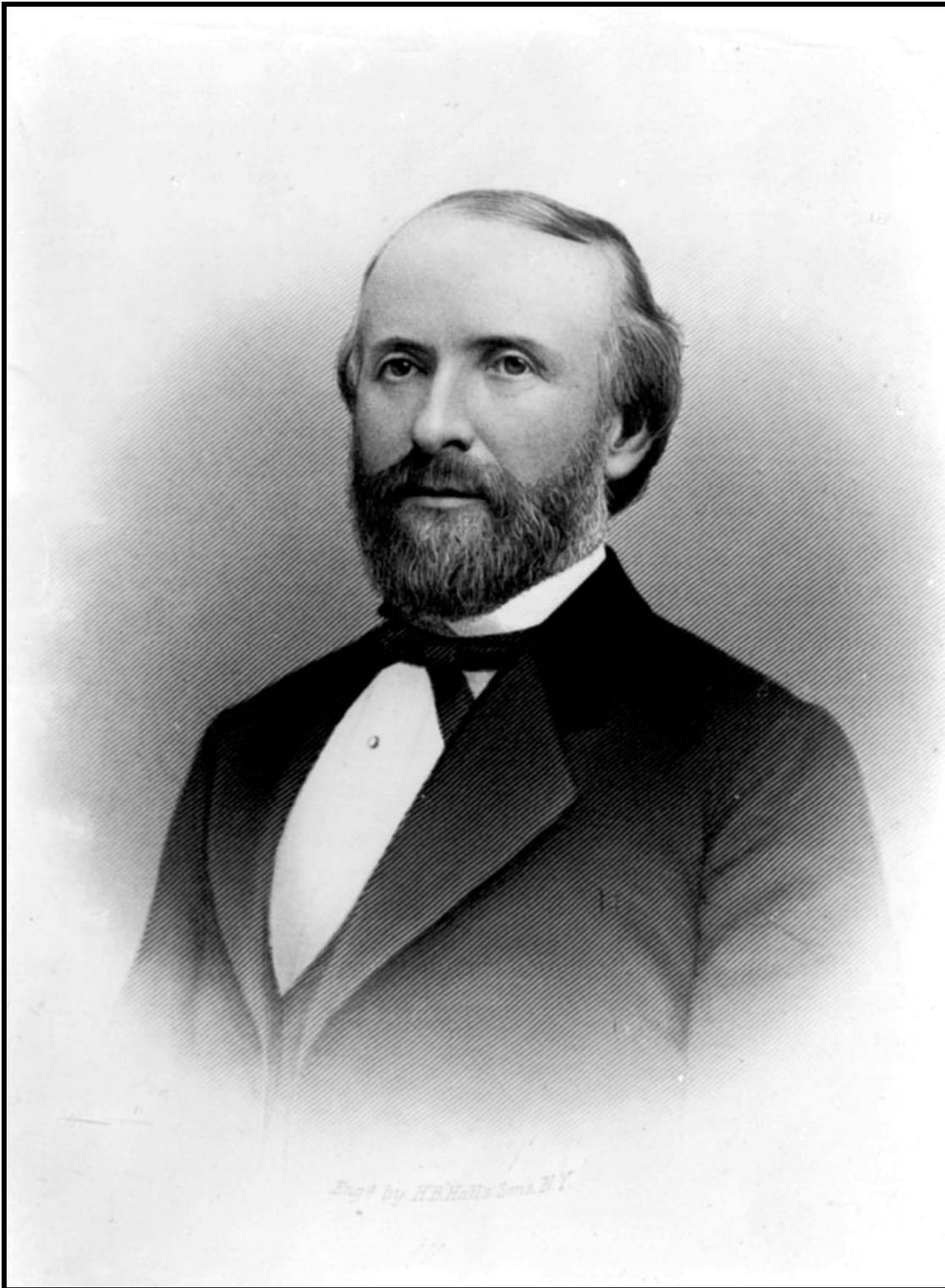


Figure 8: John G. Downey (California Historical Society Collection, University of Southern California).

Wool continued to be the chief product of Downey's flocks. In 1880 the clip from Warner's Ranch was over 60,000 pounds. In 1884 it had increased to 90,000 pounds. In April 1885 W.W. Stewart & Co. of San Diego received 50 bales of wool from Warner's Ranch and the following month an additional 64 bales weighing 21,000 pounds (Flanigan 1996).

In 1888 the emphasis on livestock in the San Jose' Valley changed from sheep back to cattle when Arizona cattleman Walter Vail leased Warner's Ranch from John G. Downey. The valley was once again part of a large cattle empire. Vail and his partner Carol W. Gates owned the Empire ranch in Arizona and acquired Ranchos Temecula, Little Temecula, Pauba, and Santa Rosa in present day southern Riverside County totaling 87,500 acres (Rush 1965:29).

The best evidence available indicates that by the time of the Vail operation the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch had achieved its present exterior configuration. During the late 1880s or early 1890s the interior was rebuilt to its present general appearance to be used as a foreman's house and headquarters and the large peg timbered hay barn located to the east of the building constructed. The earliest photos of the adobe are from this period (mid 1890s) and show the barn and house (Figures 9-11).

The large barn is not architecturally consistent with Overland Mail station structures and would not have been required during the Downey period when the emphasis was on sheep more than cattle. The Vail operation began the return of grazing thousands of head of cattle on the ranch that continues to the present day, requiring a large facility to store hay and other feed.

The house had the general configuration of its present floor plan. Close up photographs of the house during the first two decades of the 20th century show it to be very well maintained although by 1906 corrugated sheet metal covered the wooden shingle roof.

In addition to the large barn, other out buildings included animal coops and storage sheds as well as a smaller wooden barn located on the north side of the structure. A split rail corral was located on the east side of the large barn and a combination rail and picket fence separated the south side of the compound from the road. By 1910 these had been replaced by a wire fence (Figures 12-13).

By the time Vail leased Warner's Ranch the Southern Pacific Railroad had been completed and the long overland cattle drives along the old Gila River trail were no longer conducted. Vail and Gates shipped Empire Ranch cattle by rail to Beaumont California, from where cowboys drove



Figure 9: Ranch House at Warner's Ranch and Barn Complex in the early 1890s (Photograph courtesy San Diego County Parks).



Figure 10: Ranch house and Barn Complex 1894. Note the buildings between the Ranch House and the Barn (Photograph courtesy San Diego History Center).



Figure 11: Ranch House and Barn Complex detail from the 1894 photograph in the previous figure. Note the roof line of the large building between the Ranch House and the Barn (Photograph courtesy San Historical Society).



Figure 12: Sam Taylor and son in front of south side of the Ranch House in 1904. Note the picket fence, wood board and batten siding, and corrugated sheet metal roof (Courtesy San Diego History Center).



Figure 13: The Ranch House about 1910. The picket fence is gone. Note the board and batten siding on the south side behind the car, the sheet metal roof, the well maintained white wash exterior, the stone facing along the base of the east side (A) and the concrete mortared stone steps (B) (Courtesy San Diego History Center).

1890 the Southern Pacific Railroad raised freight rates for Arizona cattleman shipping stock to California. The Vails decided to use the old methods rather than pay higher railroad fares and drove a thousand steers along the Gila River overland route to Warner's Ranch in January 1891. Shortly thereafter the railroad lowered its rates (Reed 1963, 1967; Vail 1974).

From 1888 to 1894 Jim W. Knight was foreman at Warner's Ranch and living in the Ranch House (San Diego County Directories 1892-1894; Vail 1975; Reed 1967). In 1895 Sam Taylor, a cowboy in Vail's employ, became foreman of Warner's Ranch and had moved into the Ranch House by the end of the decade (San Diego County Directories 1894-1910; Reed 1967). Taylor was from Missouri. In 1892 he had married Mary Helm, a native of the Warner's Ranch area. They lived at "El Rincon" near the northwest corner of Rancho San Jose' Del Valle, where there their first three children Lillian, Samuel ("Bud") and Charlie were born. All three children had been born by 1897 (School Census Marshal's Report 1897), and according to the Federal Census Charlie was three years old in 1900 (Census 1900). This would place the family's occupancy of the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch circa 1897-98. After they moved into the Ranch House five more children were born: John, Mildred, Henry, Banning, and Arthur (Reed 1967: 145). The 1900 Federal Census lists the following Taylor family members residing in the adobe (Census 1900):

Name	Relation	Age	Occupation
Taylor Samuel	Head	39	Stock raiser
" Mary J.	Wife	29	
" Lillian	Dtr	6	
" Samuel	Son	4	
" Charles	Son	3	
" John	Son	2	
" Mildred	Dtr	1?	
Helm (Illegible)	Sister in law	?	

In addition to pursuing his duties as ranch foreman Sam Taylor actively participated in the local rural community around Warner's Ranch. In 1902 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Agua Caliente Township (*San Diego Union* 11-16-1902, 6:5). In 1894, 1897, and 1916 he served as trustee for the Warner's School District (Warner School Records 1894-97; Taylor Biographical

Files 1916). Located about two miles east of the Ranch House, the Warner's school house, like many one room rural schools, served not only to educate children but as a public building for community meetings and celebrations. During the period when the Taylor family was on Warner's Ranch dances were held in the school. San Diego County back country historian Lester Reed and his sister Gertrude played the violin and piano at the dances. They lived in Shaw Valley some distance to the north of Warner's Ranch and spent the night with the Taylors. Lester Reed recalled "Many were the happy hours that I spent with the Taylor family when they lived in the old trading post and stage station building, and Sam Taylor was the Vail Company's cattle foreman. . . ." (Reed 1967:145).

Little has been recorded on the routine of daily ranch life for the Vail ranch period. In 1894 the *San Diego Union* reported that "for years" the owners of Warner's Ranch had been annoyed by cattle thieves to the extent that losses averaged a thousand dollars a year (*San Diego Union* 6-4-1894, 5:5). The following 1898 article gives a rare glimpse of the annual spring round up:

THE SPRING ROUND UP - SCENE OF GREAT ACTIVITY ON THE WARNER RANCH

The Warner Ranch Company has just closed its spring round up. It has lasted four or five days and about thirty vaqueros engaged. It was one of those occasions becoming quite rare in California owing to the cutting up of cattle ranges into farms and town sites. . . . The work this year was much greater than in former years, on account of the company having used the vaccine treatment for Texas fever. . . . Mr. Gates, brother of one of the owners of the ranch, superintended the inoculation.

The round up is the incentive that brings out the aspiring vaqueros of the hills. It is a good chance to display practiced prowess with the rope. There is plenty of cattle and several days, so that there is no excuse for lack of opportunity. But a novice soon quits for there are several men over there who seldom miss a throw. Tuesday was the most exciting day of the round up. The cattle were driven down into the bottom near Puerta La Cruz and a cordon of cowboys placed around them, while the most experienced rode through the bunch and cut out the cows and calves. Then these were run down a few hundred yards and held in a bunch while the yearlings were cut out. By noon the parting was all completed and the stock driven into corrals for handling. Some lively sport was had in lassoing the calves for branding.

An accident happened Monday that came very near being fatal. Tom Fuentes, who was in charge of Bixby's cattle, was on his large pinto in the corral.

He had his rope on a calf and the calf ran around the horse, which was thrown, falling on Fuentes' leg. The horse sprang to its feet. Fuentes' foot was fast in the stirrup. The horse began to kick and struck him on the leg just below the knee. It was thought at first the leg was broken, but he was taken to the ranch house and examination showed that no bones were broken (*San Diego Union* 6-6-1898).

In October 1899 the same paper noted that J. Downey Harvey, heir to the estate of Governor Downey, had been at Warner's Ranch for two days rounding up cattle, accompanied by his half brother Peter, and George Maxwell who was a buyer for Samuel Meyers, a wholesale butcher in Los Angeles. Maxwell bought several hundred head for shipment to L.A. The article also reported that "Walter Vail, the cattle king of this coast, and member of the firm of Gates and Vail, which firm is part owner of the cattle on the Downey Harvey place, also accompanied the party. Mr. Vail owns big cattle ranches all over the state, also in Arizona. After a jolly time at the old ranch house, and business over, the merry crowd drove back to Temecula and took the train back to L.A., the L.A. races requiring their presence" (*San Diego Union*, October 29, 1899, quoted in Roth 1981:238).

Warner's received brief mention in the *San Diego Union* in March 1903 when it reported that Sam Taylor had caught Indians killing cattle on the ranch. In October 1905 the same paper noted that the rounding up, counting and sorting of 5,000 or more cattle at Warner's had been accomplished by 15 to 20 vaqueros under Sam Taylor's direction (Flanigan 1996).

Between 1900 and 1920 ownership of Warner's Ranch changed several times. It finally came under the control of the San Diego County Water Company that built Henshaw Dam across the outlet of the San Luis Rey River near the southwestern corner of the valley in 1922 (*San Diego Union* 7-22-1902:5; 7-15-1961, 2:6).

In 1913 the company leased grazing rights in the San Jose' Valley to San Diego cattleman George Sawday (Rush 1965:63). Sam Taylor and his family left the Ranch House and it became the main bunkhouse for Sawday's operation. Around 1916 one of Sawday's partners, a Mr. McCain, was overseeing operations and living at the Ranch House. A visitor in the winter of 1916-1917 recorded the following description of the building's interior. Current room number designations have been inserted (see Figure 20):

Dec. 22 1916:

We ate our lunch at Warner's in the old adobe house that McCains are occupying temporarily until the new house is completed. Oh I would just love to live in that old adobe for two or three months, especially in the winter. We went in through the kitchen Up a few steps onto a long porch and then into the kitchen (107), which is rather dark and the wood black with years of smoke and steam. To the right of the kitchen is the bed room (106). And to the left a store room (108). From the kitchen you go up three steps to the dining room, a great long room with the queerest old fireplace at one end and at one side of it a window with a window seat sunk into the two foot thick adobe wall. Just imagine settling down in that window seat with a cheerful fire roaring up the chimney and the rain coming down in torrents and the wind howling, with your books for company. Oh Warner's you were Paradise now! Two bedrooms (103 & 104) open off the long side of the dining room and off the end opposite the fireplace is a small room (101) which at present is used to store trunks and furniture. I think it must have been the parlor when the old family lived here because the front door opens from it. Then there is another bedroom (102) off that, which is Mr. and Mrs. McCains private sanctum sanctorum (Anonymous 1916).

A few weeks later the same writer was back at the Ranch House and recorded more interior details:

Tuesday the sixteenth:

This old house is certainly a treasure - and I wish that the three months part of my wish would come true. Sometime. And I wish that I could have such a place to live in or at least to go off and stay in when I wanted to (Some people have their wish bones where their back bones should be, you know). Great plain rooms with plenty of room to live - not a whole lot of cluttered furniture in the way all the time. This big dining room is twenty feet long by about sixteen feet wide and is elaborately furnished as follows: One long table twelve feet long and four feet wide with a bench the same length on either side of it in the middle of the room. About four straight backed chairs scattered around, but usually found near the fireplace, and a rocker that is always there and the remains of an old hair-cloth sofa drawn up toward the chimney against the wall. Opposite the two bedrooms. And in the corner near the kitchen door a little old black dish cupboard that sags dejectedly to one side. It is so funny, the rooms are up and

down steps from each other. It is three steps up from the kitchen to the dining room and then one step up again from there to the front room. That I imagine must have been the parlor. Almost all of the rooms have outside doors as they are built around this main room except on one side - where the chimney is. And oh, that chimney! It is so old that it is fairly yawning, the top is curved up and the wood is all black where it has burned and the sides are curved out where the logs have worn the adobe bricks away. There are too, the little corner shelves on either side of the chimney. There is a door to the left and a window to the right of it. The one where it is so cozy to sit and read. It is the only long window in the house other wise all the others could have window seats too, because it is simply the thickness of the wall, over two feet - but all the others are little square ones quite high up. Every time you go through a door it is like turning the corner on a business block downtown - or like starting into a cave - but you soon get through. Heavens, such walls. I slept in the room where the furniture is stored - the front room - and it is the only one that hasn't got the log rafters covered with cloth and white washed. All the house is whitewashed through except the doors - they are great heavy things of straight up and down boards with cross pieces nailed across them.

If I had the house I would tear off the cloth from the rafters, fix up the floor a little - they are quite splintery - and have Navajo rugs on them, have a slightly smaller dining table perhaps and what furniture I had would be of some plain heavy design. But there would be just enough so as not to sacrifice any comfort - no more. How would you do it? I forgot to say just a few pictures and lots of books - no? You can certainly tell that it is bachelors' quarters at a glance. No rugs, no curtains, no pictures nor any of that sort of foolishness. For decorations there is a riata hung on one wall, a six shooter and a cartridge belt on another, guns stacked in a corner and on a little swinging shelf between the bedroom doors a few magazines and books, a cigar box full of poker chips and a few decks of cards. The little old mantle piece hacked and whittled by various hands has an interesting collection on it - a little bit of studded harness, a pair of cowboy cuffs, a scissors and a spool of heavy black thread - (illegible) ... strong to rope a cow with, a can of tobacco and some old letters. You see this is the home Ranch house for the McCain-Sawday-Moore "outfit" (as they call it) and also the temporary quarters of the McCain's until their house is finished. At present there are only three cowboys here and the foreman. He is Mr. Sawday's brother and is a young giant with a chock of curly hair, a perpetual grin and the de'il jus sticking

out of his eyes. A regular tease. Then there is Max Bowen, a quiet blond young man - reminds me of Joe a little in appearance Mother; Ed Grand, one of the family that live somewhere near Julian - on the Volcan Mt. is it? Part French and part Indian - extremely quiet and when he does speak his words come very slowly and distinctly, he is usually the first to wait on one - bring in wood, etc. He and Lucas Caresosa, a Mexican boy (Anonymous 1917).

By the 1920s McCain and Moore were no longer partners at Warner's. Sawday's foreman Ed Grand, and cowboys Harold Smith, Ralph Campbell, Gabriel La Chussa, Bartol Duro, Conrado Hide, Jim McDermit, Max Bowen, and Charley Ponchetta occupied the dwelling (Reed 1967:151-161).

George Sawday had been born in October 1876. He married Emily Crouch in 1904, the same year he started in the cattle business at Witch Creek, and later leased the San Felipe ranch. After outbidding Vail for the Warner's Ranch grazing rights, Sawday brought in young Hereford steers for fattening on the grass of the San Jose' Valley. The Cudahy Packing Company was the largest contractor for Sawday livestock. Riley Beauchamp, the company cattle buyer, spent the summers at Warner's selecting steers. The cattle were driven to the railhead at Temecula in herds of about three hundred at a time. There would be as many as six or more drives a summer (*San Diego Union* 12-22-1949; Reed 1963:151-161). Sawday became the largest cattle buyer and rancher in San Diego County. In addition to Warner's and San Felipe he came to own or control the Coogan Ranch, north of Campo; the Cameron Valley Ranch, several ranches in the Laguna Mountains; Rose Canyon and Penasquitos Ranches north of the city of San Diego and property in Imperial County (*San Diego Union* 12-22-1949). Sawday once told excowboy and back country historian Lester Reed that he had 14 thousand cattle in San Diego County (Reed 1963b:151-161).

It has often been repeated that a person could travel from the Riverside County line and the Mexican Border and not leave land that George Sawday either owned or leased. His nephew Charles Sawday explained how this was possible:

There is a story they used to tell about Uncle George that he could drive from the Riverside County line to the Mexican border and never get off the land he either owned or leased. Uncle George had a lease on the Warner's Ranch. . . . , then he owned the San Felipe ranch down in the desert . . . he owned ¼ interest in the Santa Ysabel ranches, there were four dairies there, then he had a lease on the Hoskins property, which came down right across the canyon from the top of

Santa Ysabel grade. . . and then he had the Tellam country leased, then out on Engineers Road he had all that leased from old Charley Fletcher and then that went to Cuyamaca Rancho and before Old Dyer bought that he could drive cattle on that. Then between that and I think the Crouch he had a Forestry Service lease, then he had the Kemp property where the lakes are on the Laguna, and then there was the Crouch property, then on down was Kitchen Creek ranch and then a little bit farther down at Boulevard – then he had the Kemp property at Campo leased so that puts him at the Mexican border (Sawday and Sawday 2002).

The above description does stretch almost the entire length of San Diego County and yet it describes only a portion of Sawday's holdings. It does not include the vast tracts of his coast operation.

For his backcountry holdings, Warner's was the focal point and headquarters of George Sawday's ranching operations. George did not breed cattle. He purchased yearlings in Arizona, New Mexico, and sometimes as far east as Texas, and had them shipped by rail to Temecula. From there his cowhands drove them across the hills to Warner's. It took three days. The new arrivals would be held at Warner's for a few months and fed a high protein diet of cottonseed cakes to supplement the range grass. Then they were moved to other pastures that included portions of Cuyamaca and Laguna in the summer, or lower elevation pastures at San Felipe or the Coogan and Cameron Ranches in the winter (Sawday 1957; Sawday and Sawday 2000). The steers were kept for three or four years, and when they had reached a weight of between 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, sold to meat packers in Los Angeles. His nephew Charles recalled: ". . . he told me one time, 'Charley, . . . I make my money buying cattle out in Arizona or someplace and I fatten them up and I sell them to the butchers.' This is about as good of an explanation of Uncle George as I can give" (Sawday and Sawday 2002).

Five to seven thousand cattle wintered at Warner's every year where they would be branded and vaccinated. In the summer George Sawday sold off cattle that had matured to the point that they could be marketed. The young steers would be driven to higher pasture in the Cuyamaca and Laguna mountains, and those ready for market would be herded back to Warner's Ranch. Herds of five to six hundred head a week would be driven to Temecula, weighed, and loaded onto train cars.¹³ It took five to six cowboys three days to drive the cattle to Temecula and load them. Some years George would remain at Warner's and continue to "cut out" cattle from the herds while his cowboys were still on the trail to Temecula. During these seasons as many as two train loads a week would be shipped (Sawday and Sawday 2002; Sawday 2003). Occasionally in the

early '20s ranch hands took some cattle overland to the Cudahay packing plant in National City. In the mid 1930s the overland cattle drives ended when ranchers began hauling cattle in trucks (Tellam 2000). The loading chute east of the hay barn was built at this time (Candelaria 1996). Sometimes in the 1940s, cattle would be shipped to Campo on the San Diego and Arizona Railroad and trucked to Sawday's holdings in the southern part of the county such as Coogan, Cameron, and Laguna ranches (Sawday and Sawday 2000).

During the 1920s and early '30s the Ranch House was a crowded place lodging the foreman, cook, and cowboys. The layout of the rooms was very close to what it had been in 1916. The main entrance was through the kitchen (Room 107) by way of the north porch (see Figure 20). George Sawday's nephew Charles remembered that "Everybody came in through the kitchen." Wooden sink boards with a porcelain sink were located against the north wall. A wood burning stove was in the northeast corner on the east side of the sink. A wooden cupboard and pie safe were built into the corners of the south wall. A "desert cooler cupboard" outside the kitchen on the porch was used to keep butter, milk, and cottage cheese made on the ranch. A few cows were kept to provide milk for the ranch hands' consumption. Directly to the west of the kitchen was a bedroom (106) occupied by Harold Smith who Charles remembered "had a fantastic collection of Navajo rugs, blankets, and saddle blankets." A small fire place on the west wall of the room was filled in during this period. The room directly to the east of the kitchen was the pantry (108). Wire hooks hanging from the ceiling held flour sacks filled with bacon and beef jerky. Cowboys made jerky at the ranch.¹⁴ Wooden shelves on the wall held a variety of stores and there were large sacks of beans and other staples. The main central room (105) served as a combination dining and living room where everyone was fed at a single table with benches. This was probably the same table described by the visitor in 1916. Charles Sawday remembered some "terrific poker parties" in this room. The room had a muslin cloth ceiling and in 1928 the current hardwood floor was installed. Bedrooms opened off the main dining room on the south and east sides. The cook Edna and her daughter Shirley slept in the southwest bedroom (104). Ed Grand had the middle bedroom (103) on the south side. Approximately five to six cowboys slept on cots in the central east bunkroom (101). This room also had a dresser. On the south side of this room a door entered the north east bedroom (102). As in 1916 the rooms were sparsely furnished with no pictures on the walls. The wooden additions on the west end of the adobe were also used as bedrooms. Charles Sawday bunked in one of these. Water was piped from a spring about 1/8 of a mile east of the Ranch House on the north side of Buena Vista Valley. It was piped directly onto the north porch where a "granite wash basin" stood on a stand and an "endless roller towel dispenser" was mounted for washing up. This source also provided water for the kitchen. The water was also piped into a large oak tank about 30 feet off the northwest corner of the house under a large cottonwood tree. There were many willows and

cotton woods along the creek at this time, and several large springs in Buena Vista Valley and throughout the ranch that ran all year (Sawday 2003; Candelaria 1996).

During Sawday's tenure the Ranch House does not appear to have been as well maintained as during the Vail ranch period. Photographs show that by the late 1920s most of the exterior lime plaster had fallen away from the west side of the house and had not been replaced. Large sections of the east wall also remained unplastered, while the wood siding along the south wall was weathered, unpainted, and pulling away from the wooden wall frame. These deteriorating conditions continued to progress through the 1930s so that by the early 1940s the building had a ramshackle and neglected appearance (Figure 14). By 1928 a small shingle bungalow guest

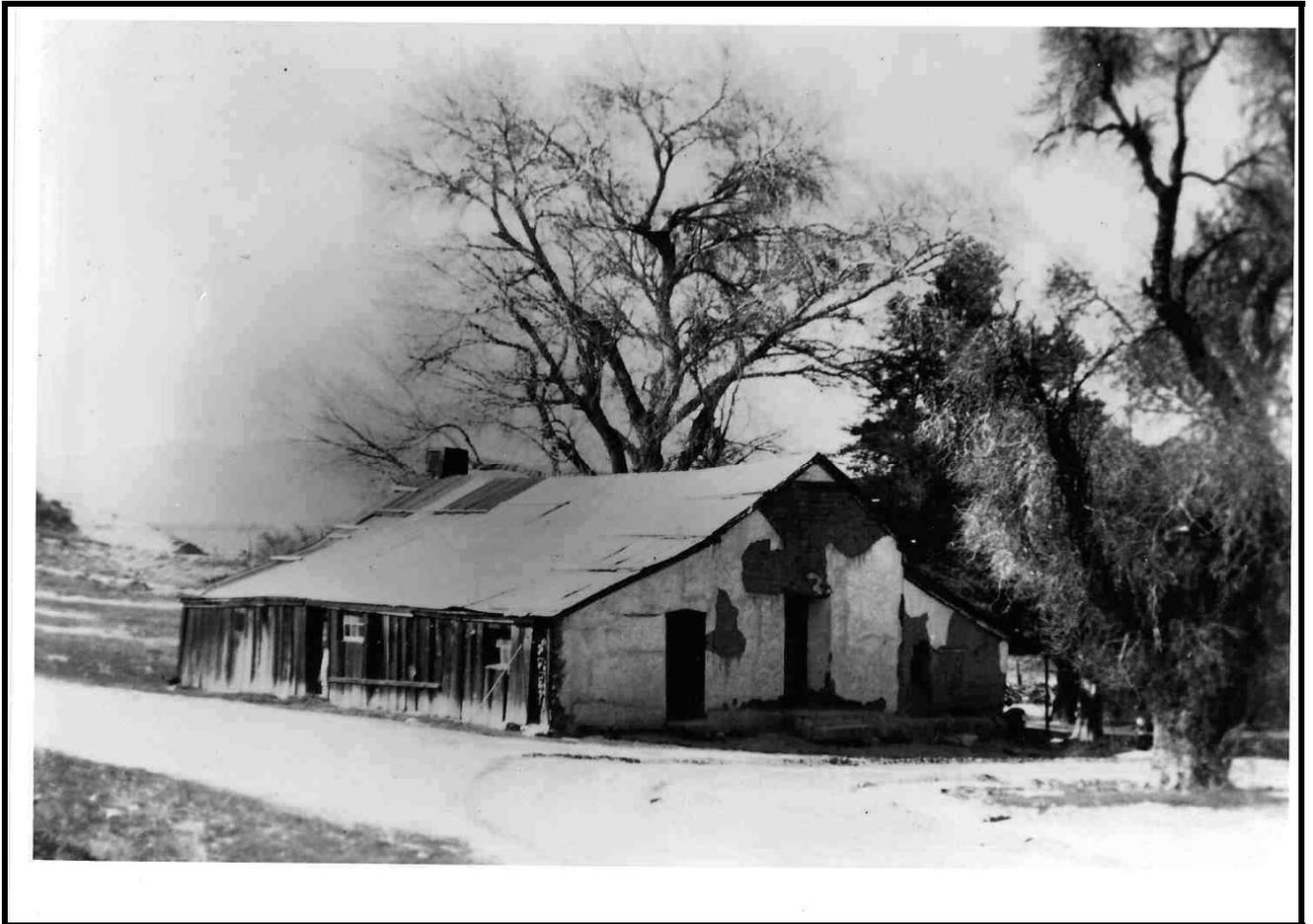


Figure 14: Ranch House at Warner's Ranch around 1935. Note the decayed white wash, weathered siding on the south side, and patches on the roof (San Diego History Center).

house had been built to the northwest of the original Warner's Ranch Ranch House. Outbuildings included the large peg timbered barn, corrals, and two additional hay barns to the north of the adobe (Aerial Photograph 1928) (Figure 15). Around 1929 a previously existing hay barn that can be seen in the 1928 aerial photograph to the northeast of the guest house was replaced with a new wood framed barn (Candelaria 1996).

In the spring of 1928 Sawday hired Edna Califf Morse to cook for the cowboys living in the Ranch House. She arrived from Los Angeles with her husband Rupert Freeman Morse and their daughter Shirley. Edna received \$25 a month and room and board. Rupert left the family shortly after their arrival at Warner's Ranch. After about two years Edna and Shirley moved into the small cottage guest house to the northwest of the adobe. It had been used to board cattle buyers such as Riley Beauchamp of Cudahay Packing Company when they stayed at the ranch. After Edna and Shirley moved into the guest house the entire adobe became a bunk house. Some rooms may also have been used as storage. Edna prepared and served meals in the cottage for the ranch (Candelaria 1996). She was remembered for her fabulous pies, cakes, mashed potatoes, and pot-roast with gravy (Sawday 2003).

Edna Morse and her daughter led a typical back country lifestyle. The location was remote. Shirley attended one room country grade schools. She went to Witch Creek for third and fourth grades where her teacher was Mrs. French. She skipped fifth grade and attended Warner's School, then located between the Ranch House and the hot springs, for 6th grade. Edna, Shirley, and the cowboys ate a diet that consisted mostly of beans, potatoes, and meat. Edna also canned fruit. On the ranch they raised and butchered hogs and their own cattle. Chickens were kept for eggs and meat. Milk cows grazed in the pasture north of the Ranch House compound, and were brought into a corral north of the hay barn for milking. When ranch hands worked in the field Edna took lunch to them. The cowboys tended to be young - in their twenties through mid 30s. Shirley remembered them as reserved and polite with a cruel sense of humor (Figures 16-18). Edna eventually married Ed Grand. They bought a ranch near Campo and moved there with Shirley in 1935 (Candelaria 1996).

After Ed Grand left Warner's Ranch George Sawday's son - in - law, Hans Star, became foreman (Reed 1967:151-161; Candelaria 1996). In 1946 the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch was still used by George Sawday as a headquarters building. Sawday died in 1949. By 1950 the Ranch House was no longer used as hired hands quarters and had become a storage facility (*Union Title Trust Topics*, Sept. - Oct. 1950:3). Sawday's heirs continued to lease Warner's until January 1, 1961 when grazing rights were obtained by the El Tejon Cattle Company of Bakersfield, California (Rush 1965:63).



Figure 15: A 1928 aerial photograph of the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch showing the Ranch House (A), Barn (B), Corral (C), Guest House (D), Barns north of the Ranch House (E), and site of Warner's 1849 – 1851 house and store on the north side of Buena Vista Creek (F). The old overland trail along the south side of Buena Vista Valley with the fork in the road and cut-off to San Diego can still be seen.



Figure 16: Bungalow and barn to the north and west of the Ranch House circa 1934 (Courtesy Shirley Morse Candelaria).



Figure 17: Shirley Califf Morse feeding chickens in front of the barns to the north of the Ranch House circa 1934 (Courtesy Shirley Morse Candelaria).



Figure 18: Shirley and cowboys at Warner's Ranch about 1929 (Courtesy Shirley Morse Candelaria).

With the takeover of cattle grazing in the San Jose' Valley by El Tejon Cattle, active use of the adobe appears to have ended. The Vista Irrigation District, who acquired the property in 1946, realized the historic importance of the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch and adjacent peg timbered barn and excluded them from the lease (*San Diego Evening Tribune* 12-6-1960). Hired help that resided on the site occupied the small bungalow and used the smaller barns north of the adobe. During the 1950's and early 60's a historical controversy centered around the site. It was claimed by some area residents that the nearby Wilson - Kimball store had been the Butterfield stage station on Warner's Ranch and not the Ranch House. A plaque commemorating the site as the Butterfield Stage Station had been placed at the Kimble-Wilson Store in 1930 (*San Diego Evening Tribune* 12-6-1960; Wright 1961). As previously discussed this controversy was resolved by historian William Wright in 1960 when he proved convincingly that the Ranch House had been used as a stage stop by the Overland Mail Company (Wright 1961; *San Diego Union* 9-18-1960). In January 1961 the Interior Department selected the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch as one of 51 sites in the nation recommended for nomination as a registered national historic landmark for "possessing exceptional historic and archaeological value" (*San Diego Union* 1-24-1961:13). An estimated 150 people attended the ceremony in November 1962 that dedicated the Ranch House as an official national landmark (*Vista Press* 11-22-1962). A plaque placed on the site to record its status proclaimed that the building posed "exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States" (*San Diego Union* 6-7-1969). In November 1964 the San Diego County Historical Marker Committee placed a plaque at the Ranch House. By this time the building and site had also been designated California State Registered Landmark No. 311 (Ward 1975).

In spite of its well deserved recognition of historical significance, since the 1960's the Ranch House and adjacent barn were allowed to deteriorate through neglect. In 1963 the barn and house were surrounded by a chain link fence after they had been damaged by vandals (*San Diego Union* 6-7-1969). By 1965 original blocks in the northeast corner of the house had been replaced with modern adobes (James 1965). Four years later, in 1969, the original adobe wall at the building's southeast corner had completely fallen away leaving a large gaping hole (*San Diego Union* 6-7-1969). A *San Diego Union* article in June 1969 reported: "The Warner ranch house, a rambling adobe building that played an important part in San Diego County history is slowly disintegrating here and hopes to save it are dimming. . . . Little has been done to preserve the buildings and today they are crumbling back into the earth. Visitors are kept away by a high wire fence and the plaques supply disappointingly little information." After reviewing the history of the site the article noted that the Vista Irrigation District was looking for a group or agency to restore and maintain the structures. The irrigation district workers had braced sagging roof beams and "oiled" the adobe blocks against the weather in an effort to stave off deterioration

(*San Diego Union* 6-7-1969). In 1971 the *San Diego Evening Tribune* reported that the Ranch House and barn at Warner's Ranch "have been allowed to fall into ruin. They are becoming heritage lost" (*San Diego Evening Tribune* 12-9-1971). There was at this time some hope that deterioration could be reversed. Vista Irrigation District was in the process of implementing a \$6,500 stabilization plan that included installation of a four-inch steel pipe frame work in the barn to support the original wooden columns and placement of new galvanized roofing over the original shake shingle roof on the house. Steel pipe braces and tie wires were used to hold the galvanized sheets in place during the strong Santa Ana wind storms that periodically sweep through the valley. The Warner's Springs Lions Club proposed a plan to restore the Ranch House and San Diego County Department of Parks and Recreation also expressed interest in acquiring the adobe (*San Diego Evening Tribune* 12-9-1971; 6-17-1972; *Escondido Times Advocate* 2-24-1972).

After stabilization by the Vista Irrigation District in the early 1970s no other efforts were undertaken to maintain the Ranch House or the adjacent peg timbered barn and their condition continued to deteriorate. In 1996 the National Park Service listed the Ranch House and barn as one of California's 10 most endangered historic sites and requested bids for a Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation to supplement an original HABS study done in 1963 (National Park Service 1996). This resulted in completion of additional HABS documentation of the house and barn in 1997 (HABS 1998). During the same period historian Kathleen Flanigan published her research that claimed the Ranch House had been built by the Carrillos and Warner's house and store had been on the north side of the Buena Vista valley (Flanigan 1996). The combination of Flanigan's article and the 1997 HABS study focused renewed attention on the Ranch House and barn.

In 2000 San Diego's Save Our Heritage Organization (SOHO) added the Ranch House and barn to their list of the 10 most endangered historic sites in San Diego County. This further increased public attention. Several groups began fund raising, including the San Diego Foundation, Vista Irrigation District, San Diego County Parks, and San Diego County Supervisor Bill Horn. In all these groups and individuals raised a total 300,000 dollars. In 2004 this money has was used to completely stabilize the barn and partially stabilize and moth ball the Ranch House. Ione Stiegler of IS Architecture headed the project with Melvyn Green as structural engineer, Mark Sauer as general contractor and Stephen Van Wormer and Susan Walter of Walter Enterprises conducting historical and archaeological studies. IS Architecture also completed a Historic Structures Report and Restoration Plan (*Reflections* 2005; IS Architecture 2007, Van Wormer and Walter 2004a, 2008). Another \$300,000 was still required to finish restoration of the house and it was feared

that the current work would only suffice for a year or two before the building began to deteriorate again (*San Diego Union-Tribune* 2-24-2005).

Severe weather resulted in continued decline of the building's architectural fabric and by the summer of 2006 SOHO had relisted it on its most endangered list, noting, "It is once again in great danger of loss" (*Reflections* 2006, 2009). In the meantime, fund raising efforts by Vista Irrigation District and San Diego County Parks continued. In August 2010 the Irrigation District Board voted unanimously to spend \$190,000 on the building's restoration allowing them to secure a \$306,000 California Cultural and Historical Endowment grant for the project. Once the building was restored the district planned to partner with Save Our Heritage Organization, to maintain and run the Ranch House as a living history museum (*North County Times* 8-22-2010; *Ramona Home – Julian Journal* 3-1-2011). Contractor Mark Sauer commented that the building would need to be "restored inside out." It had a tremendous amount of fatigue. Many of the walls were damaged or completely gone (*San Diego Union* 3-25-2011). Work began in the fall of 2010 and was completed by early summer 2011 (Figure 19).

In conclusion, the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch and adjacent sites played several important roles in the development of California and San Diego County's back country during the 19th and early 20th centuries. A house and store built on the north side of Buena Vista Valley by J.T. Warner in the fall of 1849 served Gold Rush immigrants. It was the first trading post where overland travelers journeying to the northern California gold fields could resupply after weeks of crossing the arid deserts of the southwest. The building served in this capacity, and as the primary residence of Warner and his family, until local Native Americans destroyed it during an uprising in November 1851.

In 1857 Ramón and Vicenta Carrillo built the original portion of the current Ranch House which also operated as a station for the San Antonio San Diego and Butterfield Overland Mails from 1858 to 1861, thus serving as part of the first major transcontinental communication link in the United States. Following discontinuance of the Southern Overland Mail the building continued to be the Carrillo family home. In the 1870s it became headquarters for John G. Downey's large sheep ranch. Around 1888 it was rebuilt to its present general configuration by the Vail Ranch Company and functioned as foreman's home, headquarters, and bunkhouse for the ranching operations of both Vail and Gates (1888-1913) and George Sawday (1913-1961). The building thereby made a major contribution to the success of two of the largest cattle ranching businesses in Southern California between the late 1880s and 1961. In spite of its well deserved recognition by various agencies and organizations as a place of historical significance, the building has been neglected and allowed to deteriorate over the last 50 years. Work began in the fall of 2010 that

finally saw the building's complete restoration by the summer of 2011 and plans to open it as a living history museum.



Figure 19: In July 2011, restoration work was completed along the east side of the Ranch House.

Explanatory Notes

¹. Cook followed the road north to Temecula before turning south to San Diego. The trail from Valle de San José to San Diego via Santa Ysabel did not become a wagon road until 1849 (Bibb 1995).

². For many decades it was believed that Warner had built the original portion of the Warner's Ranch Ranch House. This was based on the fact that the Ranch House was precisely at the fork to San Diego on what was then recognized as the overland trail. It therefore was a perfect match for the descriptions of Warner's trading post (Wright 1961). Recent research by historian Leland Bibb has concluded that in fact there were two branches of the overland trail through Buena Vista Valley: one on the south side and one on the north (Bibb 2011). Warner's house and store were located at the fork on the north branch of the road. The Ranch House built by the Carrillos in 1857 was at the fork on the southern branch of the trail. Lee Bibb has provided the following explanation of trails in the Buena Vista Valley:

HISTORIC ROADS IN CAÑADA BUENA VISTA

The historic roads which passed through the Cañada Buena Vista in part determined where John Warner built his store and the Carrillo family built their ranch house. Until recently there was considerable confusion as to the routes of these roads. Final determination of these road alignments was possible by analysis of testimony given by John J. Warner in 1885 (see references). The map in Figure * shows these routes.

The most important road in Cañada Buena Vista is that known at different times as the Sonora Road, Gila Trail, Emigrant Road, or Overland Road. It entered the cañada at its southeasterly end and followed the south side of the cañada northwesterly for about a mile and a half, then crossed to the north side of the cañada and continued northwesterly until it reached a point where the cañada narrows to just 300 feet wide. Here the road forked, with the left fork going to San Diego. The Emigrant Road turned northwesterly up a slope and crossed a low divide into another cañada and continued northwesterly toward Los Angeles. In the fall of 1849 John Warner built a store on a hill just above the narrows at this road fork. In November, 1851 local Indians attacked the store, burned it, and it was left in ruins.

The next most important road in Cañada Buena Vista was an alternate part of the Emigrant Road which left that road where it reached the north side of the cañada and ran northerly several miles to Agua Caliente, which is where John Warner had originally lived in the valley from 1844-1848. Agua Caliente was generally known as Warner's Ranch during that period. This alternate was used by General Kearny in December 1846, the Mormon Battalion in January 1847, and Major Graham's column in December 1848. Many of the overland travelers in the Gold Rush used this road to reach Warner's Ranch and find food and rest after the desert crossing.

The third important road in Cañada Buena Vista is known as the San Diego Road. It forked off from the Emigrant Road on the south side of the cañada when the Emigrant Road crossed over to the north side. It followed the south

side until it was opposite to the narrows, where it turned southwesterly and climbed a slope to leave the cañada. The fork in the Emigrant Road by Warner's Store crossed the cañada at the narrows to join the San Diego Road as it left the cañada.

The last major road in Cañada Buena Vista came into general use in late 1858 with the opening of the Overland Mail Company stage line from Tipton, Missouri to San Francisco, California. In 1857 Ramón and Vicenta Carrillo had built their ranch house where the San Diego Road turned up the slope to leave the valley. There had been an alternate route from that point which joined the Emigrant Road three-quarters of a mile northwesterly of Carrillo's house. When the Overland Mail Company designated Carrillo's house as a station on their line the company improved this alternate route so that the Emigrant Road fell into disuse in the vicinity. So the Overland Road is the San Diego Road from its junction with the Emigrant Road about two miles to the southeast of the Carrillo house, following the southerly side of the cañada past Carrillo's house, and then in another three-quarters of a mile rejoining the Emigrant Road. This new road created a 'road fork' at the Carrillo house and in later years historians came to believe that Carrillo's house had been Warner's since it was at a 'road fork' (Ross 1951; Cooke 1849; Flanigan 1996; Moore 1960; Reynolds 1870; Warner 1885; Wolcott 1929; Wright 1961).

Bibb's interpretations are confirmed by an article based on an interview with Warner describing the Indian attack in 1851 that was published in the *San Diego Daily World* of Dec. 12 1872. It states:

... Warner's residence at that time was at the locality of his ranch then known as Buena Vista. It is some three to four miles from where the road from San Felipe enters the valley of Warner's Ranch, and at a point in the valley down which the road from San Felipe runs, and where the hills upon either side approach within a short distance of each other, just where the road to Los Angeles and the one to San Diego part. His house was on the north side of the valley, at its narrowest point on ground perhaps seventy feet above the valley in front of the house. ...

³. "... the said house and other buildings had been destroyed by the Indians. . . . he was again at the site of the house . . . on the Rancho Buena Vista in the month of February 1852 and found the house and other buildings destroyed and in ruins . . ." (Sackett 1856).

⁴. In a description of the 1851 attack on Warner's house based on an interview with J.T. Warner it was noted that . . . jumping from his bed, and hurrying to the door which opened in the rear of the house, and toward the north, He saw another body of Indians . . . in and about the corral (*San Diego World* 12-27-1872, 5:1-3). In another description of the attack Warner is said to have shot two Indians "as he dashed to his barn . . ." (Phillips 1975:79).

⁵. Warner's age on the 1850 census is recorded as 45. However he was born in 1807, and left home at 23 years of age in 1830 (Barrows 1895; Warner 1908). This would make him 43 years old in 1850.

⁶. The Warners had another child after they left the ranch. Amanda Concepcion was born on September 13, 1855 (Warner & Nichols 1919:419).

⁷. The San Pasqual – Santa Maria route to the desert remained so important, in fact, that in 1854 it was the first in San Diego County to be declared a public road by the County Board of Supervisors. It was described as "from the Ranch Soledad via Peñasquitos, San Pasqual, San

Ysabel, Warner's, San Phillipe [Felipe] and Vallecito to Ft. Yuma on the Colorado River" (Board of Supervisors 1854: Vol. 1 page 28).

⁸. The following biographical data for Vicenta Sepulveda de Carrillo and Ramón Carrillo is taken from Flanigan 1996:

Doña Vicenta was the daughter of Francisco Sepulveda who had come to Alta California as a six-year-old child with his parents as part of the 1781 Fernando Rivera y Moncada expedition. Francisco served in the military at the San Diego Presidio, and on October 19, 1802, at age twenty-seven, married María Teodora Ramona Serrano y Silvas, aged fifteen, at the Mission San Diego. The ceremony, performed by Padre José Barona, was witnessed by Antonio Bustamante, a fellow *soldado de cuero*, and Antonio Llamas, a member of the Catalanian volunteers. The Sepulveda couple, with their family, moved north to Los Angeles around 1813. Born on March 25, 1813, María Vicenta, their seventh child, was baptized that same day in the Plaza Church.

In September of 1834, Vicenta married Tomás Antonio Yorba, the second son of José Antonio Yorba, at the Mission San Gabriel; she was 21 and he was 47 years old. Yorba, born in Monterey on December 20, 1787, was educated by the padres in San Diego, and moved to Santa Ana with his family around 1815. After marriage, the couple lived on the Yorba property at the Rancho Santa Ana

Tomás Yorba died January 30, 1845 at the age of 57.... In February 1847 Vicenta married Don José Ramón Carrillo at Mission San Gabriel. Carrillo, the son of Joaquin Carrillo, a native of San José del Cabo in Baja California and a *soldado de cuero* at the San Diego Presidio, and María Ignacia Lopez, native of San Diego, was born on February 9, 1820. Baptized on February 10, 1820, at the San Gabriel Mission, he resided in San Diego until his father's death in 1836.

¹⁰. The two additional occupied dwellings contained the households of Frankalino Armento and José Lanos. Lanos was 37 years old, from Sinaloa, Mexico, and lived alone. Armento was 25 years old and lived with his 23 year old wife Ysadora, and their children Francisco, Juan, and José, ages 7, 6, and 5 respectively. Two other households headed by Thomas Freeman and Aaron L. Worth are listed on the census before the Carrillos. Their homes might also have been part of the ranch complex.

¹¹. Tax assessments for Vicenta Carrillo include the following (San Diego History Center Tax Assessment Rolls):

1857

Rancho San José, 4 leagues, 17,600 acres, \$2,200.00. Improvements \$100.00

435 head of cattle at \$6.00 per	\$2610.00
150 mares and colts at \$6.00	900.00
55 gentle horses at \$30.00	1650.00
16 mules at \$30.00	480.00
15 sheep and goats at \$2.00	30.00
20 hogs at \$3.00	60.00

1858

San José de Guadalupe, 4 leagues, Agua Caliente Township

Wild Cows	140
Gentle Cows	60
Wild Horses	70
Gentle Horses	35
Wild Mules	10
Gentle Mules	8
Goats	2
Sheep	10
Hogs	25

Other personal property \$100.00

1860

San José, 4 leagues, 17754 acres Value: \$2,663, Improvements: \$1000

Personal Property

Wild Horses	60	\$480
Gentle Horses	20	500
Wild Cattle	150	1,050
Gentle	100	1,200
Oxen	20	350
Sheep	100	150
Gentle mules	60	?

1864

Valle de San José, 2 leagues Value: \$2,000, Improvements: \$200.00

Personal Property

Wild Cattle	100	\$200
Gentle	40	240
Cattle		
Wild Horses	45	120
Gentle	8	120
Horses		
Gentle	2	60
Mules		
Oxen	6	60
Asses	1	15
Sheep	250	125
Wagons	2	150

1865

Buena Vista, 2 leagues, Improvements: \$350.00

Personal Property

Wild Cattle	150	\$450
Wild	40	200
Horses		
Oxen	4	60

Wild Mules	2	20
Asses	1	20
Sheep	1	20
Wagons	2	150

1866

Warner's Ranch 2 leagues, Improvements: \$200

Personal Property

Wild Cattle	50	\$500
Gentle Cattle	40	600
Gentle Mules	2	60
Oxen	10	200
Asses	1	30
Sheep	500	500

1867

Buena Vista, 2 leagues Township: Agua Caliente Value: \$200 Improvements: \$200

Personal Property

Wild Cattle	40	\$400
Gentle Cattle	20	300
Wild Horses	20	460
Gentle Horses	3	60
Wild Mules	4	80
Oxen	4	18
Sheep	400	500
Wagons	1	40

1868

San José 2 Leagues Township: Agua Caliente, Value: \$3550.40. Improvements: \$200.00

Personal Property

Wild Cattle	50	\$500
Gentle Cattle	20	300
Wild Horses	25	200
Gentle Horses	10	200
Sheep	600	600
Wild Mules	6	\$90
Gentle Mules	4	120
Oxen	4	80
Asses	1	30

1869

Warner's Ranch, Township: Agua Caliente, Value of Improvements \$200.00

Personal Property

Wild Cattle	50	\$500
Gentle Cattle	40	600
Wild Horses	50	400
Gentle Horses	2	60

Sheep	500	500
Wild Mules	6	90
Gentle Mules	4	120
Oxen	10	200
Asses	1	30

¹². Tax Assessments for J.G. Downey (San Diego History Center Tax Assessment Rolls)

1871

Warner's Ranch 1 league, 4439 acres, Value: \$3,329, Improvements; 0

Personal Property

Wild Mares 100 no value given

1871 Downey and Griffen

Located at Warner's Rancho

Wild Mares	150	\$1200
Gentle Horses	5	150
Gentle Mares	2	60
Wild Mules	50	600
Asses	2	\$250
Stallions	2	200

1874 Downey and Haywood

Undivided Interests 1 league in Warner's Ranch, San José Del Valle, 4444 acres,
Value: \$5,555, Improvements: \$50.00

Personal Property

Goats- cashmere 1 \$40

goats-common 100 75

1874 Downey and Griffen

Warner's Ranch

Horses - American	2	\$100
" - Half-breed (wild)	20	200
" - Spanish (mares)	50	350
Colts	30	90
Jacks and Jennets	2	60
Mules	20	400

¹³ "We would weigh them at Temecula and that was the sales weight. Because they had been off water for about three hours by that time. It was an arrangement. We would weigh at Temecula with no water after 1:00 pm" (Charles Sawday in Sawday and Sawday 2002).

¹⁴. Charles Sawday remembered making jerky at the ranch. A beef was butchered and hung out at night. In the morning it was wrapped in sheets and tarps to keep it cool. When it got "stringy" the meat was cut into thin strips, laid in layers and covered with salt and pepper. Then hung over

a barbed wire fence to dry. After drying it was packed into old flour sacks and hung from the ceiling of the pantry. The salt was a preservative and the pepper kept flies away. It was used on the trail drives to feed the cowboys. The cook would pound the jerky, which looked like gray paper mache with a hammer on an iron wagon wheel to soften it before boiling (Sawday 2003).

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Research Issues

The archaeological research program had two distinct areas of focus. One was the examination of the Warner's Ranch House. The other was directed at characterizing the remains at the Jonathan T. Warner House and Store Site. Specifically, the excavation and analysis program focused on the following research issues for each location.

RANCH HOUSE

- To determine if any association or identification of the building as the residence of Jonathan T. Warner and his family from 1849 to 1851, and its subsequent destruction by fire could be established.
- To acquire data about the structural evolution of the building, focusing specifically on foundation construction and the presence of packed earthen surfaces or floors on the inside of the building under the present wooden floors.

JONATHAN T. WARNER HOUSE AND STORE SITE

- To determine if any association or identification of the Ranch House building and site as the residence of Jonathan T. Warner and his family from 1849 to 1851, and its subsequent destruction by fire could be established.
- To determine what archaeological features remain.
- To determine if their period of construction and use could be identified.
- To determine what artifact deposits remain at the site.
- To determine if their period of deposition/use could be identified.
- To determine what the resources can tell us about domestic lifestyles in terms of economic and social activities.
- To determine what comparative relationships between other archaeological collections in Southern California can be demonstrated for the middle of the 19th century.

The data recovered as a result of the above research goals was combined with the archival research data to identify and describe 1) site function and evolution, 2) architectural methods and traditions, and 3) ethnic, social, and economic influences at both sites.

Artifact Analysis Theoretical Background

The research objectives and analyses for the artifacts recovered from both sites are framed within a theoretical context of functional pattern definition and studies of consumerism. Functional pattern recognition and consumerism studies provide a background appropriate for the analysis of various aspects of human behavior during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These approaches are particularly well suited to large collections and to the analysis of dump materials. Essentially both orientations rely on a systematic approach to material culture studies as opposed to a particularistic one.

The purpose of historic artifact analysis is not to reconstruct the past through detailed artifact descriptions or to pay tribute to some notable historic event or person, but to reveal broad trends and patterns that can expand our understanding of the cultural processes that affected the lives of people during earlier times. The focus is on identifying and explaining the differences in the relationships between groups of people and the larger culture.

Based on methods developed by Stanley South and others, one of the ways that this type of understanding can be accomplished is through pattern analysis which allows the historical archaeologist to develop functional artifact patterns or profiles (South 1977). To develop a site activity profile, artifacts are divided into functional categories or groups. Articles in each group are next quantified by estimated minimum number, and the amount converted into a percent of the total minimum number of items for each deposit. The resulting percentages for each group define relationships between activities that occurred on the site and allows the detection of broad patterned regularities related to site function. Bulk items such as concrete, building items, brick fragments, window glass, and tile are generally too fragmented to allow for an accurate estimate of the minimum numbers. These artifact types are quantified by weight only (Van Wormer 1996).

This type of analysis allows for the detection of relationships between functionally defined artifact groups at a generalized level, allowing for the definition of broad patterns. Analysis at this level is intended to define functional patterned regularities before variation in the norm can be detected through cross site comparison regularities (South 1977:110). South's classification system relies on eight artifact groups. However, an expanded system of 20 activity groups has proven more successful for various sites in Southern California and was used for this study (Van Wormer

1991; 1996; Van Wormer and Schaefer 1991; Van Wormer and Gross 2006). These are listed and defined on Table 1.

Functional artifact pattern recognition and consumerism studies have indicated people buy things for what they mean culturally, as well as for their functional purpose. Consumption is one of the important ways of signifying membership in a community unit, particularly in class, status, and ethnic groups, and therefore is an important reflection of lifestyle. Some units, known as reference groups, exert a greater dominance on an individual's values. Since individuals are influenced by the groups to which they belong people can follow a group lifestyle. There will be variability in the group lifestyle as practiced by its individual members, but, there will be more similarity among individuals within a reference group than between groups (Henry 1991).

With this approach, archaeological refuse deposits provide information regarding the definition of specific behavior patterns; what has been defined as consumerism. Trash filled privies, wells, and pits often contain artifact assemblages representing small, temporally and spatially distinct patterns of specific households. A neighborhood dump should define a somewhat larger pattern, and a municipal dump, a still larger unit of comparison (Dickens and Crimmins 1982:106).

Archaeological studies of consumerism attempt to define pattern differences that may be the result of socioeconomic status, ethnicity, household structure and lifestyle, and market access, as well as demonstrating the biases that may be present in the archaeological and documentary records. Archaeological research on consumer behavior has demonstrated a strong relationship between economic roles, social stratification, and the types of material culture owned by households as these social phenomena are represented by the artifacts and ecofacts excavated from sites (Spencer-Wood 1987a:1-3).

Studies in consumer behavior indicate that people buy things for their cultural meaning, as well as for their functional purposes. This means that certain items will be found in an assemblage because the existing cultural patterns have determined that they are meaningful or important. For example, the presence of both everyday and special occasion dishes, utensils and serving pieces occurs in many households. Consumerism is one of the important ways that people signify their membership in a group, in particular how they see themselves within a class, their status ranking, or their ethnic group identification. For this reason consumerism is a meaningful reflection of lifestyle.

Table 1: Activity Groups Used in Artifact Pattern Analysis

<u>Consumer Items Group</u> : Items containing products purchased and consumed on a regular basis	<u>Personal Items Group</u> : Belonging to a single individual
Bottles	Eye glasses
Bottle caps, can lids, and related items	Jewelry
Jars	Musical instruments
Tin cans and other tins	Smoking pipes
	Toiletry items (comb, hairbrush, razor, toothbrush, etc.)
<u>Kitchen Group</u> : Food preparation and serving	Toys and gaming items
	Watches
Butchered bone	
Canning jars	<u>Furniture Parts Group</u> : All furniture parts
Canning jar lids and related items	Bed and other furniture frames and springs
Ceramic kitchen and tableware	Cabinet hinges
Cooking items	Drawer pulls
Flatware	Scroll trim
Glass tableware	Springs
Jelly tumblers	Trunk parts
Seeds	Upholstery tacks
Shellfish	
Stove parts	<u>Hardware Group</u> : Miscellaneous hardware not included in a specific group
<u>Household Items Group</u> : Daily household maintenance	
Batteries	Baling wire
Household ceramics	Bolts and nuts
Household glassware	Chain links
Lamp parts	Cotter pins
Light bulbs	Metal bands and strapping
Medical items	Rivets
Miscellaneous household items	Screws
	Washers
	Wire fencing
<u>Garment Items Group</u> : All clothing items	<u>Tools Group</u> : All hand tools
Buckles	Artist's tools
Buttons	Carpenter's tools
Clothing rivets	Gardener's tools
Collar stays	Jeweler's tools
Corset Hardware	Mason's tools
Garter clasps	Mechanic's tools
Hook and eyes	Other miscellaneous hand tools
Shoe parts	
Snaps	
Straight pins	
Strap slides	
Suspender clasps	

Table 1: Activity Groups Used In Artifact Pattern Analysis
(Continued)

<u>Livery Items Group</u> : Horse and horse-drawn vehicle items	<u>Other Occupations Group</u> : Specialized occupation items
Bridle parts	Factory items
Buggy parts	Farmstead items
Harness parts	Mining items
Horse shoes and nails	
Saddle parts	<u>Unique Items Group</u> : Items not included in other groups
Wagon parts	
	<u>Unidentified Items Group</u> : Items that cannot be identified
<u>Munitions Items Group</u> : All firearms and related items	<u>Intrusive Items Group</u> : Items intrusive to a discrete dated deposit
Bullets, cartridges, musket balls, and gun parts	
<u>Coins Group</u> : All coinage and tokens	
<u>Building Materials and Architecture Group</u> :	
Asphalt	
Ceramic drain pipe	
Ceramic flue lining	
Concrete	
Construction hardware	
Construction materials	
Counter glass	
Door locks and parts	
Electrical hardware	
Nails and spikes	
Plaster	
Window glass	
<u>Machinery Items Group</u> : All machine parts except agricultural implements	
<u>Forge Materials Group</u> : All forge, furnace, and stove wastes	
Coal, clinkers, and slag	
<u>Agricultural Implements Group</u> : All farm machinery	
Chain belting	
Cultivator parts	
Harrow parts	
Hay rake parts	
Manure spreader parts	
Mower parts	
Plow parts	
Threshing machine parts	

The study of consumer behavior requires a comparative database so that the patterns that characterize various social classes, ethnic groups, historical periods, and geographical regions can be compared (Lee Decker 1991). The primary cultural unit of comparison for historic archaeology has traditionally been the household, which is defined as a "domestic residential group consisting of the inhabitants of a dwelling or set of dwellings and appears as a discrete group in historic documents" (Henry 1987a; 1987b). The household, then, includes all the residents in the group that could have contributed to primary artifact deposits within the premises' yard or another defined boundary during a single time period (Spencer-Wood 1987a:2). These deposits are generally classified as privies, wells, or household dumps.

Households combine to form two larger reference groups: social class and ethnic group. This commonality of group membership allows for the comparison of large numbers of households in a consistent manner (Henry 1987a; 1987b). If a sufficient database has been developed, research can focus on analytical units, larger than a single site, making comparisons (intersite) within and between social groups possible (Henry 1987a). Intersite comparisons are used to assess the range of variation which may be present between groups and between households to help define shared group behaviors (Spencer-Wood 1987a:7-8). In part the definition of these groups, as it is based on material culture, requires that a "value" scale be developed to allow for this stratification. Several procedures have been developed to study consumerism and the relative values that different groups placed on certain artifact classes. These methods include economic indexing, and consumption pattern analysis.

Economic indexing was first developed by George L. Miller for ceramic tableware. The scaling is based on indices developed from the cost relationships of tableware form and decoration during specific time periods (Miller 1980). Analytical methods based on Miller's work have been refined to develop consumer choice profiles (Spencer-Wood & Heberling 1987; Spencer-Wood 1987b). Indices have also been developed by Henry for twentieth century ceramic assemblages (Henry 1982; 1987b) and similar indices have been used for butchered bone and fish remains (Schulz and Gust 1983; Huelsbeck 1991; Singer 1987).

Consumption pattern analysis focuses on bottled products consumption patterns, which have proven useful to define site function and social or reference group affiliation. Relative frequencies of bottled products differ between domestic households and commercial establishments as well as between social groups (Van Wormer 1983a; 1991; 1996; Blanford 1988).

Artifacts from the Ranch House and Warner's House and Store sites represent culturally biased consumer behavior of the household members that occupied the premises. By applying the

analytical techniques described above, it will be possible to identify which reference group they represented.

Artifact Analysis and Cataloging Procedures

The artifactual material recovered was cleaned and identifiable items cataloged according to activity group, material, item, type, product, technology, origin, size, pattern, identifying marks, manufacturer, date, estimated minimum number of items represented, and weight. This information was used to conduct analysis of functional artifact patterning, bottled products consumption patterns, and ceramic economic scaling which will be used to answer the research questions proposed above.

IV. RANCH HOUSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

For archaeological study of the Ranch House all units and trenches were laid out according to existing orientations and dimensions of the features being examined (Figure 20). Investigations in the interior of the house focused on individual rooms, designated by numbers 101 through 108. No work was undertaken in Room 106 due to the difficulty in removing the original floor. Except where noted, excavations were conducted in stratigraphic levels. For the 2004 project, in units where natural stratigraphic levels exceeded six inches the levels were divided into six inch increments. For the 2010 project 12 inch increments were used where there was no apparent stratigraphy. All soil was passed through 1/8 inch screen to retrieve artifacts which were collected and labeled according to the unit and level from which they were recovered. For each project units were numbered sequentially in the order they were laid out for excavation. In this report those units excavated in 2004 except the block excavation of Room 101 are designated with an 04 prefix and those from the 2010 excavation with a 10 prefix.

A heavy mouse infestation in the Ranch House raised concern of hanta virus infection. For this reason special precautions were taken to avoid contact with dust and nesting materials. Excavators inside the building and on the northern porch wore protective masks, suits, gloves, and shoe covers (Figure 21). Before excavation the areas inside the house or on the porch were sprayed with a 10 percent bleach solution. Excavators in exterior units, where nesting materials were less likely to occur and dust would disperse more easily, wore only masks and gloves and did not don the full body suit. All material to be screened was dry sifted by a person wearing the

protective suit. It was then wet screened to remove all remaining soil and completely reduce any possible dust. After this, artifacts were picked out by personnel wearing protective gloves. In cases where nesting materials were heavily concentrated the gravels and artifacts that remained after wet screening were then sprayed with a 10 percent bleach solution (Figures 22-24).

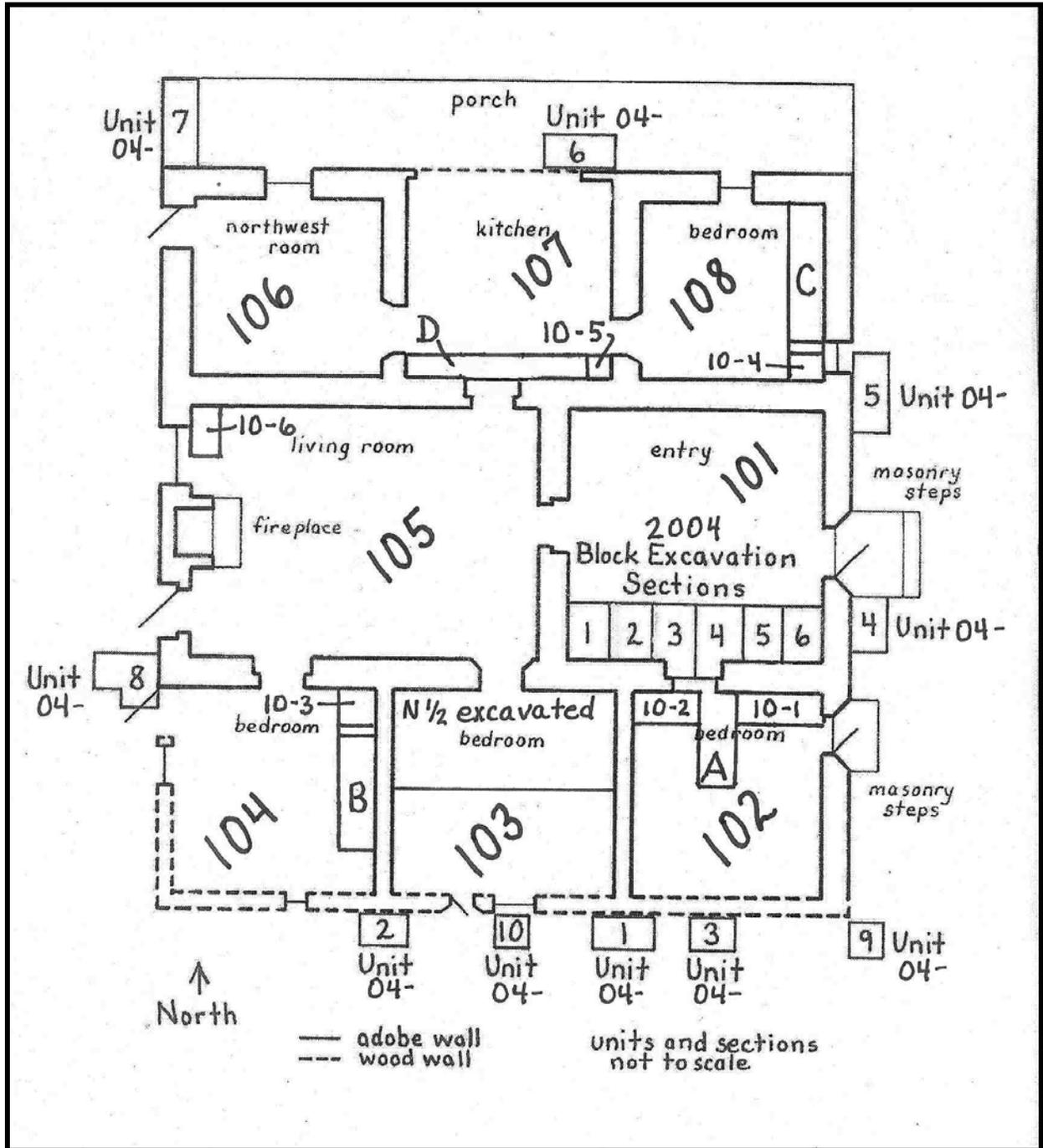


Figure 20: Ranch House unit and block excavation locations.

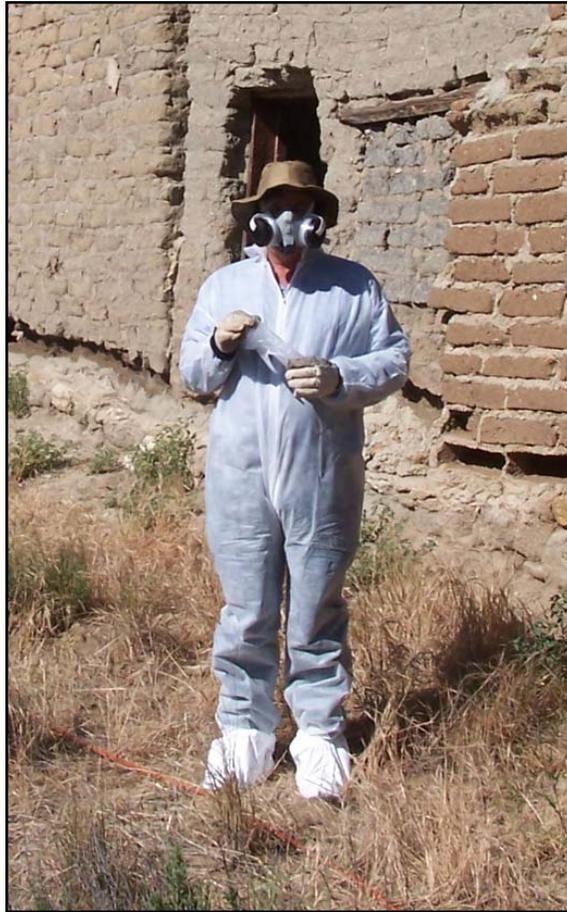


Figure 21: Excavator in suit for protection against hanta virus. The latex gloves he is holding were worn under the cloth gloves on his hands.



Figure 22: Excavator in protective clothing dry sifting soil.



Figure 23: Excavator in protective clothing wet screening soil to eliminate dust.



Figure 24: Field crew conducting final wet screening to wash all soil off the artifacts. Once all the soil had been washed through the screens, masks could be removed and artifacts picked out with glove covered hands.

V. RANCH HOUSE DESCRIPTION

The Ranch House at Warner's Ranch is situated at the base of a low rolling hill in the Buena Vista Valley. It is on the edge of the drainage for Buena Vista Creek, which is located about a hundred yards north of the building. On the east side of the adobe is a yard defined by the Ranch House on the west and a large square set timbered barn approximately 40 feet to the east. The barn dates from the mid to late 19th century, but its actual construction dates are not known. The site is a working ranch and corrals are located on the east side of the barn. Additional corrals and a modern sheet metal covered barn are situated a little over 100 feet to the north of the Ranch House. Around 50 yards to the west is the wood framed dwelling of the current ranch caretakers' built in the 1920s (Figure 25).

The Warner Ranch House is an almost square adobe building consisting of a central one and a half story wing with a tapanco style attic, and shed roofed wings added to the north and south sides. Over all, the building measures 41 feet 9 inches by 46 feet. The roof was originally covered with wooden shingles and later with corrugated sheet metal. A 6 foot wide veranda (covered porch) attached to the north side was removed in 2004 as part of stabilization work on the building.

The original Central Wing is a two-room adobe building measuring 18 feet 7 inches by 41 feet 9 inches. The North Wing and South Wing additions are also 41 feet 9 inches in length. The South Wing is 14 feet wide, and the width of the North Wing is 13 feet 7 inches. Each has three rooms. All the rooms had wooden floors in various states of disrepair. In order to accommodate the northerly descending slope the floor of the northern wing is approximately 22 inches lower than that of the Central Wing.

All walls were made of adobe block with stone foundations. However, several features in the building give testimony to a long, multi phased, and complicated structural evolution. On the east end of the building the walls of the Southern and Northern Wings were pulling away from the Central Wing indicating that the center two room section was built first and the north and south portions added to it as separate construction episodes. In the east wall of the North Wing at least 5 different building episodes could be documented in the various layers of adobe block (Figures 26 & 27). This wall was removed in 2004 as part of a stabilization program for the Ranch House. Along the south and west sides of the South Wing, the original adobe walls were either removed or badly eroded during the late 19th or early 20th centuries and replaced with a crude wooden frame covered with board and batten siding. During the late 19th century two wood framed room

additions were built onto the west side of the Ranch House. These had been removed by the late 20th century.

During the mid-20th century the building was used as a ranch bunk house. It was abandoned in the 1960s and fell into a state of general disrepair. By 2004 the adobe house was in a very deteriorated condition and in danger of collapse. Walls on the north and east sides as well as the northern porch had fallen. Exposed portions of the remaining adobe walls were eroding. Repairs with incompatible materials had accelerated rising damp and had caused further erosion of the adobe walls. The barn had also suffered severe damage. A portion of the roof had blown off in a recent storm, major support posts were near collapse, and the adobe walls were failing. In 2004, in conjunction with preparation of a historic structures report and structural stabilization work for the building, the first phase of archaeological investigations occurred. The second phase took place in 2010 as part of historic restoration work to preserve the Ranch House.



Figure 25: This aerial photograph, taken in 2000, shows the general setting and orientation of the Warner Ranch Ranch House and Barn. The Ranch House (A) sits to the west of the Barn (B), just north of San Felipe Road (S2). The 1920s caretaker's house (C) and a contemporary barn (D) appear in the upper left of the photograph.



Figure 26: The east façade vividly illustrates the three different sections of the structure. The original two-room adobe can be seen in the center with the adobe addition to the north (right) and the wood/adobe addition to the south (left).



Figure 27: Multiple phases of construction can be seen in the east wall of the North Wing. Note how the wall is pulling away from the Central Wing on the left, suggesting a later period of construction.

VI. CENTRAL WING: ROOMS 101 AND 105

The Central Wing measures approximately 18 by 42 feet and consists of two rooms (see Figure 20). Evidence suggests this was the original 1857 Carrillo House, with the North and South Wings added later. The 18 by 12 foot entry (Room 101) is located on the east end. The larger 21 foot long living room (Room 105) is directly to the west. The adobe walls were two block wythes wide with an average wall thickness of 22 inches (HSR 2007).

Unlike other portions of the building the two rooms of the Central Wing have a tapanco^{*} style ceiling joist structure of large diameter poles with wide wood planking that bear on the interior wythe of adobe block. The pole ceiling joists are set resting in the wall approximately 3 feet below the top plate. This creates a large attic area that may have been used for storage or for sleeping. Remains of a cloth “manta” ceiling were still in place in the living room (105) in 1996 when the building was recorded for the National Park Service (HABS 1998).

Entries on the east and west ends provide access from the outside. Three doorways located along the south wall access the South Wing, while a single doorway on the north wall of Room 105 leads into the North Wing. A fire place is centered on the west wall of Room 105. Cattle brands have been burned into the hearth boards around the fire place (HSR 2007).

Flooring in Room 101 consisted of 1 by 6 inch wood plank flooring running east-west on 2 by 4 inch wood sleepers. The sleepers run north-south and are set directly on the compacted earthen grade. The floor is secured with square nails. Room 105 has a 3¼ by 7/8 inch wood tongue and groove strip flooring running north to south. The wood strip flooring is set on a wood tongue and groove sub-floor that runs east to west. The sub-flooring is on 3 by 4 inch wood sleepers that rest directly on the compacted earthen grade. There are no nails visible in the floor (HSR 2007).

In summary the character defining elements of the Central Wing are:

- Wood plank flooring.
- Load-bearing adobe, approximately 22 inches wide, skim coated with lime plaster and whitewashed or painted.
- Ceiling joists constructed from large, 7” to 8” in diameter, whitewashed peeled poles.

* Tapanco construction was common in the mission era (Harrington 1976:3). Tapanco: Attic, loft, garret, or half story of a building that is accessed by stairs or a ladder in a gable-end wall.

- Ceiling planking, 6" to 9" wide, white washed, in Room 101.
- Manta fabric ceiling.
- Fireplace.
- Wood flooring.
- Cattle brands on flooring and woodwork.

Foundations

Foundations for the Central Wing were exposed in the 2004 block excavation of Room 101, in Units 10-1 and 10-2 in Room 102, Unit 10-5, in Room 107, Unit 10-4 in Room 108, and Unit 10-6 in Room 105. Foundations for the east, south, north and west walls of the Central Wing consisted of a single course of irregular shaped granite field stones 8 to 10 inches wide and varying in size from less than 6 inches to over 20 inches in length. They had been placed in the moderately compacted light brown-tan sandy loam soil found throughout the site. The foundation extended to a depth of approximately 8 to 10 inches below the bottom course of adobe blocks (Figures 28-32). They appeared to have been placed in a trench with their tops at or near ground level. Pieces of cobble chinking had been set on top of the granite field stones in some places to form a flatter surface. The chinking was held together with a layer of brown mud mortar 2 to 4 inches thick put on the tops of the foundation cobbles to accommodate the adobe block.

The interior dividing wall foundation between Rooms 101 and 105 was exposed in the southeast corner of Room 101, as part of the 2004 block excavation. It is identical in materials and construction and tied into the exterior wall foundations, indicating that the entire Central Wing consisting of both Rooms 101 and 105 had been built as a single construction episode. This was also confirmed in Unit 10-6 located at the northwest corner of Room 105 where the exterior north and west wall foundations were also tied together as a single building episode (see Figure 33).

There were two anomalies noted along the exterior foundation of the Central Wing. In a segment of the south wall footing of Room 105 exposed in the north side wall of Unit 10-3 in Room 104, the large granite stones are more weathered and less angular than in the other excavated areas of the Central Wing foundation (see Figure 31). Given the manner in which corners of the foundation are tied together in Unit 10-6 and the block excavation in Room 101, it does not seem likely that these more rounded field stones are evidence of a separate building phase, but probably an opportunistic use of other easily available materials in addition to the angular granite stones.

The second anomaly is the difference in depth of the foundation for the north and south walls. The tops of the foundation for the south wall are around 12 to 14 inches below the level of the existing floor in Room 105. The north wall foundation was substantially lower to accommodate the northwest trending slope of the site. At its east end, at the northeast corner of Room 108 in Unit 10-4, the top of the footing was about 22 inches below the level of the floor of Room 105. At Unit 10-5 in Room 107, the foundation stones were around 25 inches below the Room 105 floor level. The lowest point was at the northwest corner of Room 105 in Unit 10-6. The tops of the foundation stones at this point are approximately 28 inches below the wooden floor, or around 14 inches lower than the north wall footing. Essentially the foundation stones were placed in a trench with their tops at or near original ground surface, resulting in the lowered elevation of the north wall footing. More rows of adobe blocks have been added to the north wall foundation between the footing and the interior floor level to accommodate the differences in elevation between the north and south wall foundations.



Figure 28: Angular granite fieldstones in the north wall footing of Room 101 (A), as seen in the south wall of Unit 10-4 Room 108. These are typical of the angular granite stone used throughout most of the foundation of the Central Wing.

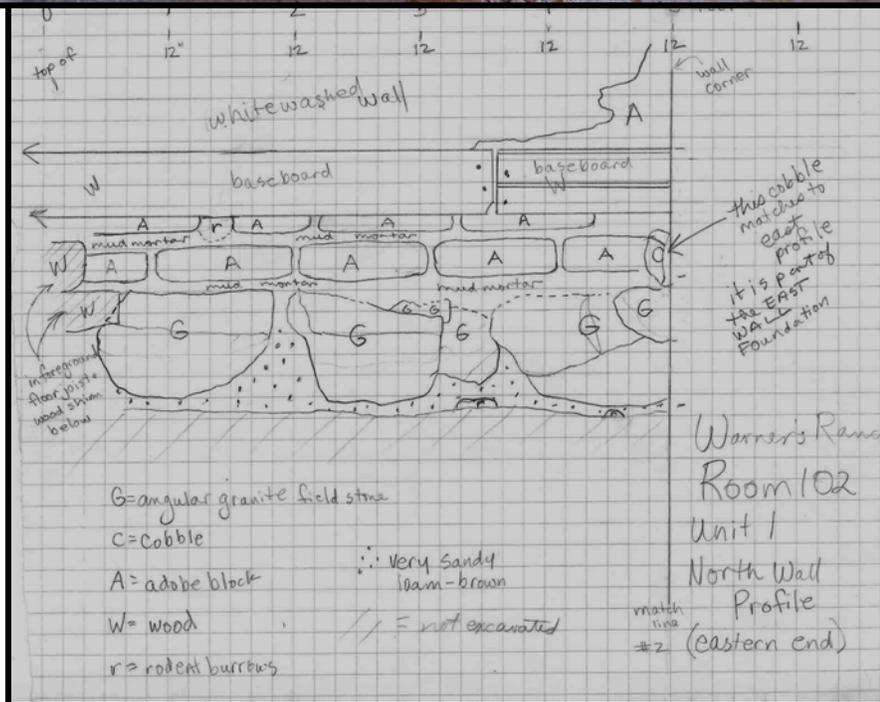


Figure 29: Photograph and profile drawing of the south wall foundation of Room 101 as seen in the north wall of Unit 10-1 in Room 102. Cobbles on the right side of the photo (A) are the east wall foundation of Room 102.

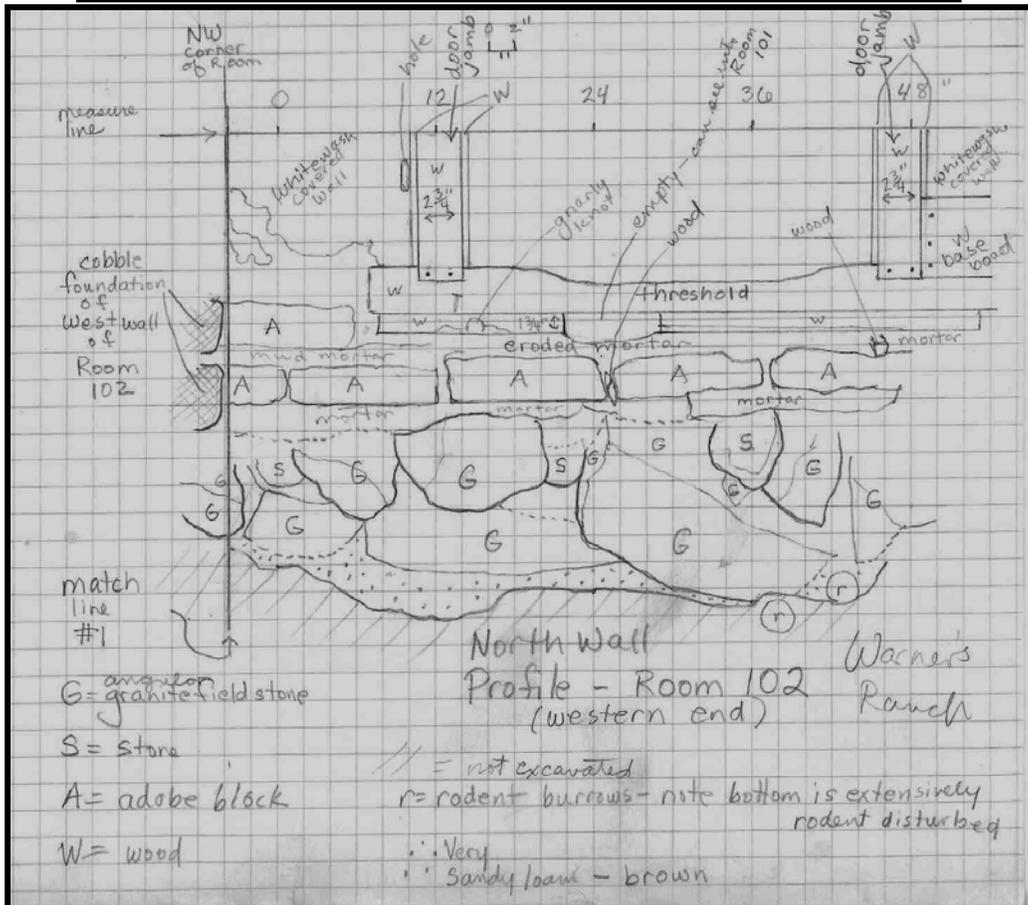


Figure 30: Photograph and profile drawing of the south wall foundation of Room 101 as seen in the north wall of Unit 10-2 in Room 102.

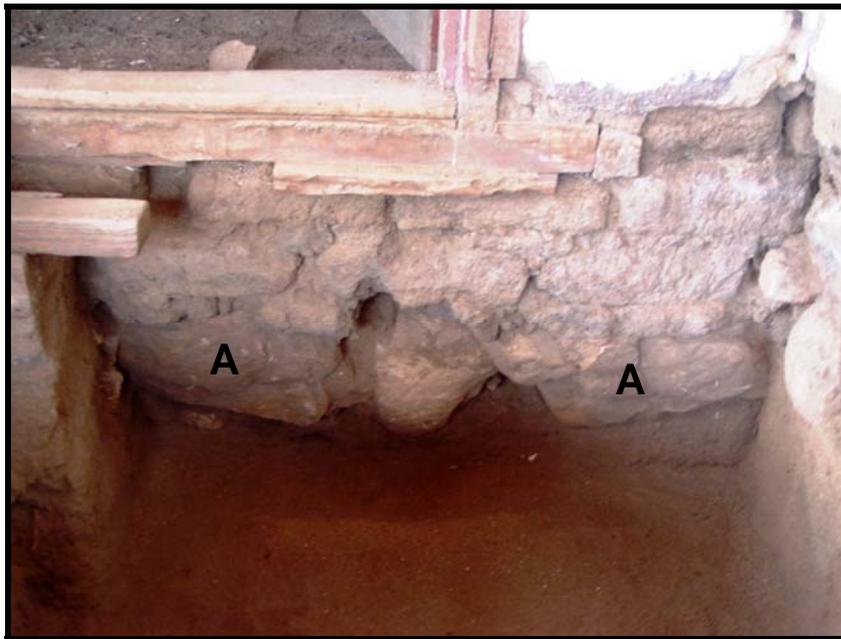


Figure 31: South wall foundation (A) of Room 105 as seen in the north wall of Unit 10-3, Room 104.



Figure 32: North wall foundation of Room 105 (A) as seen in the south wall of Unit 10-5, Room 107. The cobbles on the left (B) are the foundation to the interior dividing wall between Rooms 107 and 108. They are laid directly against the north wall foundation stones.

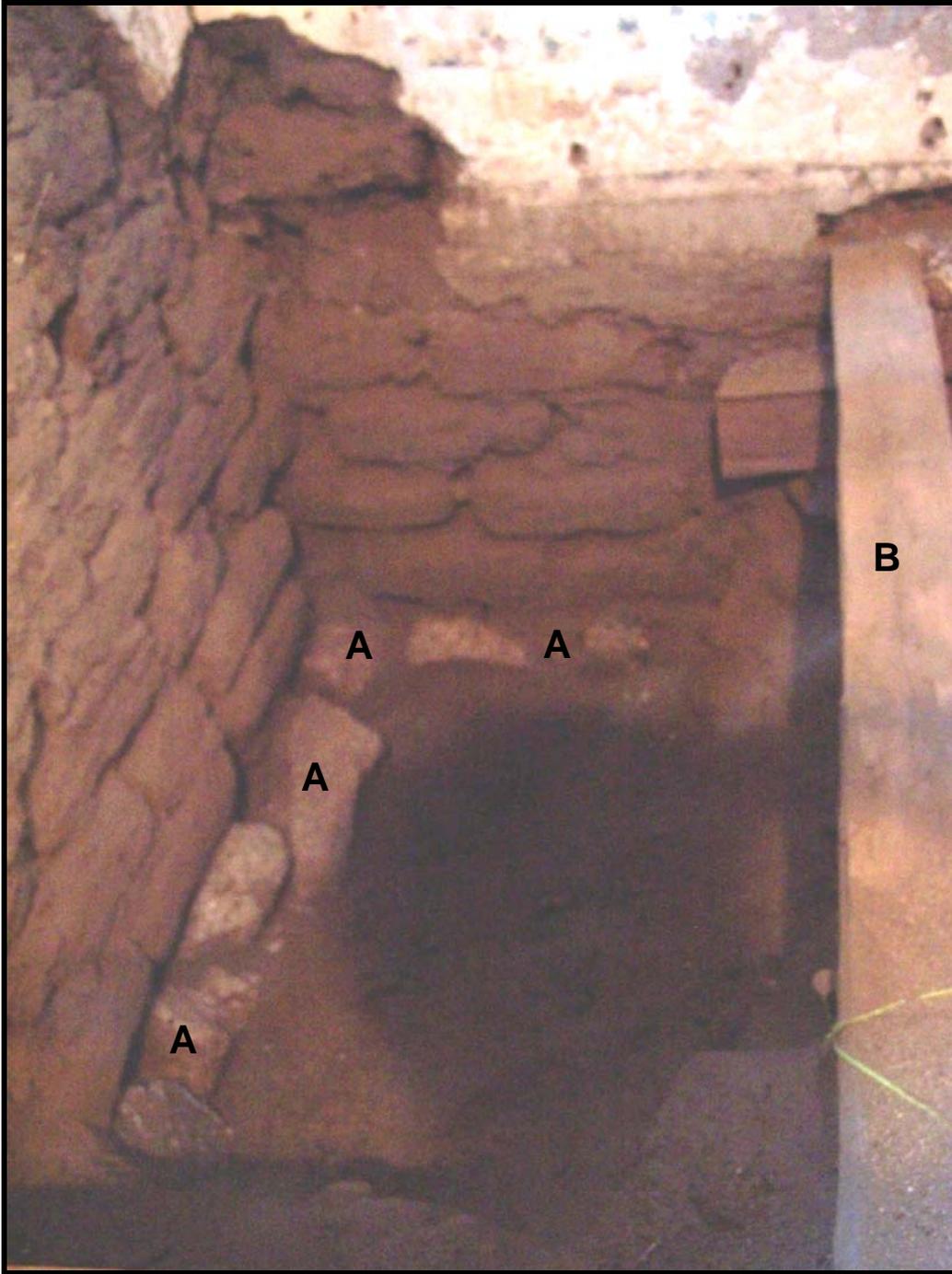


Figure 33: Angular granite field stone foundation (A) in Unit 10-6 at the northwest corner of Room 105. The wooden floor sleeper is in the upper right (B). At this point the foundation is around 14 inches lower than in the rest of the Central Wing.

Central Wing Interior Excavations

Room 101

In 2004, a block excavation was conducted under the existing wooden floor in south half of the Entry Room (101) (see Figure 20). The purpose was to look for evidence of original packed earthen floors, examine wall foundations, recover artifacts that may give some indication of room function, and look for evidence of the 1851 fire and/or remains of an earlier structure on this site. Remains of either the fire or an earlier building would help to confirm that Jonathan T. Warner's original trading post was at this location.

To begin, the existing 6 inch wide floor boards were removed from the southern 4 feet of the Entry Room. They were supported by 2 by 4 inch wooden sleepers resting on the ground and running length wise in a north – south orientation. The sleepers were approximately two feet apart, although none are exactly 24 inches on center from the others. The area between the sleepers was filled with an extremely loose sandy loam soil, identical to the topsoil around the exterior of the house. This soil appears to have been brought in to fill in the hollow areas between the sleepers under the floor, perhaps to add support or keep animals out. It completely packs the entire space between the sleepers and below the floor boards, indicating that the spaces were intentionally “filled up.” The soil is not the result of a gradual casual accumulation of dirt sifting into the cracks between the floor boards, which would be concentrated and mounded under the openings where it entered and not evenly and thoroughly spread to “plug” the entire space. This same method of filling in the space between wooden sleepers with soil prior to installing floor boards was documented at the Sikes Adobe near Escondido (Van Wormer & Walter 2004b). It was also encountered in the rest of the rooms of the Ranch House.

The spaces between the sleepers were designated as sections and numbered 1 through 6, running from west to east. Artifact locations were recorded according to the section in which they were recovered. Excavation occurred in stratigraphic levels. Under the loose soil fill remains of two hard flat earthen floors were encountered, consisting of packed clayey loam. In the east side of the room in Sections 5 and 6, the upper floor was intact and well preserved. On the east side of the room, however, in Sections 1, 2, and 3, excessive foot traffic between the doorway on the south wall of the Entry Room and the door on the room's west wall leading into the main parlor or living room (Room 105) had worn through the upper floor and exposed the badly worn lower floor. The adobe blocks in the threshold of the southern doorway were also worn down to the second floor level (Figures 34-36).

Three foot square units were excavated at the southwest and southeast corners of the room to see what lie below the earthen floors and examine the foundations. In the southeast corner the second earthen floor was encountered in stratigraphic sequence approximately 6 inches below the upper packed dirt floor. The lower floor consisted of a clayey loam layer about 1 inch thick and occurred at the bottom of the lowest level of adobe block. This probably represented the original ground level at this location. It was covered with around 6 inches of moderately compacted sandy loam fill. The upper packed earthen floor was placed on top of this fill layer. It was identical to the first in soil type and thickness. The sleepers supporting the existing wooden floor rested upon this second packed earthen surface. In several places pieces of scrap lumber had been placed beneath the sleepers to compensate for unevenness in the earthen floor and keep them level. In other spots shallow trenches had been dug out to fit the sleepers into the old packed earthen floor's surface. Loose dirt fill was then added between the sleepers to the level of the floor boards. As previously noted the existing wooden floor was then nailed to the sleepers with machine cut square nails, suggesting a construction date prior to 1890 and certainly before 1910 (Figures 37-44).

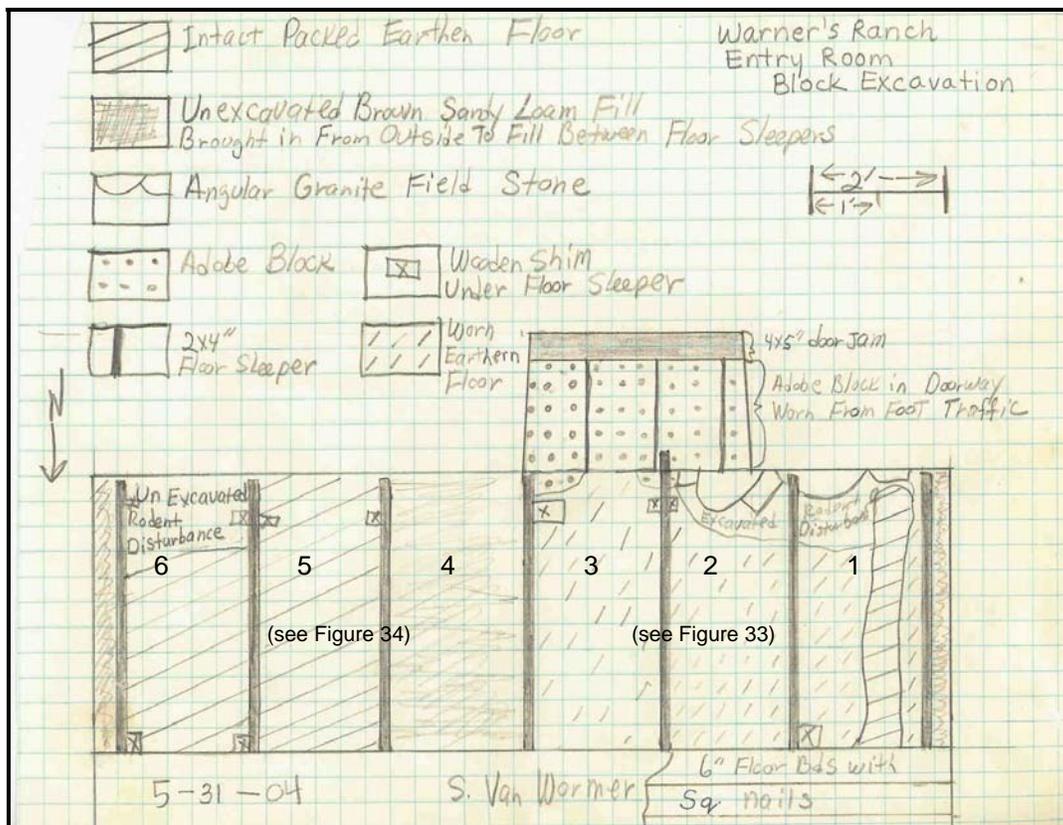


Figure 34: Plan view of Entry Room (101) block excavation prior to excavation of the corner units. Except for Section 4, which was not excavated, only the loose sandy loam fill between the sleepers has been removed. The cobbles at the west end of the south wall were exposed by rodent burrowing.

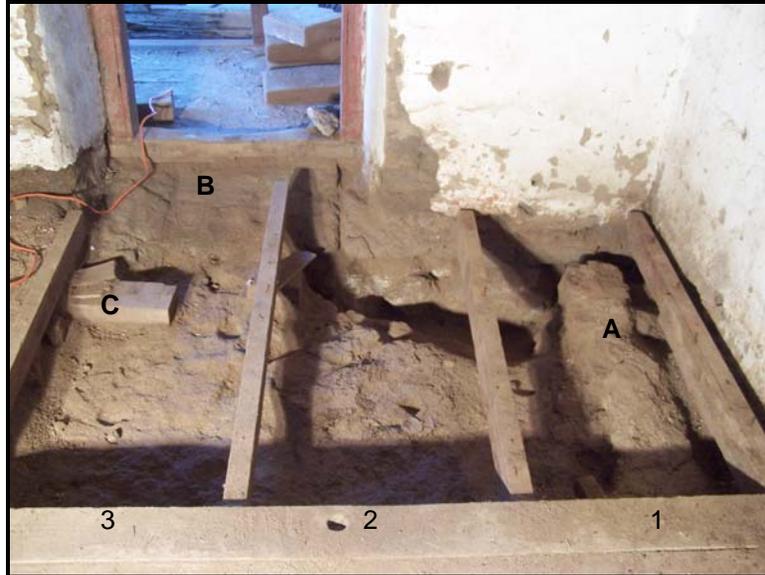
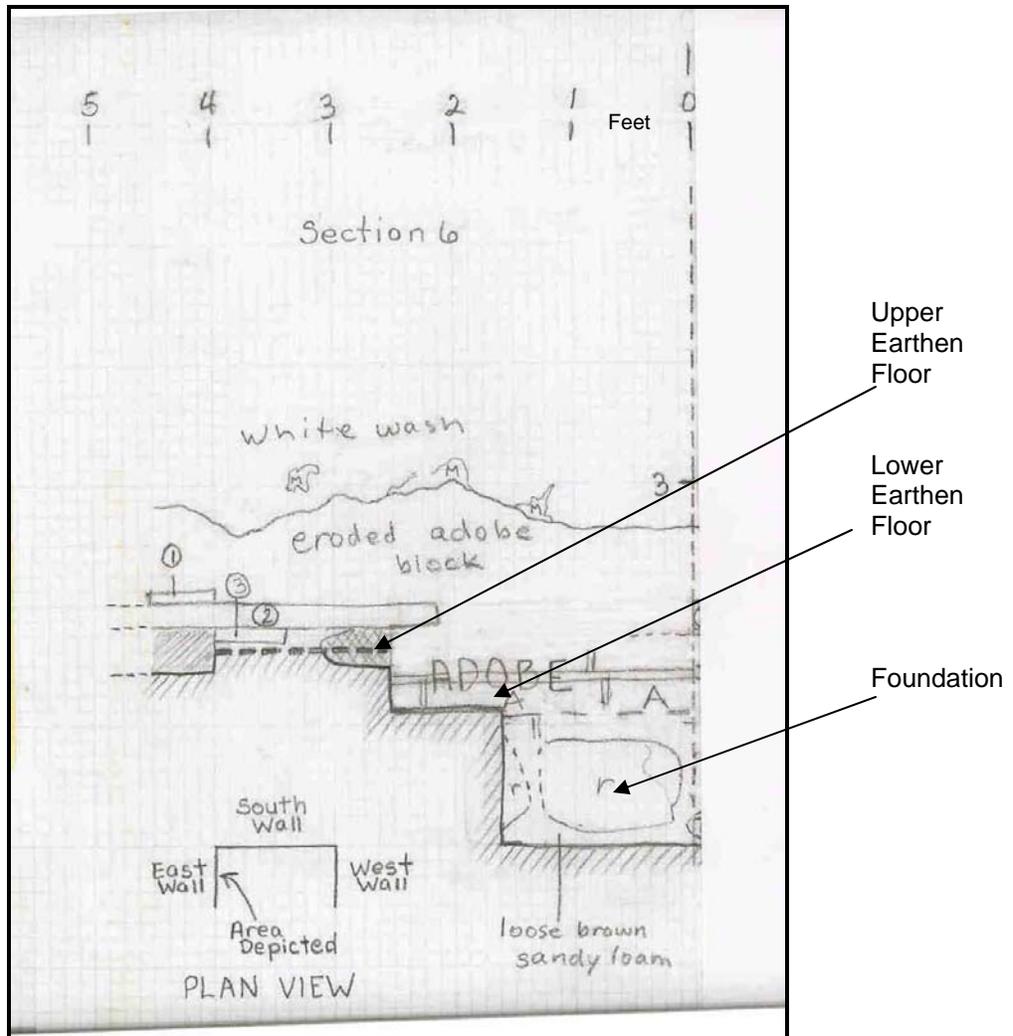


Figure 35: Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Entry Room (101) block excavation showing the earthen floors exposed after removal of the loose sandy loam fill. The upper floor has been worn away at this point due to traffic between the doorways. Only a small fragment remains on the west side (A). The blocks in the threshold of the doorway have been worn down to the level of the lower packed earth floor at (B). A wooden shim has been placed under the sleeper to level it (C).



Figure 36: Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the Entry Room (101) block excavation showing the upper packed earthen floor surface that was exposed after the loose fill between the sleepers was removed. The fill has not been taken out in Section 4.



Warner's Ranch
Entry Room
Profiles of Portions of the East, South and West Walls

KEY

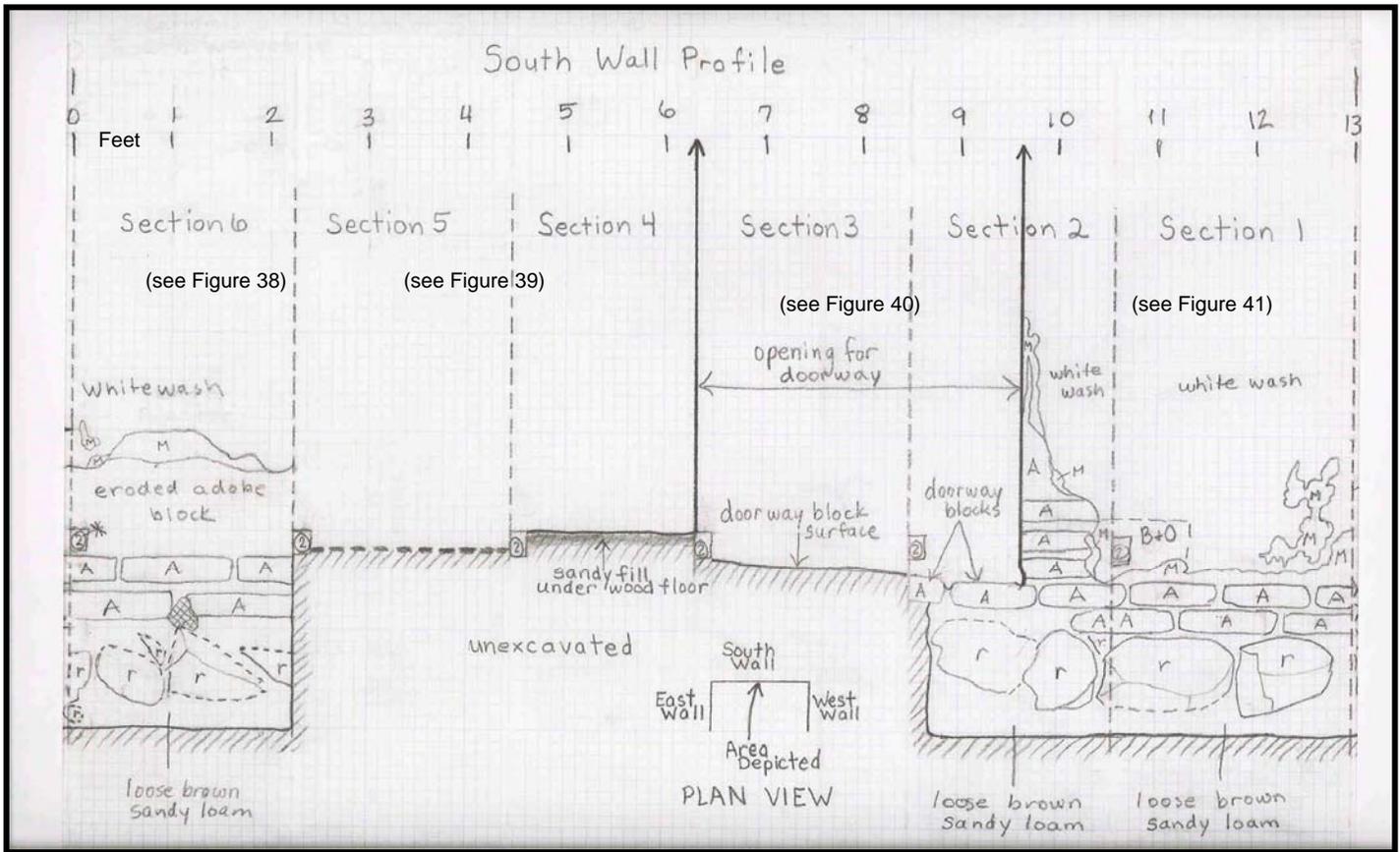
① 1x6" floorboard	/// not excavated
② 2x4" sleeper	⊗ = rodent disturbance
③ 1x? scrap support	- - - section division
* section of 2x4" sleeper that was removed for excavation	— — — hard packed earthen floor (upper)
** 2x4" sleeper with 1x4" board nailed on the east side of the 2x4	— — — hard packed earthen floor (lower)
	- - - rock edge covered with dirt
	⊙ rock
	M mud plaster under white wash
	A Adobe block
	B+O Brown + orange pigment layer underneath whitewash showing up where top whitewash pigment has flaked off

5/28/04 S. Walter

Figure 37: Profile of the east wall of the Entry Room (101) block excavation Section 6, following excavation of a 3 foot square unit in the northeast corner. Note the current wooden floor (1), the sleeper supporting the floor (2), the two earthen floors, and the single course of granite field stones making up the foundation.



Figure 38: Entry Room (101) block excavation Section 6 following excavation of the northeast corner, looking east. A portion of the far sleeper has been cut off to allow excavation access. Note (A) the present wooden floor board, (B) sleepers, (C) upper earthen floor, (D) lower earthen floor, (E) adobe blocks at the base of the wall, and (F) a single course of field stones underlying the wall.



Warner's Ranch
Entry Room
Profiles of Portions of the East, South and West Walls

KEY

- ① 1x6" floorboard
- ② 2x4" sleeper
- ③ 1x? scrap support
- * section of 2x4" sleeper that was removed for excavation
- ** 2x4" sleeper with 1x4" board nailed on the east side of the 2x4
- /// not excavated
- # = rodent disturbance
- - - section division
- == hard packed earthen floor (upper)
- hard packed earthen floor (lower)
- rock edge covered with dirt
- (r) rock
- M mud plaster under white wash
- A Adobe block
- B+O | Brown + orange pigment layer underneath white wash showing up where top whitewash pigment has flaked off

5/28/04 S. Walter

Figure 39: South wall profile of Entry Room (101) block excavation.



Figure 40: South side wall of excavated unit in Entry Room (101) block excavation Section 6. Note how the sleeper is resting in a shallow trench in the upper earthen floor.



Figure 41: Entry Room (101) block excavation Sections 4 and 5. The upper earthen floor was left intact in Section 5 and the loose fill was left in place in Section 4.



Figure 42: Entry Room (101) Block excavation Sections 2 and 3. The badly worn lower earthen floor and blocks in the door way can clearly be seen.



Figure 43: Overview of the excavation unit in the southwest corner of Entry Room (101) block excavation Section 6. Note the single course of large irregular shaped granite field stones in the foundations of both the south and west walls.

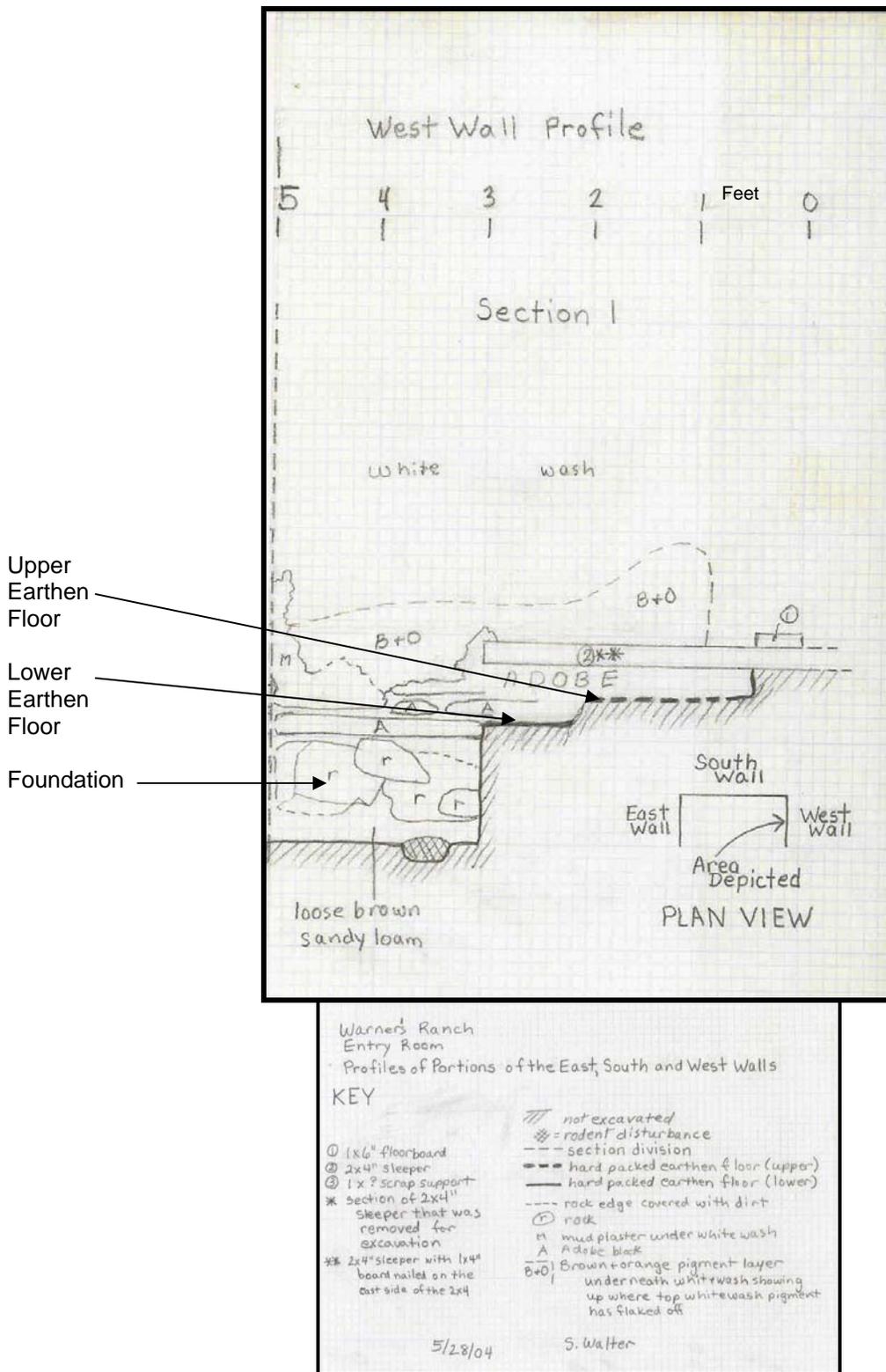


Figure 44: West wall profile of Entry Room (101) block excavation Section 1 following excavation of the unit in the southwest corner. Most of the same features can be noted as in the east wall profile of Section 6 in Figure 37.

Artifacts

A wide variety of artifacts were recovered from the block excavation in Room 101. They are listed on Table A-1 in Volume III: Appendices, and included consumer, livery, personal, kitchen, garment, and household items. Only two datable items were identified. One was the remains of a wide mouth jar manufactured by the Hazel-Atlas Company between 1920 and 1964 (Toulouse 1971:239). The other was a pill bottle made by the Owens Bottle Company between 1911 and 1929 (Toulouse 1971:393). Activity group profiles were developed using the methodology described in the Artifact Analysis section. The profile for Room 101 is shown in Table 2 and Figure 45. Munitions are the largest group at 28 percent followed by garment items at 24 percent and household items at 15 percent. Munitions included a variety of brass cartridge casings and two percussion caps. Their high number is reminiscent of the 1917 description of the house with “a six shooter and cartridge belt” hung on one wall and “guns stacked in a corner and on a little swinging shelf between the bedroom doors” (Anonymous 1917). Shell, bone, and ceramic buttons; a celluloid collar stay, corset hardware, hook and eye fasteners and shoe parts represented the clothing items. Household items included a dip pin handle, a safety pin, and sewing pins. These and other small objects made up the largest part of the assemblage.

The area beneath the wooden floor was badly disturbed by rodent activity. Nesting material was heavily concentrated in the first level of loose fill, and rodent burrowing had severely mixed the soil in the southwest corner next to the foundation stones and along the west wall. Much of the artifactual material was found in the areas that showed significant rodent disturbance. These items could have been lost in Room 101 or adjacent rooms and carried under the floor boards by mice and other burrowing animals, or brought in with the fill dirt placed between the floor joists when the wooden floor was constructed. Very few if any appear to have fallen through cracks or holes in the floor board, nor were they lost on the earthen floors while they were in use. Consequently, although they do reflect past behaviors associated with the Ranch House, they may not directly reflect activities associated with the Room 101. This can be said of all the artifacts recovered from the Central and South Wings.

Table 2: Room 101 Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	3	3.85
Lithic	1	1.28
Livery	2	2.56
Munitions	22	28.21
Personal	8	10.26
Agricultural	3	3.85
Tools	1	1.28
Kitchen	4	6.41
Garment	19	24.36
Household	12	15.38
Other	2	2.56
TOTALS	78	100.00

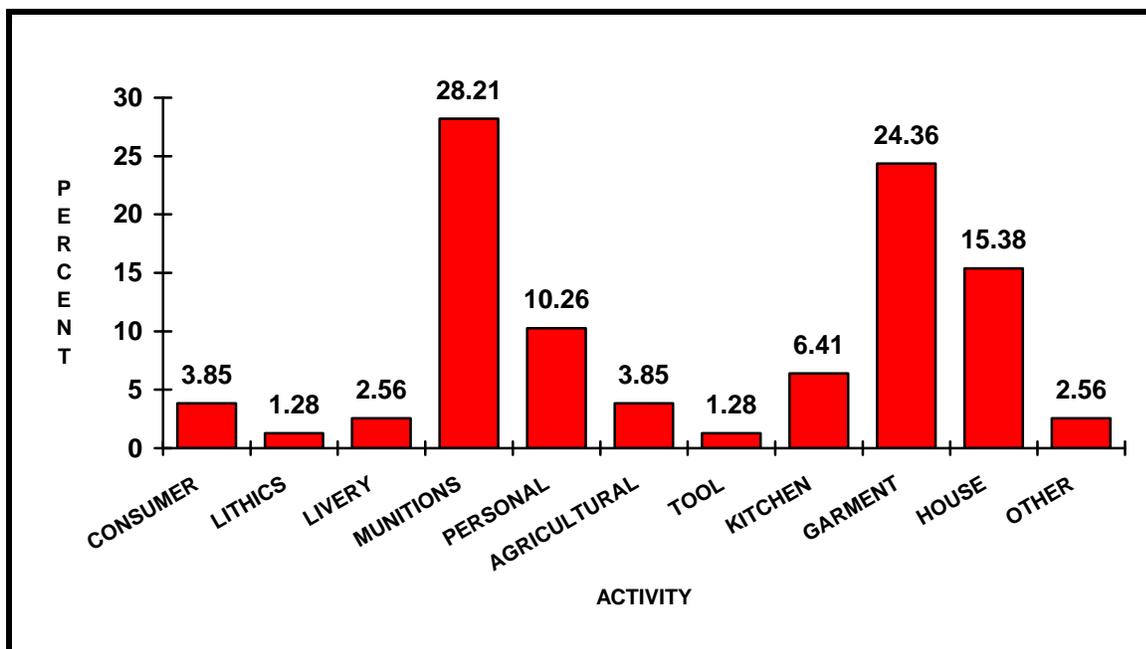


Figure 45: Room 101 Activity Profile.

Room 105

In order to provide access for archaeological investigation in Room 105, floor boards were removed from the northwest corner of the room to expose an area 6 feet north-south by 3 feet 4 inches east-west for excavation of Unit 10-6.

The room had two wooden floors consisting of a hard wood floor laid down in the 1920s over an earlier wooden floor. This floor rested on north-south oriented 4 by 3 inch wooden sleepers supported by wooden blocks. Only one sleeper was exposed in the unit. It lies 2 feet 4 inches from the interior of the west wall. Distance between the other sleepers was not determined.

This area had suffered extensive rodent disturbance, and churning. The soil was an extremely loose sandy loam similar to that encountered between the sleepers in Room 101. The difference was that whereas the loose soil in 101 was confined to the strata between the sleepers, here it continued to a depth of over 30 inches below floor level. Two factors appear to have contributed to the extreme depth of the fill layer at this location. As discussed previously, the foundation here is around 14 inches lower than the other portions of the Central Wing footing exposed by excavation, which would have required more loose fill to have been brought in and deposited to get the interior surface in this corner level with the rest of the room. The area had also suffered extreme rodent disturbance which further contributed to the loose uncompacted and churned state of the soil. The irregular granite foundation stones were encountered approximately 28 inches below the floor. The foundation is identical under both the west and north walls which are tied together at the corner indicating that the room was built as single construction episode. Because of the unsafe conditions resulting from the extremely loose soil and the potential that further excavation would undermine the foundation, deeper excavation was not continued.

Due to the highly churned state of the soil from the rodent activity almost none of the previous earthen floors or other stratigraphy remained intact. The only evidence that this room had a packed earthen floor prior to construction of the wooden floors was a small remnant of an old earthen surface encountered in the north end of the unit approximately 9 inches below the existing wooden floor. This irregular shaped piece measured approximately 10 by 14 inches by 1 inch thick (Figure 46).



Figure 46: Small remnant of packed earthen floor in the highly rodent disturbed northwest corner of Room 105.

Artifacts

Excavation in Room 105 produced 58 identifiable items listed on Table A-5 in Volume III: Appendices. The activity profile is shown in Table 3 and Figure 47. No well defined dates were established for any of the artifacts. Household items dominated the assemblage at 41 percent, followed by garment, hardware, and personal items at 17, 12 and 10 percent respectively. The household items included a large number of wooden matches (17) a dip pin nib, scissors blade, and electrical fuse. Garment items were represented by a variety of buttons and shoe parts. As in other parts of the building, the area beneath the wooden floor was badly disturbed by rodent activity and it is questionable how this material got beneath the floor and if it directly reflects activities that took place in this room.

Table 3: Room 105 Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Livery	3	5.17
Munitions	3	5.17
Personal	6	10.34
Kitchen	2	3.45
Building Material	1	1.72
Garment	10	17.24
Hardware	7	12.07
Household	24	41.38
Unidentified Item	2	3.45
TOTALS	58	100.00

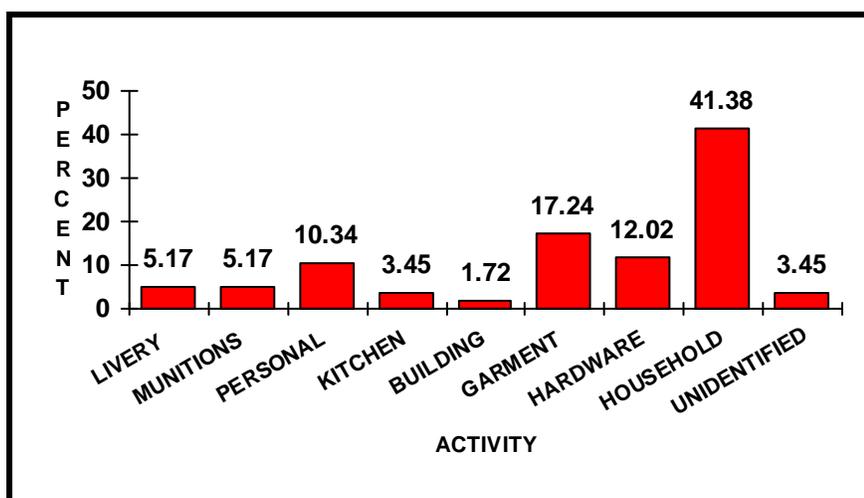


Figure 47: Room 105 Activity Profile.

Central Wing Summary

Foundations for the east, south, north, and west walls of this wing consisted of a single course of irregular shaped granite field stones 8 to 10 inches wide and varying in size from less than 6 inches to over 20 inches in length. They had been placed in the moderately compacted light brown-tan sandy loam soil found throughout the site. The foundation extended to a depth of approximately 8 to 10 inches below the bottom course of adobe blocks. They appeared to have been placed in a trench with their tops at or near ground level. Pieces of cobble chinking had been placed on top of the granite field stones in some places to form a flatter surface. The chinking was held together with a layer of brown mud mortar 2 to 4 inches thick placed on the tops of the foundation cobbles to accommodate the adobe block. The foundations of the exterior walls and the interior dividing wall between Rooms 101 and 105 are tied neatly into each other confirming that both rooms were built as a single construction episode. This two room Central Wing was the original 1857 Carrillo house.

In the block excavation in the interior of Room 101, two packed earthen floors were encountered below the presently existing wooden floor. The lower floor consisted of a clayey loam layer about 1 inch thick and occurred at the bottom of the lowest level of adobe block. This probably represented the original ground level at this location. It was covered with around 6 inches of moderately compacted sandy loam fill. The upper packed earthen floor was placed on top of this fill layer. It was identical to the first in soil type and thickness. The sleepers supporting the existing wooden floor rested upon this second packed earthen surface. In several places pieces of scrap lumber had been placed beneath the sleepers to compensate for unevenness in the earthen floor and keep them level. In other spots shallow trenches had been dug out to fit the sleepers into the old packed earthen floor's surface. Loose dirt fill was then added between the sleepers to the level of the floor boards. The existing wooden floor was nailed to the sleepers with machine cut square nails, suggesting a construction date prior to 1890 and certainly before 1910. Excavations in the northwest corner of Room 105 encountered an area badly disturbed by rodent burrows. However a small remnant of a packed earthen surface at this location suggests that this room also had a packed earthen floor when it was originally built. A variety of artifacts were recovered. The activity profiles were dominated by munitions, household, and garment items. Although these items represent past behaviors associated with the Ranch House, and would be expected in living rooms and bedrooms, given the disturbed conditions of the soil layers it is questionable if the material directly reflects the activities that occurred in these rooms.

VII. SOUTH WING: ROOMS 102, 103, AND 104

The South Wing is built against the south wall of the Central Wing. At the southeast corner the wall is pulling away from the Central Wing indicating that the center two room section was built first and the South Wing was butted against it as a separate construction phase. This scenario was ultimately confirmed through examination of the foundations.

The South Wing measures approximately 14 by 42 feet, and consists of Rooms 102, 103, and 104, with 102 located on the east end (see Figure 20). On the east-west axis the interior dimensions of Room 102 is 10 feet wide, 103 measures 13 feet in width, and 104 is 11 feet wide. All of the rooms are around 13 feet from north to south. A door way on the north wall of each room opens into the Central Wing (see Figure 20).

Except for a small remnant at the northeast corner, which as mentioned above is pulling away from the north wall of the Central Wing, the original exterior adobe walls of the South Wing no longer exist and have been replaced by wood framed board and batten covered facades or modern adobe block. The approximately 12 inch wide internal dividing cross walls are made of adobe block. They are plastered and white washed to the ceiling line. Like the remnant exterior wall at the northeast corner, the cross wall's adobe blocks are not laid in an interlocking bond with the north wall of the Central Wing (original two-room adobe) indicating a separate building episode. If the cross walls had been built contemporaneously with the central two rooms, these walls would have been constructed with an interlocking bond of adobe masonry units. Since the cross walls were built at a later date and in an inferior manner, they are settling and separating from the original structure (HSR 2007).

The south addition features a shed roof. Roof rafters are unpeeled poles 4" to 6" in diameter, basically used in their "as found" condition, with minimal alterations. They are scabbed to the Center Wing's gable roof rafter tails that protrude through the south wall and are exposed on the interior of the South Wing. The south addition's rafters are 3 feet 3 inches to 16 inches on center. They have cracked in some locations where they have been spliced with modern lumber. Although no ceilings remained in any of the rooms, all had evidence of previously existing wood board "tray" ceilings and earlier cloth manta ceilings.

The wooden floor in Room 104 was constructed of heavily deteriorated planks butted together, running east to west. The planks varied in size from 11 to 16 inches wide by 1 inch thick. They were set on sleepers that run north to south. In Rooms 102 and 103 the floor consisted of 1 by 6 inch butted planks running east to west and nailed in place with square nails. In Room 102 there

was an area of flooring at the base of the door in the east wall, leading to the exterior that had been patched, perhaps due to excessive use. No physical evidence existed of a secondary wood floor below the existing floors in any of these three rooms(HSR 2007).

This wing has suffered major alterations and the original adobe walls on the south and west sides were replaced by board and batten covered fanned walls around 1900 (HSR 2007).

In summary character defining elements of the South Wing include:

- Wood flooring.
- Load-bearing adobe walls, approximately 22 inches and 12 inches wide, skim coated with plaster and whitewashed or painted.
- Wood vertical plank walls.
- Ceiling joists constructed from unpeeled wood poles.
- Evidence of wood tray and fabric manta ceilings.

East Exterior Wall Foundation

The foundation for the east wall of Room 102 is probably the only original intact exterior foundation of the South Wing. The south and west wall exterior footings have been disturbed through later structural alterations.

The east wall foundation was exposed in Unit 10-1 of Room 101. At the bottom it consists of two courses of rectilinear shaped field stones ranging in size from 6 to 12 inches in length by 2 to 4 inches in width. These are combined with smaller fist sized rocks. They are capped with a layer of grey mud mortar. Another one to two courses of field stones above the mortar layer were encased in concrete during the 2004 stabilization project. The entire foundation is approximately 20 inches thick with the bottom resting at around 12 inches below ground surface. It appears that the two bottom courses were laid in a trench with their tops at ground surface. They were covered with the layer of grey mud mortar and another one or two additional courses of stone added so that the footing extended above the ground.

The footing is built against the irregular granite fieldstone foundation and lower courses of block of the north wall foundation of Room 101. The bottom course of the east wall foundation is approximately 6 inches higher than the bottom of the footing of the north wall of Room 101, and the second course is even with and laid against the bottom course of adobe block on the north

wall of Room 101. The top of the Room 102 foundation, which has been encased with cement, is even with the third row of block on the footing for Room 101. The Room 102 east wall foundation, therefore, was built against the already existing footing and wall of the North Wing of Room 101, constructed at a somewhat higher elevation, and consists of more courses of lighter materials (Figure 48).

South Wall Foundation

Excavation along the south wall was conducted in 2004 to determine if an exterior adobe wall had ever existed along this side of the building. At that time, the south exterior wall was a crudely framed wooden structure covered with extremely weathered board and batten siding.

Units 04-1, 2, 3, and 10 were excavated along the south wall. Exterior boards were removed to allow access. Unit 04-1 was placed at the south end of the interior dividing wall at the east of Room 103, and Unit 04-2 at the south end of the western interior dividing wall for Room 103. Both these units measured 2 by 4 feet. Unit 04-3 was a 2 by 3 foot unit placed to the west of Unit 04-1 and Unit 10 was a 20 by 24 inch unit placed midway between Units 04-1 and 04-2 (Figure 49; also see Figure 20).

Excavation of these units encountered the remains of a cobble foundation that had originally supported an adobe block exterior southern wall of the Ranch House. The foundation consisted of two courses of stones. The top course was of larger water worn granite cobbles measuring approximately 12 to 15 inches in length and 4 to 8 inches wide. The lower course was made of water worn cobbles that measured from 4 to 7 inches long and 2 to 3 inches wide. The foundation extended to about 12 inches below the surface. It had been laid in a moderately compacted brown-tan sandy loam soil.

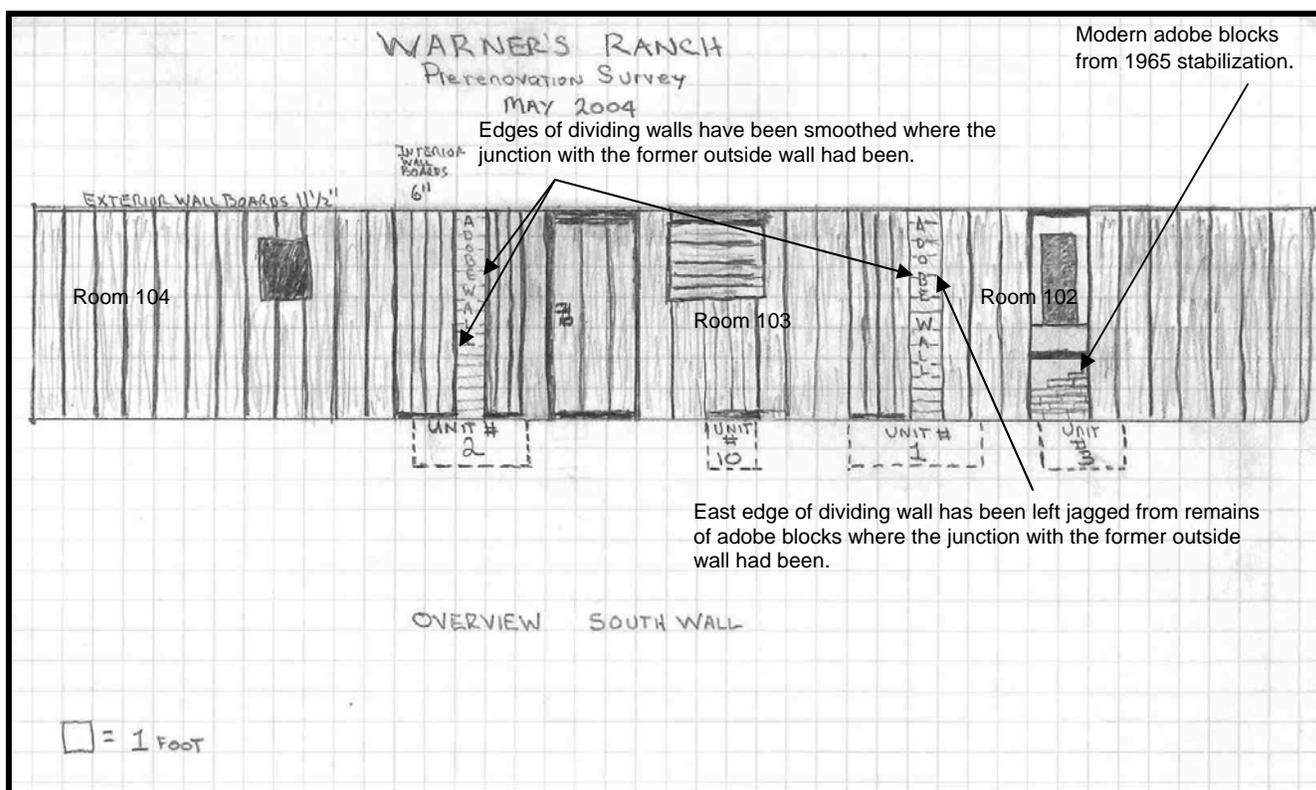


Figure 49: Sketch of south wall showing 2004 exterior unit placements.

Condition of the foundation remains varied along its length. At the western most exposure in Unit 04-2 the foundation was intact and undisturbed (Figures 50 & 51). Moving east, at the next exposure in Unit 04-10 the upper course of cobbles had been removed leaving the lower row intact (Figures 52 & 53). Continuing eastward to Unit 04-1, the foundation was highly disturbed in the west half of the unit, which is on the west side of the eastern interior dividing wall and under Room 102. The upper courses appeared to be missing, and the smaller stones of the lower course were jumbled. Remains of a 4 by 4 inch wood post that had originally been placed against the foundation had been pushed aside to the south. In the east half of the unit under the interior dividing wall and Room 102 the foundation was intact (Figures 54 & 55). In the eastern most excavation at Unit 04-3, which was placed under the east bedroom (Room 102), the foundation was intact and undisturbed (Figures 56 & 57). The presence of the footing indicates there was originally an adobe wall on the south side of the South Wing.

This footing is very different from the exterior east wall foundation of Room 102 and appears to have undergone significant rebuilding and disturbance. The drastically different nature of the south wall foundation from the footings of the east wall suggests that the south wall must have

been rebuilt and the foundation re-laid at some time in the past, before it was finally taken down and replaced with a wooden wall during the late 19th century.

South Wall Observations

Excavation of Units 04-1, 2, 3, and 10 revealed the following details concerning the structural evolution of the southern exterior wall of the Ranch House:

1. The presence of the cobble foundation indicated that originally the south wall of the Ranch House had been an adobe block wall laid out and constructed at the same time as the rest of the South Wing. The highly disturbed state of this wall and its drastically different nature from the footings of the east wall suggests that the south wall must have been rebuilt and the foundation re-laid at some time in the past, before it was finally taken down and replaced with a wooden wall during the late 19th or early 20th century.
2. No remains of adobe melt or intact articulated adobe block were encountered within the existing frame wall on the south side of the Ranch House. This suggested that the adobe wall had been removed prior to construction of the existing frame wall, rather than having been covered with board and batten siding and the adobe blocks simply melted away over the ensuing years. This is in contrast to the 1963 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings of the house which show adobe walls behind the board and bat exterior siding on the center and east bedrooms of the South Wing (HABS 1963). The highly disturbed condition of the stone foundation under the south wall of the center bedroom (Room 103) makes it appear unlikely that an adobe wall existed on this portion of the adobe in the 1960s. The wall must have been removed and the foundation disturbed when the original board and batten siding was put up in the early 1890s. In addition to the disturbed foundation, other physical evidence indicates that the southern wall had been deliberately removed from this location and did not simply melt away after it was covered by the board and bats. The east and west side at the end of the western interior dividing wall, as well as the west side of the eastern interior dividing wall, are even and smooth where they would have bonded with the exterior southern wall (see Figure 49). When the southern wall was removed it was cut away from these junctions in a neat, well thought out manner and the sides smoothed, leaving no ragged edges where the junction of the walls had been. Had the southern wall simply melted away, it would have also affected the ends of the dividing walls and they would not be as neatly finished as they currently are at these locations.

The east side of the south end of the eastern interior dividing wall, however, is not as neatly finished as it is on the west side or as both sides of the south end of the western interior wall are. On the east side of the east wall, the jagged remains of blocks originally part of the junction between this and the southern exterior wall protrude in rough jagged edges. Here the blocks were not cut away as neatly when the south wall was removed nor was this side of the dividing wall smoothed off. This suggests that the southern exterior wall may have been removed at a later date at this location. There could have been an adobe wall here behind the board and batten siding as shown in the 1963 HABS drawings. Possibly it was removed in 1965 when a restoration attempt was conducted at the southeast corner of the building and the modern adobe block currently making up this portion of the wall was put in.

3. The original adobe southern exterior adobe wall west of the southeast bedroom (Room 102) might have been taken out when Vail Ranch personnel reoccupied the building and converted it into a family home for its foremen in the late 1880s and early 1890s. This is based on structural evidence in the building. The interior board siding of the existing southern exterior wall exhibits machine cut square nails. Newspaper under the wallpaper on this wall in the west bedroom (Room 104) has masthead dates of 1874. The framing and exterior board and batten siding of the southern exterior wall is constructed with round wire nails indicating a construction date later than the board siding on the interior of the wall. Based on the square nails and newspaper dates, it would appear that the interior siding was attached to the original adobe exterior south wall sometime after 1874, during the Downey occupancy of the building. Sometime after 1888, when the house was reoccupied and had become a family home for the Vail Ranch foremen and their families, the remains of the original adobe block wall was torn out and replaced with the crude framing and exterior board and batten siding that presently exist, which was constructed with round nails. The adobe interior dividing walls and original interior board siding from the Downey period was left intact. The round nails indicate this construction probably took place after 1890. It must have occurred in early part of the decade since photographs of the Ranch House taken in 1894 and later show the exterior board and batten siding on the wall (see Figures 9-13).



Figure 50: Cobble foundation and the end of the western interior dividing wall in Unit 04-2.

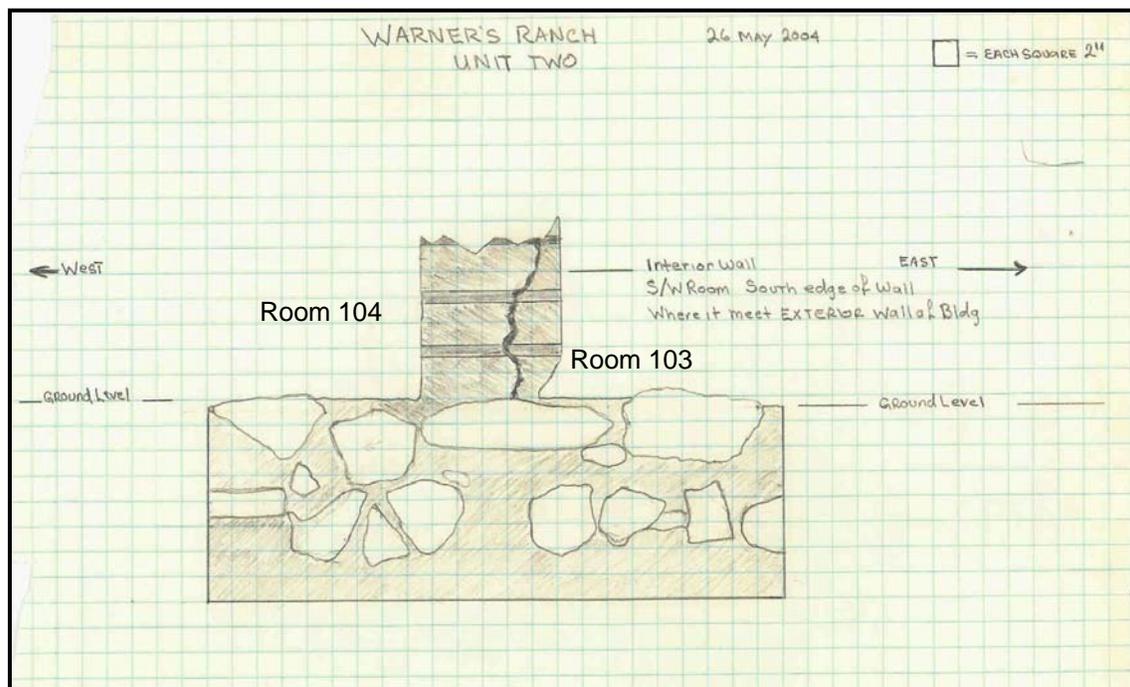


Figure 51: Profile drawing of the cobble foundation and the end of the western interior dividing wall in Unit 04-2.



Figure 52: Disturbed foundation in Unit 04-10.

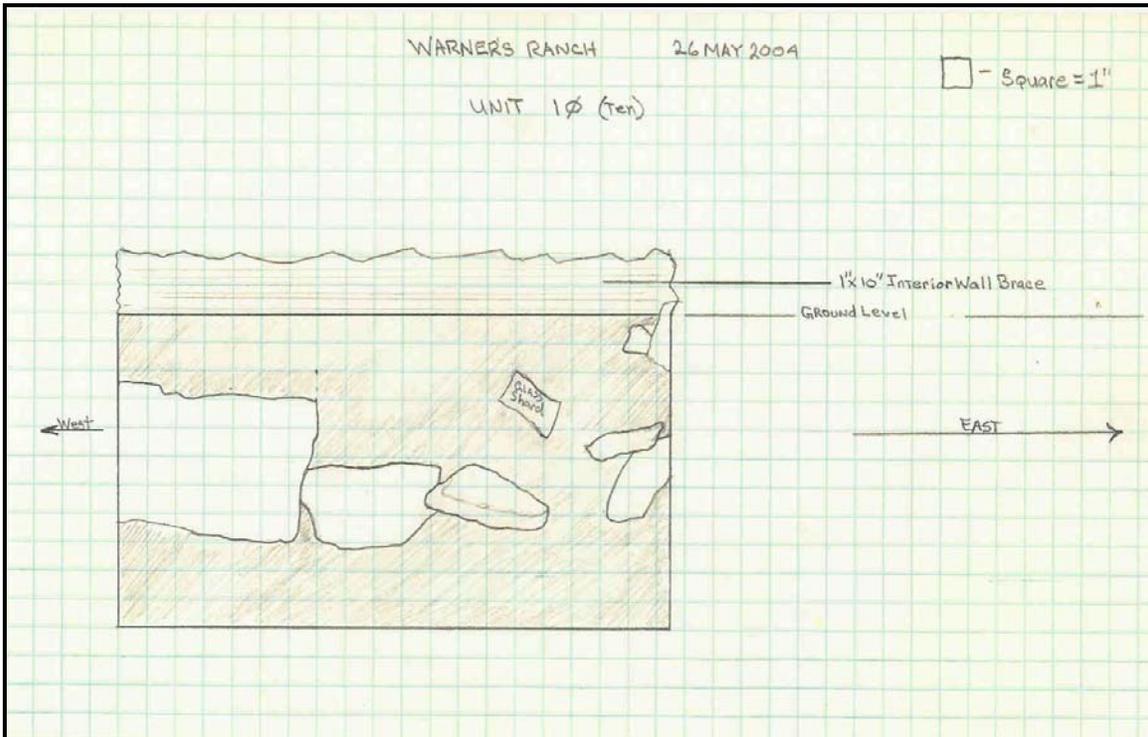


Figure 53: Profile drawing of the north sidewall of Unit 04-10. Only the bottom course of foundation stones remains intact.



Figure 54: Cobble foundation in Unit 04-1. The west half (left) is badly disturbed while the eastern portion remains intact.

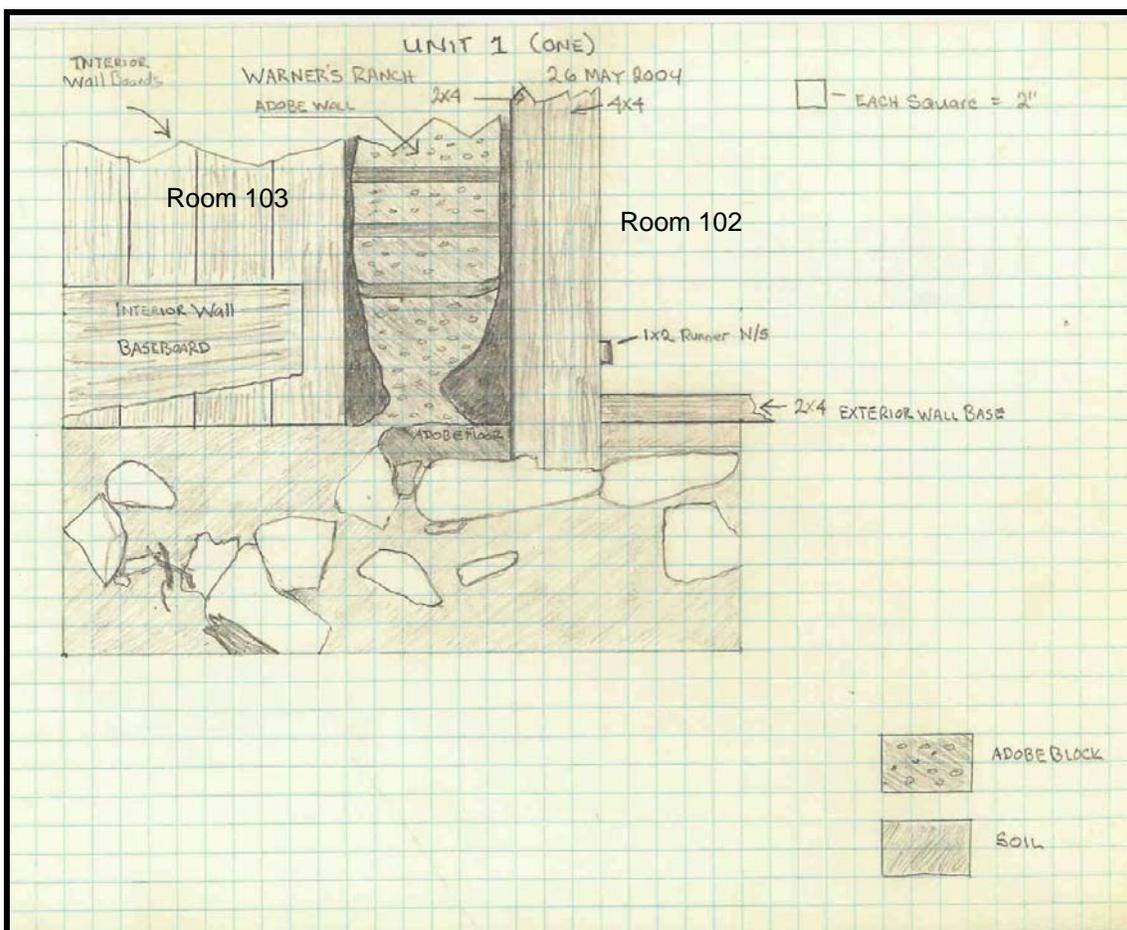


Figure 55: Profile drawing of the north sidewall of Unit 04-1, showing the end of the eastern interior dividing wall and partially disturbed foundation.

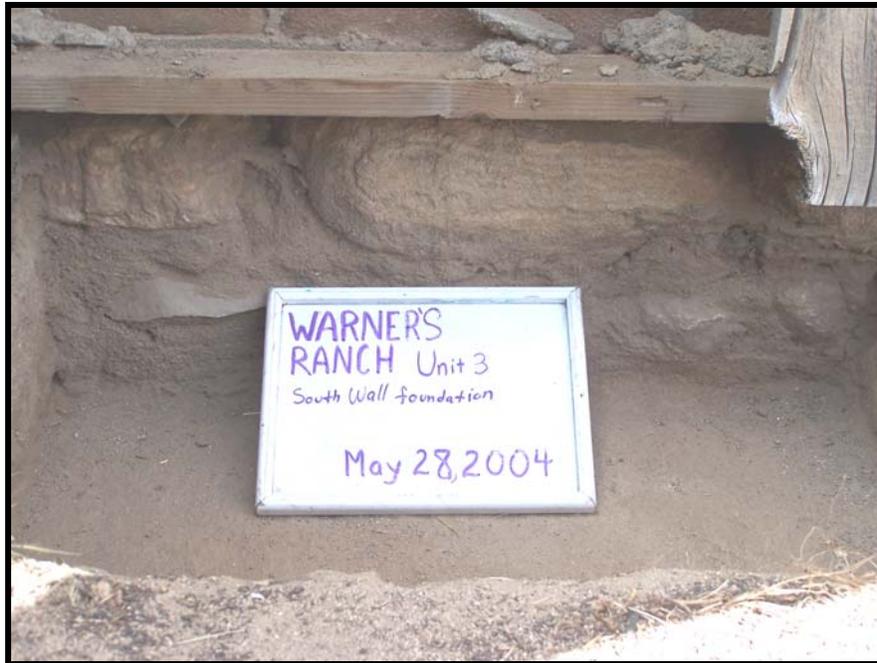


Figure 56: Intact foundation stones in Unit 04-3.

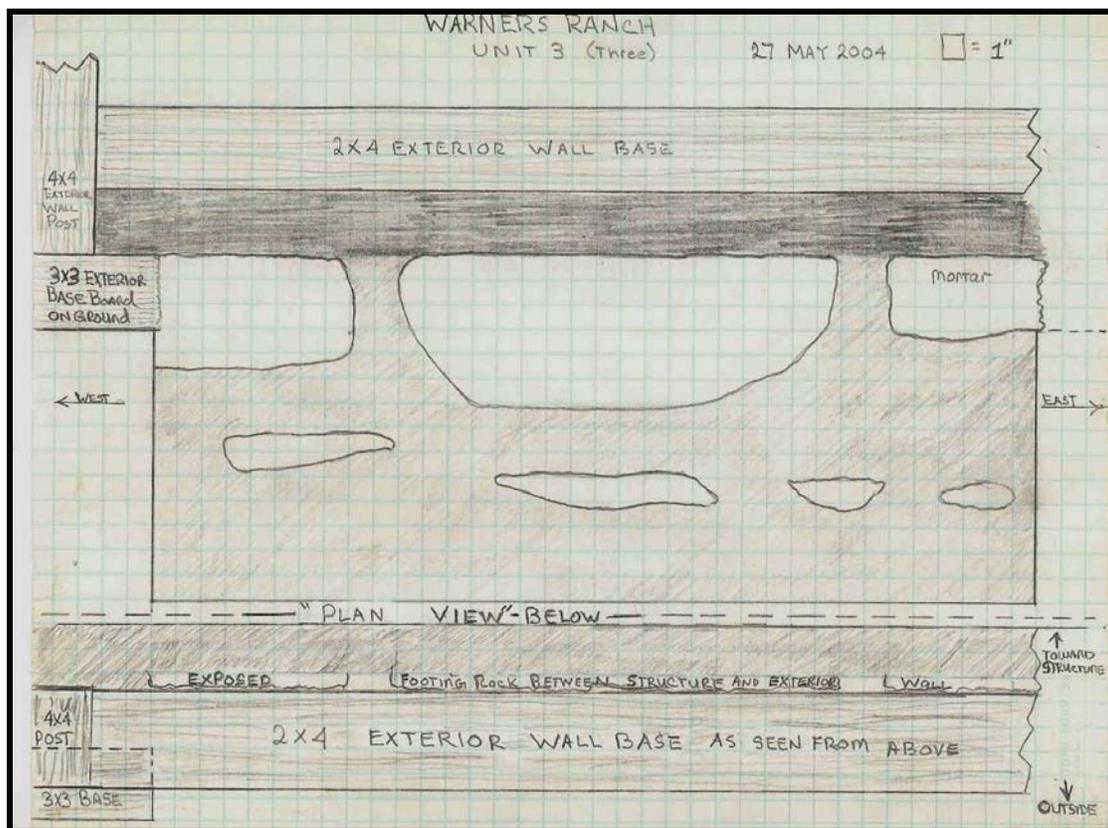


Figure 57: North side wall profile and partial plan view of Unit 04-3, placed beneath the south wall of Room 102, showing undisturbed foundation stones.

West Wall

Unit 04-8 was placed along the west wall at the junction of the center and south wings in an attempt to see if the separation in the walls of these two wings, which could be observed on the east side of the building, could be detected at this point in the foundations (see Figure 20). The unit was originally laid out as a 1.5 by 3 foot excavation.

The original exterior adobe west wall of the South Wing had been entirely removed. Two large rounded granite cobbles represent the remains of a stone foundation that originally supported an adobe wall, but even this foundation had been highly disturbed, and at this point was in worse condition than the footing remains along the south wall. As with the south wall, the interior board siding along this wall contains square nails where they were attached to the original adobe wall. The exterior construction was done with round nails. During the late 19th century a wooden addition was built onto this side of the Ranch House (see Figures 9-11). Two 4 by 6 by 12 inch wooden supports for this addition were still present on the ground surface prior to excavation (see Figures 98-99).

South Wing Interior Dividing Wall Foundations

East and west wall foundations of Room 103 exposed in Units 10-1 of Room 102 and 10-3, and Trench B of Room 104 revealed that like the rest of the South Wing, Room 103 was a later construction built against the north wall of the original building that consisted of Rooms 101 and 105. Both the east and west wall foundations of Room 103 differ substantially in design, materials, and placement from the foundations of the original two room Central Wing.

The sections of the Room 103 wall foundations exposed in Unit 10-2 and 10-3 consisted of two courses of medium sized water worn cobbles measuring from 6 to 10 inches in length and 2 to 4 inches in width. The two courses are not placed one on top of the other but are separated by approximately 2 to 6 inches of mud mortar and soil. The foundation is built against the adobe blocks in the south wall of Rooms 101 and 105, rather than against the granite field stone footing of that wall. The bottom courses of cobbles are at the same depth as the bottom course of block in the original building's (Rooms 101 & 105) south wall. Consequently the top of the irregular granite field stone footing for the south wall of Rooms 101 and 105 is about an inch below the alignment of the cobble foundation for Room 103 (Figures 58 & 59).

Along the west side of the dividing wall separating Rooms 103 and 104 (west wall of Room 103), the relationship between the bottoms of the cobbles in the bottom course of the foundation and a compact surface representing original ground surface and a possible earlier earthen floor gave further insight into the construction of the footing. The stones exposed in Room 104, Unit 10-3 extended into this layer while those uncovered in Trench B of the same room appeared to be resting on it. It seems that the first course of cobbles for the interior dividing wall foundations of the South Wing was placed in an extremely shallow trench or on the ground, and then covered with a layer of mud mortar approximately 2 to 4 inches thick, and a second layer of cobbles was then placed in this mortar to cover the bottom course. The top course was covered with another layer of mud mortar to accommodate the bottom courses of the adobe block walls (see Figures 69 & 70).

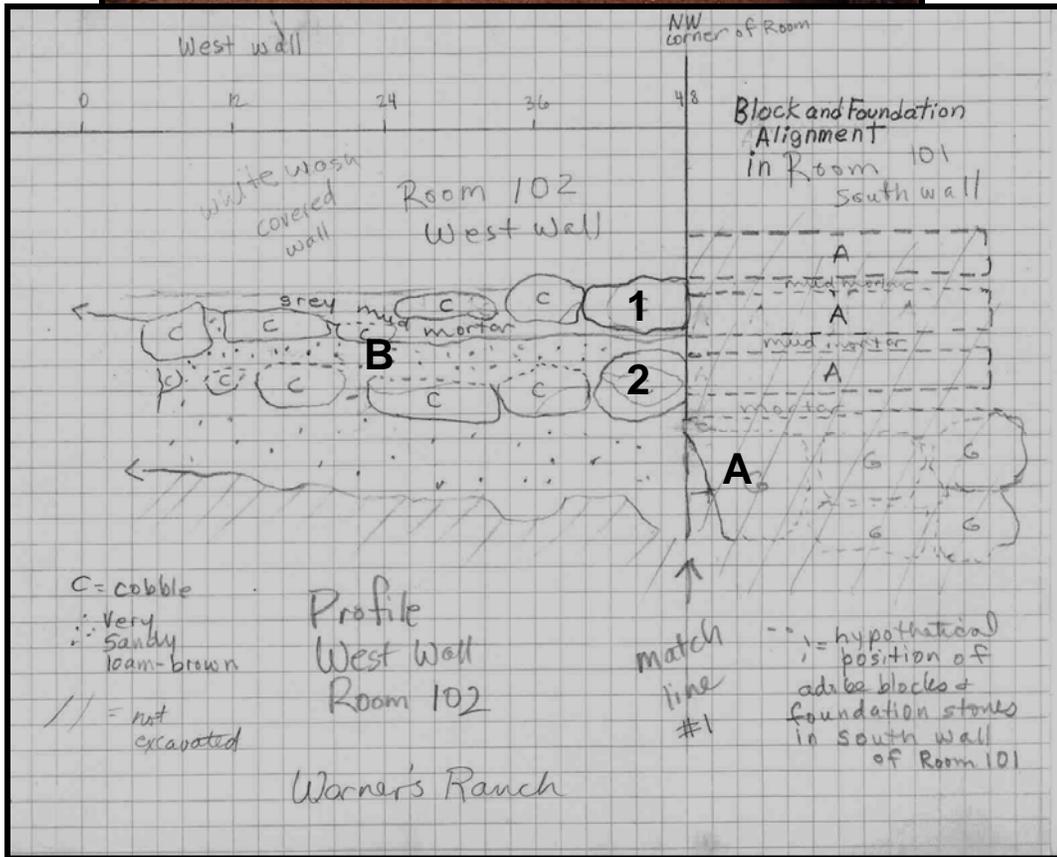


Figure 58: Photograph and profile of the east wall foundation of Room 103, as seen in the west wall of Unit 10-2, Room 102, showing the relationship between the angular granite field stone footing of the Central Wing (A) and the higher placed, multi-course foundation of the interior dividing wall(B). Points 1 and 2 represent the same cobbles in the photo and profile.



Figure 59: Unit 3, Room 104, showing the west wall foundation of Room 103 (A) and the relationship between the angular granite field stone footing of the Central Wing (B).

South Wing Interior Excavations

Room 102

Prior to archaeological excavations in Room 102 the entire wooden floor was removed due to its deteriorated condition. Four by four inch sleepers under the floor were placed in a north-south orientation across the room 9 to 15 inches apart. Some of the sleepers had deteriorated and no longer ran the full length of the room. Others had been cut to accommodate supports for shoring or stabilization (Figure 60).

Excavations in Room 102 included two 3 by 6 foot units placed length wise against the north wall. These included Unit 10-1 in the northeast corner, Unit 10-2 in the northwest corner. Trench A, a 15 inch wide excavation 45 inches in length, was placed in the center of the room between two wooden floor sleepers.

Soil consisted of a loose brown sandy loam fill between the floor joists. This was removed as Stratum 1. In the units and the portion of the trench against the north wall the area was heavily disturbed by rodents and the stratigraphy ill defined. Here Stratum 1 was arbitrarily excavated to 12 inches below the surface. In the units the floor sleepers were found to be supported by 1 by 3 by 5 inch boards. In the northeast end of the room in Unit 10-1 two of these boards were supported by 12 inch square pieces of adobe block (Figure 61). In Trench A, approximately 3 feet south of the north wall, there was less impact from rodent burrowing and a moderately compacted surface was encountered below the loose joist fill at around 7 inches below the surface. Excavation of the trench was halted at the level of the packed surface. It appeared to be a former exterior ground surface and may have also served as a packed earthen floor for this room before the wooden floor was installed. Unlike the earthen floors in Room 101 that are of a denser packed clayey soil, this surface is simply the compacted brown sandy loam soil found through out the site (Figure 62).

Units 1 and 2 were ultimately excavated to a depth of 18 inches below the surface, exposing wall footings on the north, west, and east sides of the room which are described in the previous discussion of the Central and South wing foundations.

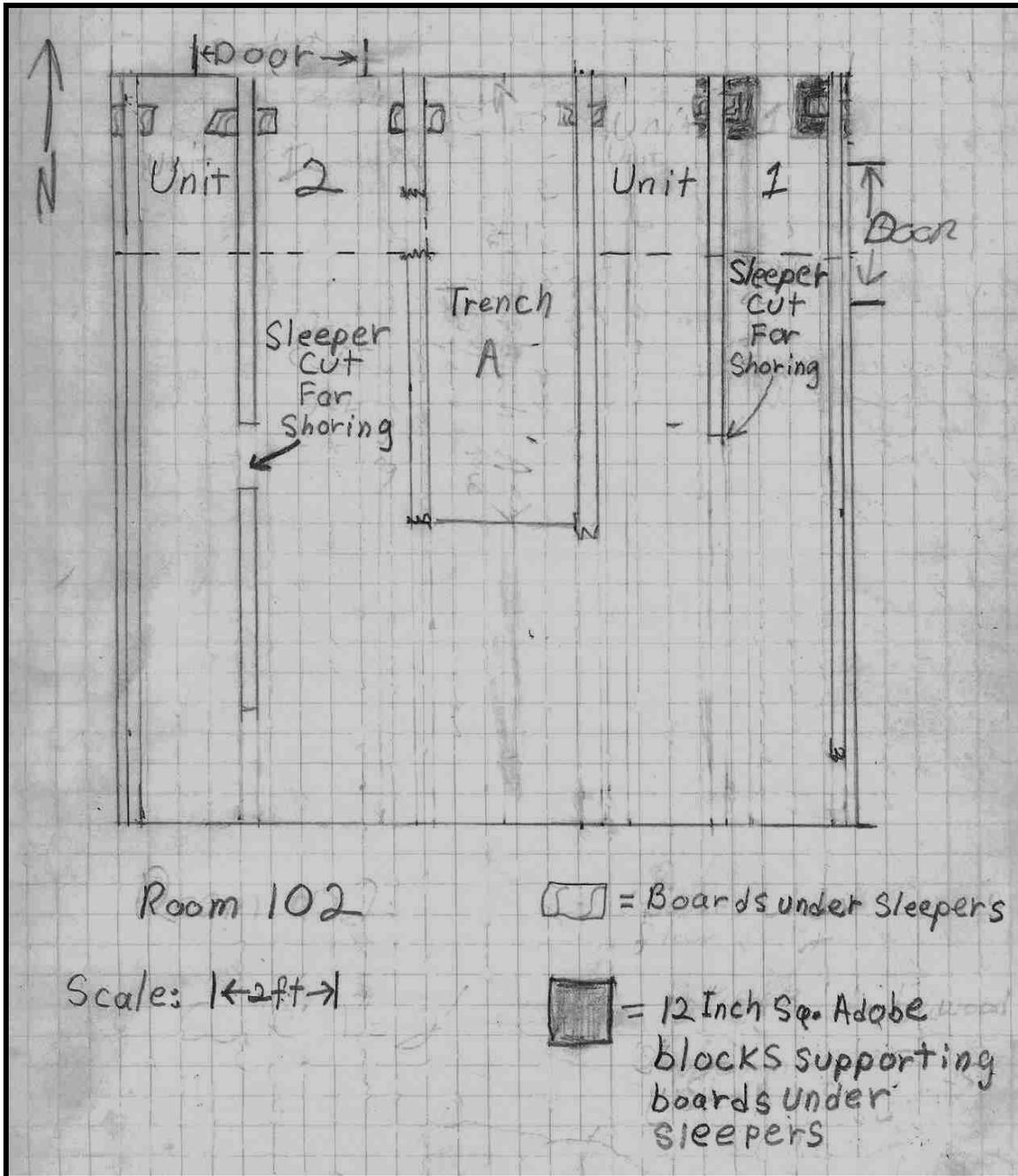


Figure 60: Unit and trench placement in Room 102.



Figure 61: Unit 10-1 excavated to 12 inches below surface. Note the large number of rodent burrows and the adobe blocks (A) supporting wooden boards (B), set under the floor sleepers (C).



Figure 62: Irregular compact surface in Trench A, looking south.

Artifacts

Excavation in Room 102 produced 139 identifiable items listed on Table A-2 in Volume III: Appendices. The activity profile is shown in Table 4 and Figure 63. Household items dominated the assemblage at 37 percent, followed by garment items at 13 percent and personal items and munitions at almost 8 percent each. The household items included a large number of wooden matches (39), lamp parts, pencil leads and tooth picks. Buttons and hook and eye fasteners made up the garment items. Among the personal items were remains of jewelry, a hair comb, a hair pin, and toys. The eight datable items identified are listed below:

ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#
Cartridge Case	Rifle - Rim Fire	.22 Short	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	1869+	Berge 1980; Barnes 1989	2
Bottle	Liquor - Whisky	Amber Glass Stopper	-	-	1870-1930	-	1
Bottle	Liquor - Whisky	Clear Manganese Blm Pumpkin Seed	-	-	1880-1920	-	1
Cartridge Case	Revolver Center Fire	0	REM-UMC 38 S&W SFL (38 SPECIAL)	Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	1902+	Berge 1980; Barnes 1989	1
Bottle	Unidentified	Blm Shear Tool - Aqua	-	-	Pre 1885	-	1
Bottle	Unidentified	Hand Applied Tapered Lips	-	-	Pre 1885	-	2

As in other parts of the building, the area beneath the wooden floor was badly disturbed by rodent activity and most of the artifacts were in Stratum 1 which consisted of the fill brought in to fill the spaces between the floor joists when the wooden floor was installed. It is, therefore, questionable how this material got beneath the floor and if it directly reflects activities that took place in this room.

Table 4: Room 102 Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	13	9.35
Lithics	3	2.16
Livery	4	2.88
Machine Part	2	1.44
Munitions	11	7.91
Personal	10	7.91
Agricultural	1	0.72
Tool	1	0.72
Kitchen	9	6.47
Building Material	1	0.72
Garment	19	13.67
Hardware	9	6.47
Household	52	37.41
Other	2	1.44
Unidentified Item	1	0.72
TOTALS	139	100.00

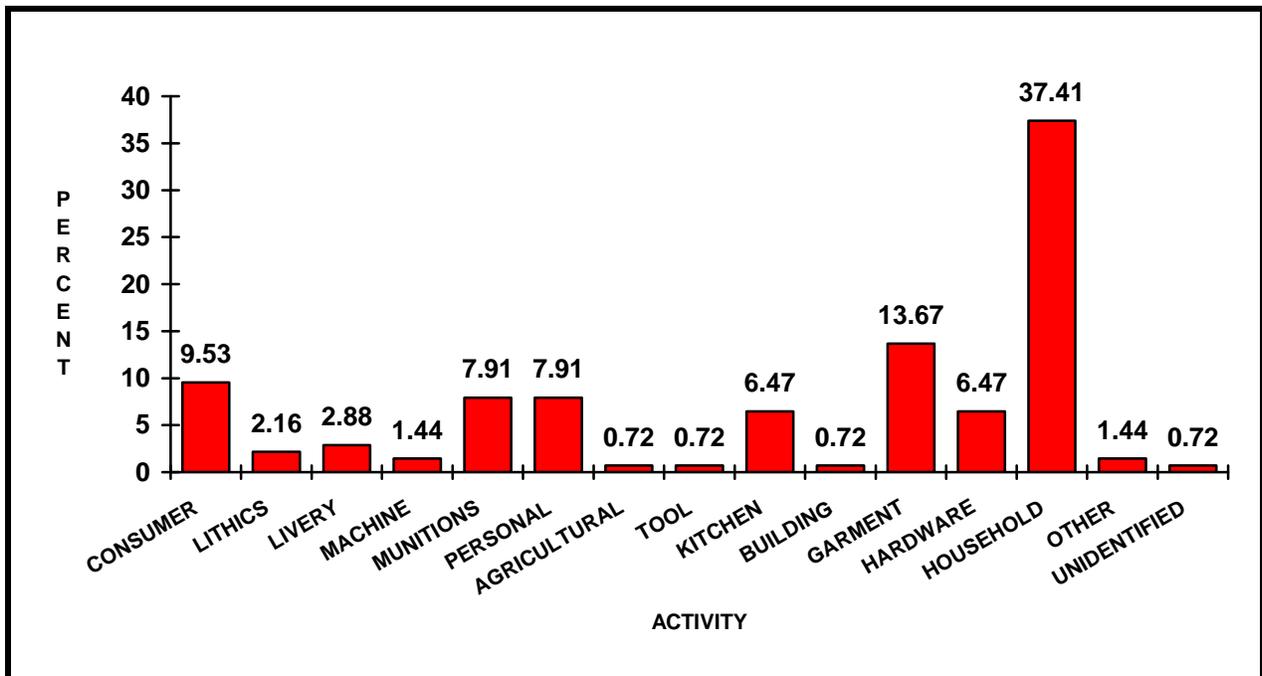


Figure 63: Room 102 Activity Profile.

Room 103

As in Room 102, the wooden floor had been completely removed from Room 103 prior to archaeological investigations, leaving 2 by 4 inch floor sleepers, 12 inches apart, laid in an east west direction across the room. A loose brown sandy loam approximately 4 inches deep filled in the spaces between the joists. Under the fill was a cobble and mud mortared floor. In order to expose enough of this feature for interpretation the fill was removed from the north half of the room and screened.

The floor consisted of a dense layer of water worn cobbles approximately 2 to 6 inches in diameter grouted with a dark mud mortar. In the northwest corner the grout was intact and covered the cobbles to form a hard, flat surface. Through out the remainder of the room the mud had been worn down from foot traffic so that the tops of the cobbles were exposed and had come loose in some places. Some minor trenching into the floor had occurred to accommodate the wooden sleepers (Figures 64-66). A floor very similar in construction and design to this one was encountered during excavation of the Carrizo Creek Stage Station by California State Parks (Van Wormer, Wade, Walter, and Arter 2007).

Artifacts

Excavation in Room 103 produced 749 identifiable items listed on Table A-3 in Volume III: Appendices. The activity profile is shown in Table 5 and Figure 67. Once again household items dominated the assemblage at 63 percent and included 442 wooden matches, followed by garment, hardware, and personal items at 17, 12 and 10 percent respectively. In Table 6 and Figure 68 the activity profile has been recalculated without household items so that the frequencies of the remaining items can be more easily seen. Now the assemblage is dominated by garment items at 28 percent, followed by munitions and personal items at 13 percent each.

Dated items included a variety of munitions that could have been manufactured anytime between 1869 and 1940 and eight coins ranging in dates from 1896 to 1946. Garment remains included a wide variety of buttons, corset and other clothing hardware, eyelets, garter parts and fabric. Among the personal items were remains of jewelry, hair combs, hair pins, a pocket watch and watch fob, stick pin, and toys.



Figure 64: Densely packed cobble floor in the north half of Room 103, looking toward the west wall. The board (A) beneath the 2 by 4 inch sleeper will be referenced in the following two photographs. Note the intact surface where the mud grout still covers the cobbles in the northwest corner (B), and the loose cobbles in the right foreground (C).



Figure 65: Center portion of the cobble floor uncovered in the north half of Room 103, looking toward the north wall. "A" marks the same reference point as in Figures 64 and 66.



Figure 66: Another view of the cobble floor uncovered in Room 103, looking toward the northeast corner. "A" marks the same reference point as in Figures 64 and 65.

The area beneath the wooden floor was badly disturbed by rodent activity. Much of the artifactual material was found in the areas that showed significant rodent disturbance. These Items could have been lost in Room 103 or adjacent rooms and carried under the floor boards by mice and other burrowing animals, or brought in with the fill dirt placed between the floor joists when the wooden floor was constructed. Very few if any appear to have fallen through cracks or holes in the floor board, nor were they lost on the cobble floor while it was in use, and, consequently, may not directly reflect past activities associated with the Room 103.

Table 5: Room 103 Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	16	2.14
Livery	6	0.80
Munitions	38	5.07
Personal	37	4.94
Tools	1	0.13
Kitchen	6	0.80
Building Material	13	1.74
Coin	8	1.07
Garment	79	10.55
Hardware	21	2.80
Household	476	63.55
Other	17	2.27
Unidentified	31	4.14
TOTALS	749	100.00

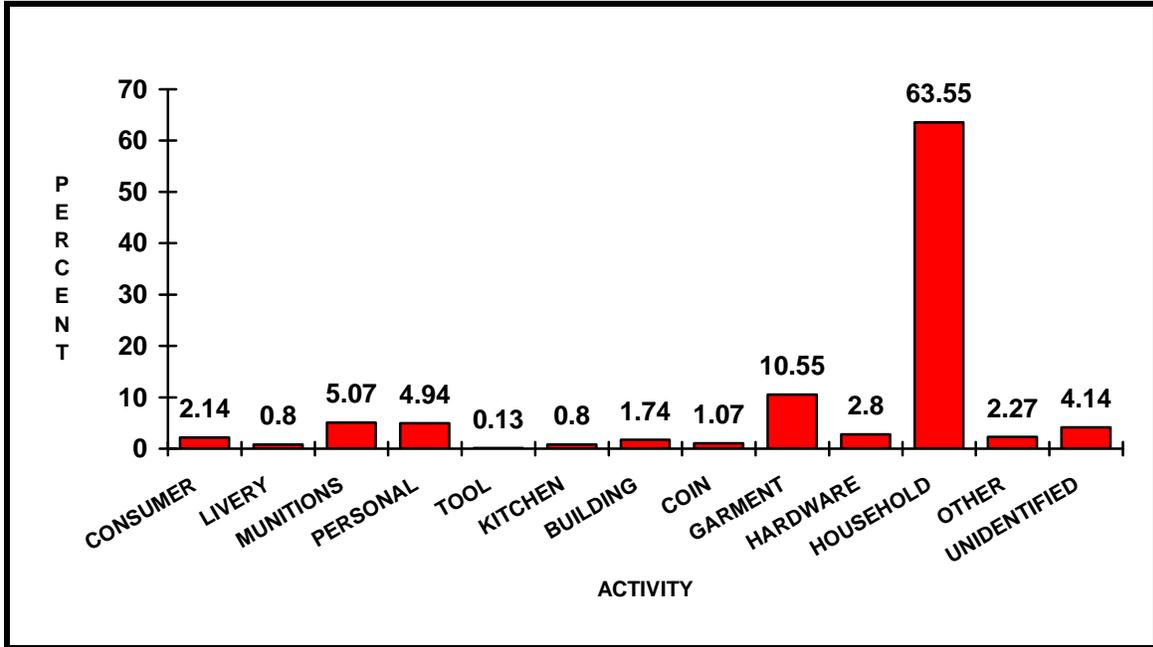


Figure 67: Room 103 Activity Profile.

Table 6: Room 103 Activity Profile without Household

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	16	5.86
Livery	6	2.20
Munitions	38	13.92
Personal	37	13.55
Tools	1	0.37
Kitchen	6	2.20
Building Material	13	4.76
Coin	8	2.93
Garment	79	28.94
Hardware	21	7.69
Other	17	6.23
Unidentified	31	11.36
TOTALS	273	100.00

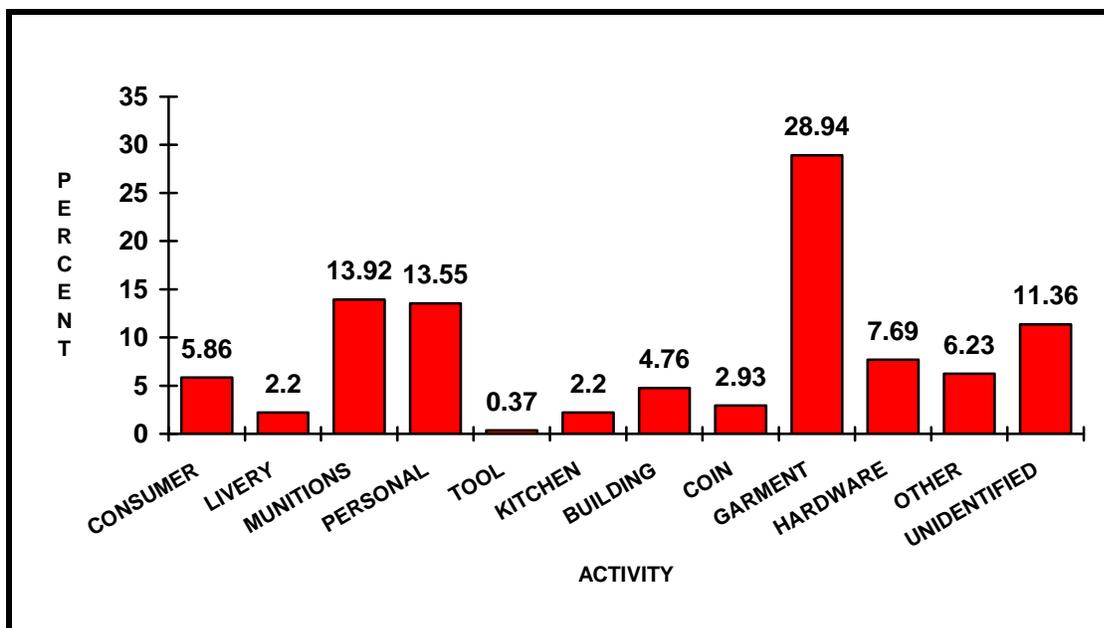


Figure 68: Room 103 Activity Profile without Household.

Room 104

Wooden flooring had also been removed from Room 104 prior to archaeological investigations. Excavations were placed along the east wall and included three foot square Unit 10-3, placed in the northeast corner of the room, and Trench B measuring 3 feet by 8 feet placed directly to the south of Unit 3. A 12 inch baulk was left between the unit and trench. The excavations were located in between two 4 inch square floor sleepers running in a north-south orientation (see Figure 20).

Excavation began by removing Stratum 1: the loose sandy brown loam fill from between the sleepers. The sleeper against the east wall was taken out to allow easier access. At 7 to 8 inches below the ground a light brown sandy loam packed earthen layer was encountered. Short segments of 2 by 4 inch wooden boards had been placed on this surface to support the wooden floor sleepers. Like the packed layer found in Trench A in Room 102, this was probably a former ground surface, and may have been used as a floor in this room prior to installation of the wooden floor. As with the surface in Room 102, this one was simply the compacted brown sandy loam soil found through out the site and not a denser packed clayey soil like the earthen floors encountered in Room 101 (Figures 69-71). Excavation was halted at this point in the trench but continued in the unit with the removal of Stratum 2 to a depth of 25 inches, exposing wall footings on the north and east sides of the room that are described in the previous discussion of the Central and South Wing foundations.



Figure 69: The compact surface uncovered in Room 104, Unit 3. Note the segments of 2 by 4 inch boards (A) supporting the floor sleeper (B) and the tops of the cobbles in the footing of the east wall extended into the compact surface (C), suggesting the use of a shallow trench at this point to accommodate the foundation cobbles.



Figure 70: Compact surface uncovered in Trench B, Room 104, looking toward the east wall of the room. Note how the foundation cobbles (A) appear to have been laid upon this surface.

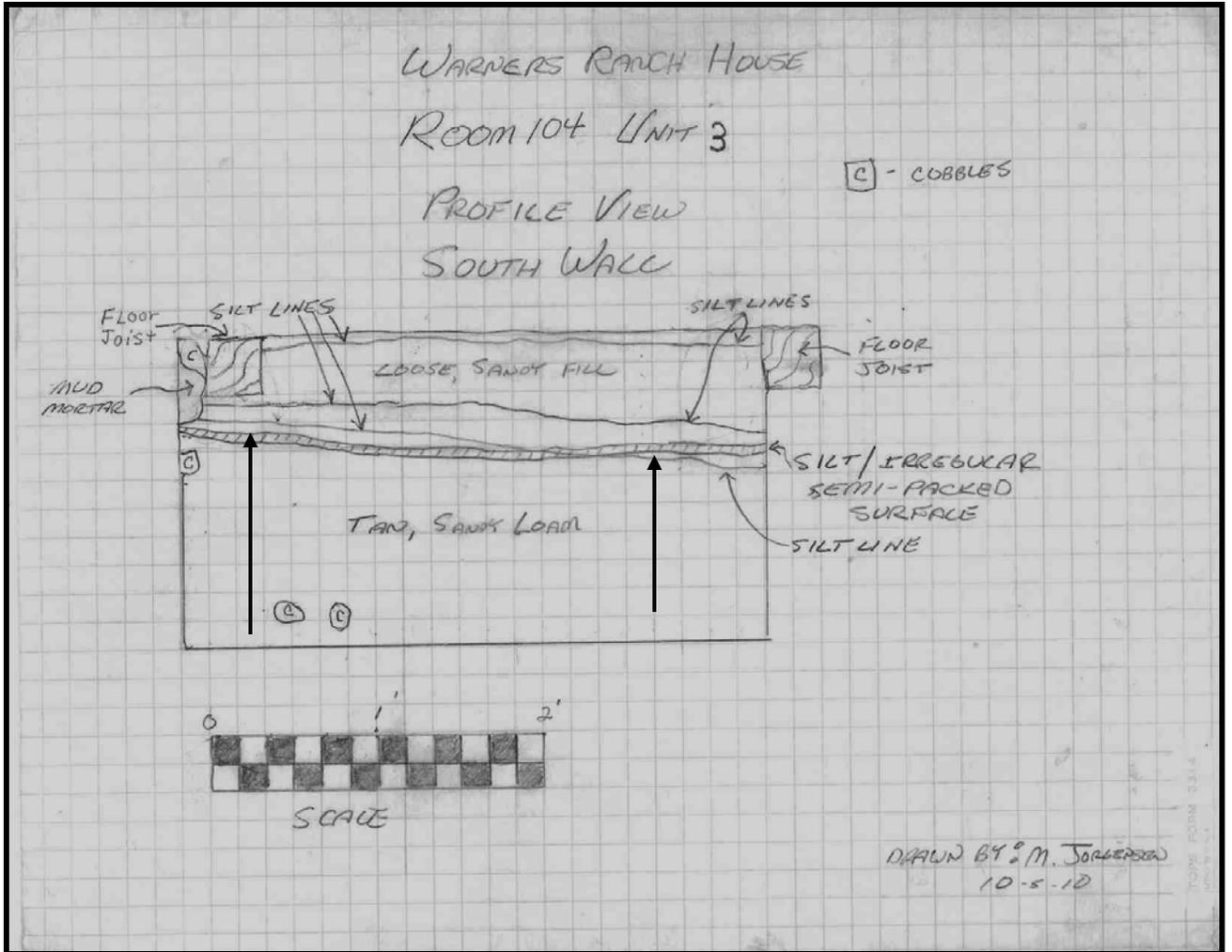


Figure 71: South side wall profile of Unit 3, Room 104, showing a cross section of the packed earthen surface.

Artifacts

Excavation in Room 104 produced 270 identifiable items listed on Table A-4 in Volume III: Appendices. Dated items included a variety of munitions that could have been manufactured anytime between 1869 and 1940 and 4 coins ranging in dates from 1940 to 1958. The activity profile is shown in Table 7 and Figure 72. As in most of the other rooms, household items dominated the assemblage at 52 percent and included 112 wooden matches. In Table 8 and Figure 73 the activity profile has been recalculated without household items so that the frequencies of the remaining items can be more easily seen. Garment items now dominate the assemblage at 35 percent, followed by personal items 15 percent and kitchen items at 12 percent. Garment items included a variety of buttons and other fasteners. Personal items included a number of jewelry pieces. As in other parts of the building, the area beneath the wooden floor was badly disturbed by rodent activity and it is questionable how this material got beneath the floor and if it directly reflects activities that took place in this room.

Table 7: Room 104 Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	6	2.22
Lithic	1	0.37
Munitions	8	2.96
Personal	20	7.41
Ranching	1	0.37
Tools	1	0.37
Kitchen	16	5.93
Building	11	4.07
Coin	5	1.85
Furniture	1	0.37
Garment	45	16.67
Hardware	10	3.70
Household	143	52.96
Unidentified	2	0.74
TOTALS	270	100.00

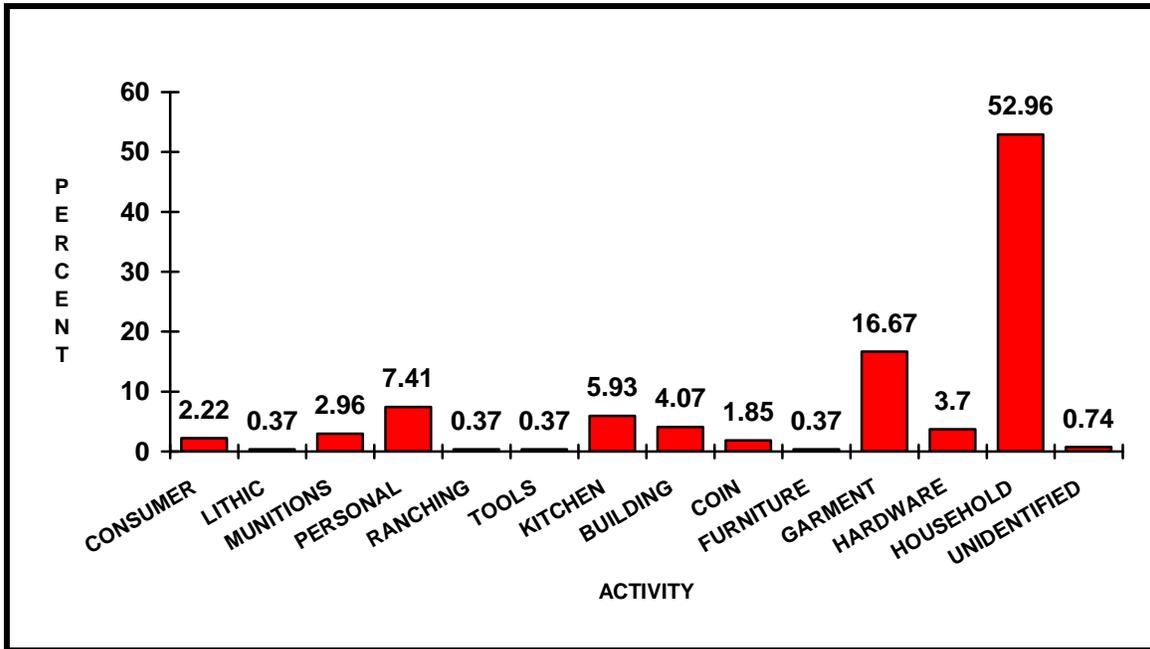


Figure 72: Room 104 Activity Profile.

Table 8: Room 104 Activity Profile without Household

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	6	4.72
Lithic	1	0.79
Munitions	8	6.30
Personal	20	15.75
Ranching	1	0.79
Tools	1	0.79
Kitchen	16	12.60
Building	11	8.66
Coin	5	3.94
Furniture	1	0.79
Garment	45	35.43
Hardware	10	7.87
Unidentified	2	1.57
TOTALS	127	100.00

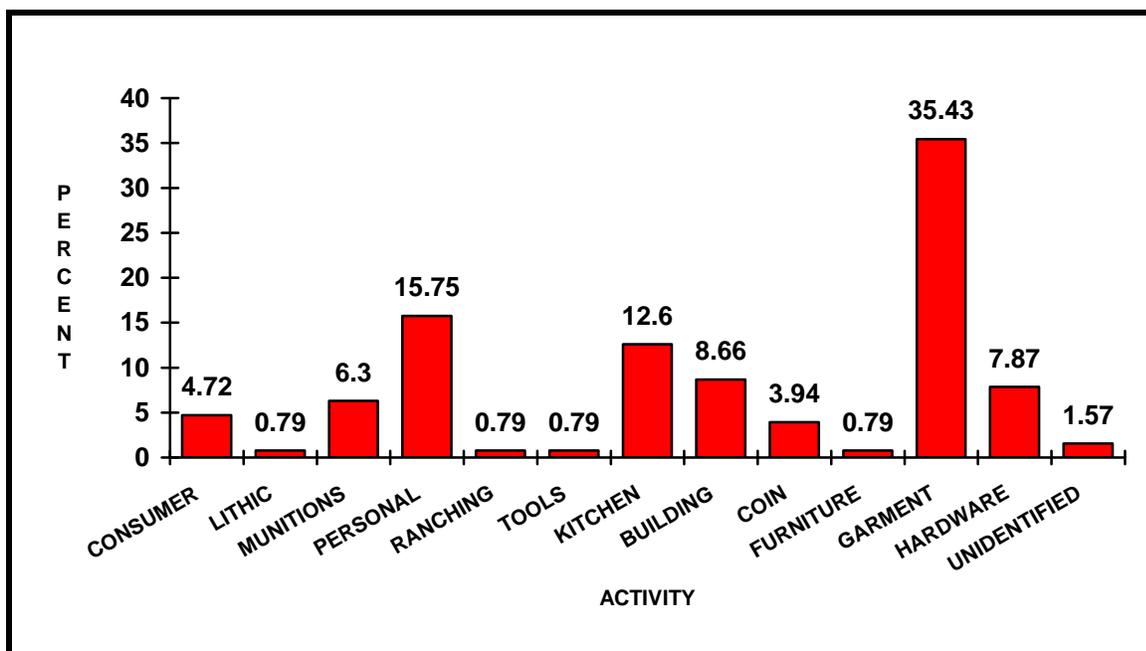


Figure 73: Room 104 Activity Profile without Household.

South Wing Summary

The exposure of foundations in Units 10-1 and 10-2 in Room 102 and 10-3 of Room 104 revealed that the South Wing was a later construction built against the north wall of the original building that consisted of Rooms 101 and 105. The east exterior wall footing of Room 102 and both the east and west wall foundations of Room 103 are built against the north wall of Rooms 101 and 105 and differ substantially in design, materials, and placement from the foundations of the original two rooms.

The foundation for the eastern exterior wall of Room 102 is probably the only original intact exterior foundation of the South Wing. The south and west wall exterior footings have been disturbed through later structural alterations. However, the presence of the remains of stone foundations under the alignments of these walls confirms that they were originally built of adobe block.

Excavation in the interior revealed the presence of a cobblestone and mud mortar grouted floor in Room 103. In Rooms 102 and 103 compact surfaces were found below a layer of loose sandy

soil that had been brought in to fill the area between wooden floor sleepers. Unlike the packed earthen floors in Room 101, which were made of a denser clayey soil, these layers consisted of the packed light brown-tan sandy loam soil found throughout the site. They were probably original ground surface levels prior to the construction of the South Wing, and may have been used as floors in Rooms 102 and 104 prior to the installation of the wooden floors. Artifact activity profiles were dominated by household, munitions, and garment items. Although these artifact types would be expected in bedrooms, most were recovered from rodent disturbed fill layers between floor joists or sleepers. Consequently, although these items represent past behaviors associated with the Ranch House it is questionable if the material directly reflects the activities that took place in these rooms.

VIII. NORTH WING: ROOMS 106, 107, 108 AND PORCH

The North Wing is built against the north wall of the Central Wing. Like the South Wing, the adobe block walls of the North Wing are not laid in an interlocking bond with the north wall of the Central Wing (original two-room adobe), so that the east and west exterior walls and the interior dividing walls are pulling away from the Central Wing. This indicates that the center two room section was built first and the North Wing was butted against it as a separate construction phase. If the cross walls had been built contemporaneously with the central two rooms, these walls would have been constructed with an interlocking bond of adobe masonry units. Since the cross walls were built at a later date and in an inferior manner, they are settling and separating from the original structure (HSR 2007). This scenario was confirmed through examination of the foundations.

The North Wing measures approximately 14 by 42 feet, and consists of Rooms 106, 107, and 108, with 106 located on the west end (see Figure 20). On the east west axis the interior dimensions of Room 106 is around 13 feet wide, 107 measures 14 feet in width, and 108 is 13 feet wide. All of the rooms are around 13 feet from north to south. Door ways on the south, west, and east walls of Room 107 provide access to the Central Wing through Room 105 and the remainder of the North Wing into Rooms 106 and 108.

The adobe walls are approximately 22 inches wide, skim coated with plaster, and whitewashed or painted on the interior. They are laid in a running bond pattern and are double wythe wide. By 2004 the adobe walls were in a worse structural condition in this area than in the rest of the Ranch House. The exterior adobe walls had fallen in three locations and appeared to be near-failing in another. The center section of the north wall, which is the exterior wall for the Kitchen

(Room 107), is wood frame construction with vertical board-on-board interior and exterior siding (HSR 2007).

There are several existing wooden floor layers in the North Wing. The top layer has tongue and groove floorboards running north and south, and the next layer has tongue and groove floorboards running east and west. In Room 107 these rested on east to west oriented sleepers placed directly on the ground. In Rooms 106 and 108 the sleepers ran in a north to south direction. Built in cabinetry, evidence for a wood burning stove, and a wooden counter are in place in Room 107 which was the building's Kitchen (HSR 2007). Remains of a fire place were in the west wall of Room 106. The firebox was in-filled with adobe block.

Roof rafters on the North Wing are of rough-hewn dimensional lumber that are supported by portions of the Central Wing's peeled pole ceiling joists that extend through the north wall of the original two-room adobe. The north addition rafters had failed in some locations and been sistered (spliced) to modern lumber. The skip sheathing of the roof is similar to the skip sheathing found on the original two-room adobe roof, which is composed of roughly 1 x 6 inch non-dimensional lumber. The skip sheathing has a subtle change in uniformity. The first 6 rows from the original two-room adobe are of wider planks still showing the curve of the outside of the trunk of the tree. The remainder of the skip sheathing consists of rough lumber sawn on only two faces. This difference may attest to a roofed porch area off of the north side of the original two-room adobe prior to the construction of the north addition (HSR 2007).

The ceiling in Room 108 is made of tongue and groove wood boards running east to west. The tongue and groove is 5½ inches wide with no design. In Room 107 the ceiling is made of beaded board tongue and groove, 5 ½ inches wide by ¾ inch thick. Evidence of paint and whitewash exists on the underside of the skip sheathing. Manta ceiling remnants are visible on the underside of the roof rafters. The east-to-west tongue and groove is applied over the manta remnants. The manta is secured with square nails. In Room 106 there are remains of a cloth manta ceiling (HSR 2007).

In summary, character defining elements of the North Wing include:

- Wood flooring.
- Load-bearing adobe walls, approximately 22 inches wide, skim coated with plaster and whitewashed or painted.
- Ceiling joists constructed from rough hewn lumber.
- Wood tongue and groove ceiling.
- Manta fabric ceiling remnants.

- Evidence of the presence of a wood stove (HSR 2007).

Exterior Foundations

The exterior foundation of the North Wing was examined in Units 10-4, 04-6, and 04-7, in addition to a trench excavated along the north wall during restoration construction in 2010.

In 2004, Units 04-6 and 04-7 were placed to explore the structural evolution of the wall and the porch along the north side of the building (see Figure 20). The north wall is constructed of adobe blocks. However, the blocks are missing from the north wall of Room 107, which consists of a wooden board and batten infill. Unit 04-6 measured 2 feet by 5 feet 8 inches and was placed along the exterior of the north wall at the east end of the wooden infill to determine if an adobe block wall originally existed there. Wooden floor boards of the then (2004) existing porch had to be removed to allow access. Excavation revealed the remains of an adobe block wall that originally stood where the wooden infill existed. These consisted of a stone foundation under a remaining single course of adobe blocks. The foundation was made of two courses of stone. The bottom course was made of angular granite field stones with little or no water rounding, very similar to the stones in the foundation of the Central Wing. They measured approximately 12 to 16 inches in length and 8 to 12 inches thick, and were laid in a moderately compacted light brown-tan sandy loam soil and extended to a depth of approximately 18 inches below the surface. The top course consisted of rounded stream cobbles approximately 5 to 8 inches long by 3 to 5 inches in width (Figures 74 & 75).

Stratigraphy in the east side wall of the unit revealed the remains of a builder's trench and the original ground surface at approximately 12 to 15 inches below current ground surface. The bottom course of angular granite field stones had been placed into the trench with their tops at or just above the ground surface. They were then covered with a layer of mud mortar and capped with the course of smaller cobbles that projected above the ground (see Figure 86).

This foundation differed from that of the Central Wing in that it had the top course of rounded stream cobbles. These were mortared in place with dark brown mud. This same material was used to mortar a single course of adobe blocks still in place on top of the foundation stones and at the base of the wooden infill. During restoration construction in 2010 a large continuous segment of this foundation was uncovered along the north wall of Rooms 107 and 108 (Figures 76 & 77). Identical foundation segments were found along the exterior of the North Wing on the east wall of Room 108 in Unit 10-4, and at the outside northwest corner of Room 106 in Unit 04-7, indicating that the entire North Wing was built as a single construction episode.

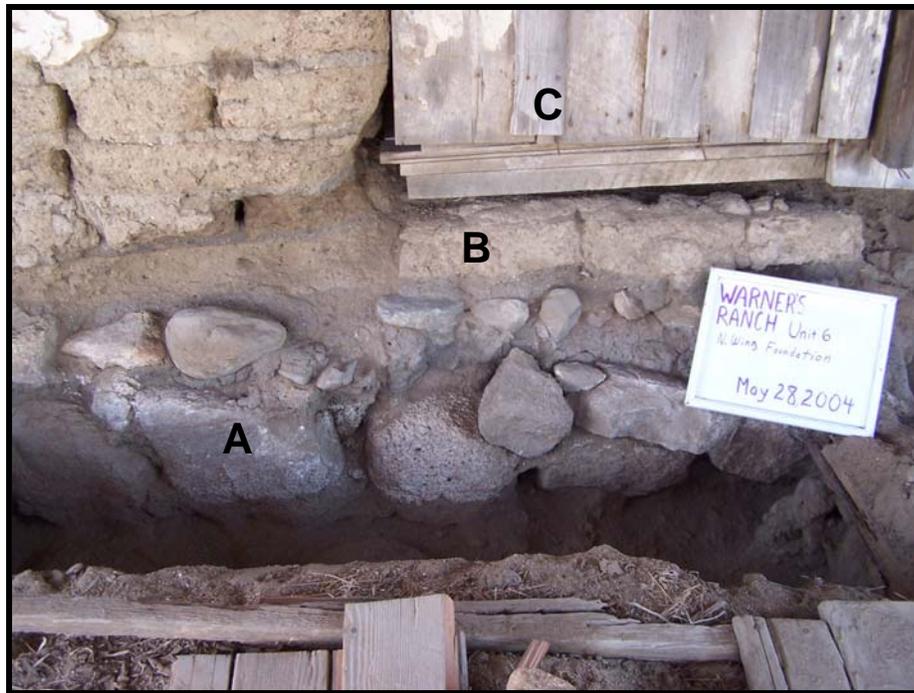


Figure 74: The stone foundation (A) and the bottom course of the original adobe wall (B) in Unit 04-6 underlying the north wall wooden infill (C) of Room 107.

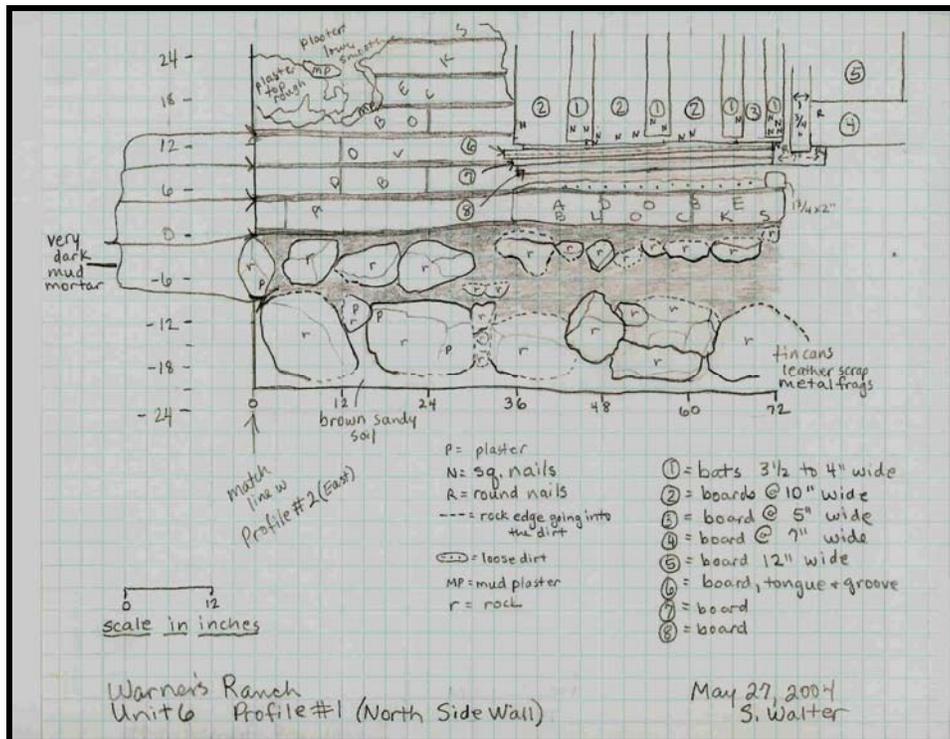


Figure 75: Unit 04-6 south sidewall profile sketch of the stone foundation and adobe block under the wooden infill on the north wall of Room 107.



Figure 76: North wall foundation of the North Wing exposed in the restoration construction trench along the northern edges of Rooms 106, 107 and 108. The segment at lower right was capped with concrete during stabilization activities in 2004.

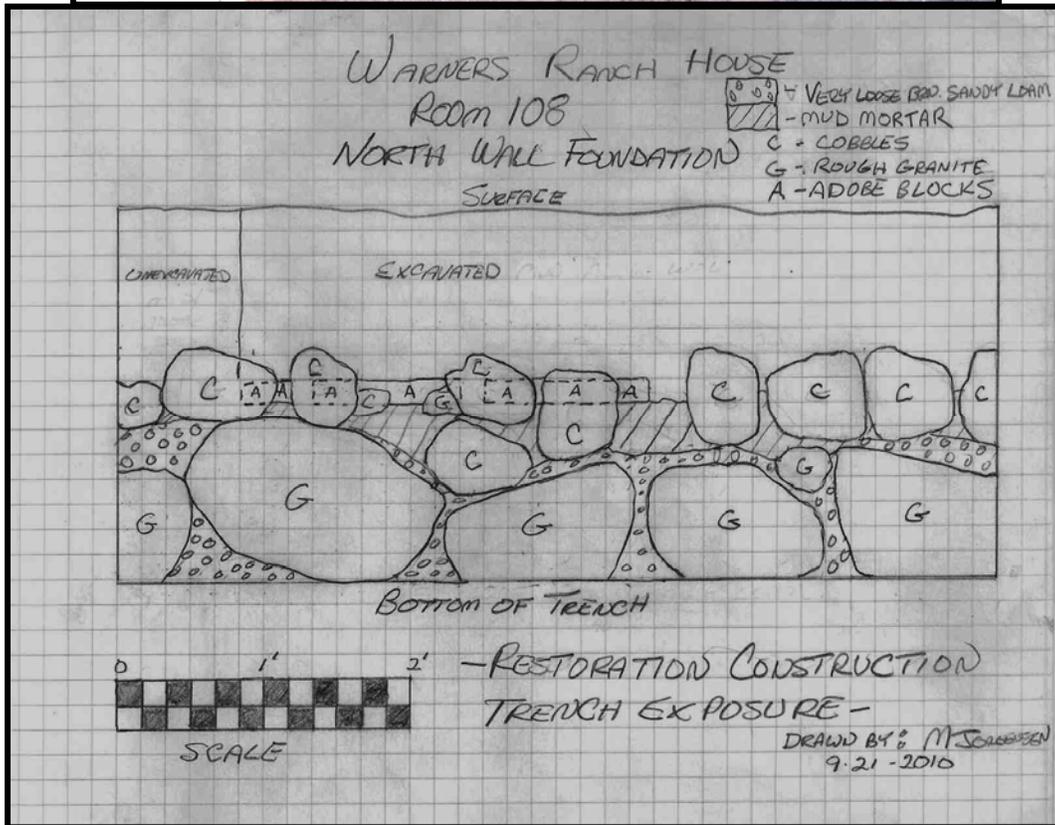


Figure 77: Photograph and profile of north wall foundation of Room 108 exposed in restoration construction trench.

North Wing Interior Excavations and Foundations

Interior excavations in the North Wing occurred in Rooms 107 and 108. Rotten floor boards along the eastern edge of Room 108 were removed to allow access for excavation. Unit 10-4, a 3 foot square excavation, was placed in the southeast corner. Trench C, measuring 3 by 8.25 feet was laid out directly to the north with a 1 foot baulk separating the trench from the unit (Figure 78). The area had been highly disturbed. Excavation of stratum 1 to a depth of 12 inches in both the trench and the unit did not encounter any earlier surfaces. The area of the trench was badly disturbed and contained large amounts of building debris. The unit continued the typical light brown–tan sandy loam soil disturbed by rodents. Segments of two 3 inch square north-south oriented floor sleepers 22 inches apart were uncovered and removed to allow access for further excavation. The unit was excavated to a depth of 3 feet revealing the foundations to the south wall of Room 101 and the east exterior wall of the North Wing, both of which have been described above in discussions on the foundations of the Central and North Wings.

Excavations in Room 107 were laid out against the south wall where a 3 foot wide section of floor boards had been removed to allow access. A three foot square area in the northeast corner was designated Unit 10-5, and the remaining area was called Trench D. Approximately 6 inches of loose light brown sandy fill lay under the floor boards. This was removed as Stratum 1 to reveal a hard packed earthen floor underneath. Later excavation of Unit 10-5 revealed that this floor consisted of a layer of tan clayey soil approximately 2 to 3 inches thick resting on the light brown sandy loam soil found throughout the site. On the surface of the floor were two east–west oriented rows of 6 by 12 by 2 inch boards that had supported floor sleepers. One row was within 3 inches of the south wall and the other 14 to 16 inches north of the first row. Additional pieces of miscellaneous lumber were also randomly scattered across the surface. Some rodent activity had impacted portions of the earthen floor, especially along the south wall (Figures 79-81).

With exposure of the earthen floor, excavation ceased in the trench but was continued in the unit, to a depth of 2.5 feet. The north wall foundation of Room 105 was in the south wall of the unit. It has been described above in the discussion on the foundations of the Central Wing. In addition, a segment of the footing for the interior dividing wall between Rooms 107 and 108 was uncovered in the unit's east side wall. A partial collapse of this dividing wall allowed exposure of not only the side but also the top of the foundation. It consisted of a single course of angular cobbles 6 to 12 inches in length and 6 to 8 inches wide with some infill of smaller fist sized stones. The footing rested on the light brown-tan sandy loam soil found throughout the site and was incased in and covered with a brown mud mortar. It had been laid directly against the irregular granite footing of Room 105, indicating the Central Wing had been constructed first and the North Wing was a later

addition to it (Figures 82-83). The relationship of the two foundation alignments next to each other also suggests that the foundation for the North Wing was placed in a trench dug into the same ground surface as that which had been in existence when the Central Wing was built.

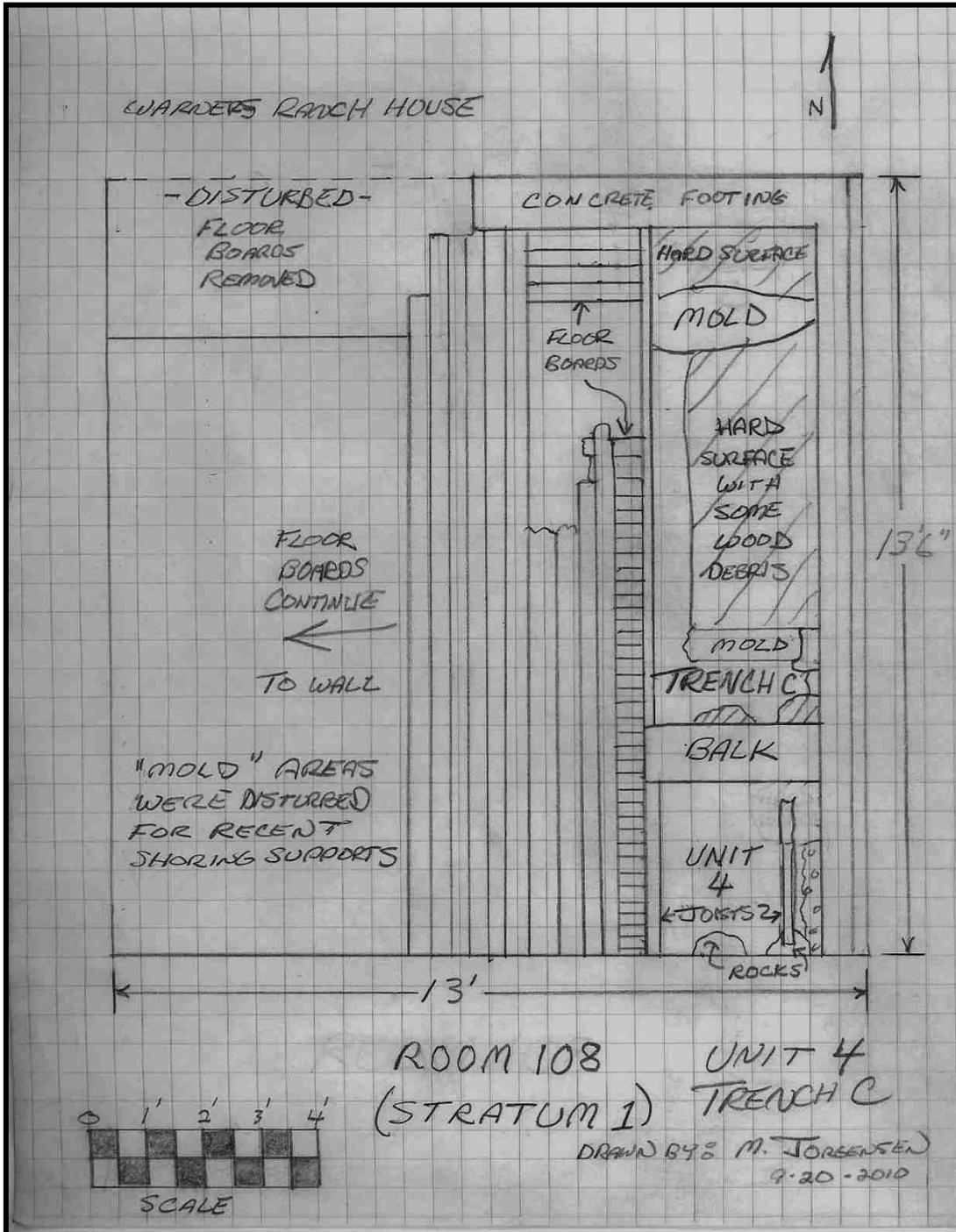


Figure 78: Locations of Unit 10-4 and Trench C in Room 108.



Figure 79: Packed earthen floor uncovered in Trench D, Room 107, looking east. Note the boards placed on the surface to hold sleepers for the later wooden floors and the large holes caused by rodent burrowing.



Figure 80: Packed earthen floor uncovered in Trench D, Room 107, looking west. Once again note the boards placed on the surface to hold sleepers for the later wooden floors and the large holes caused by rodent burrowing.

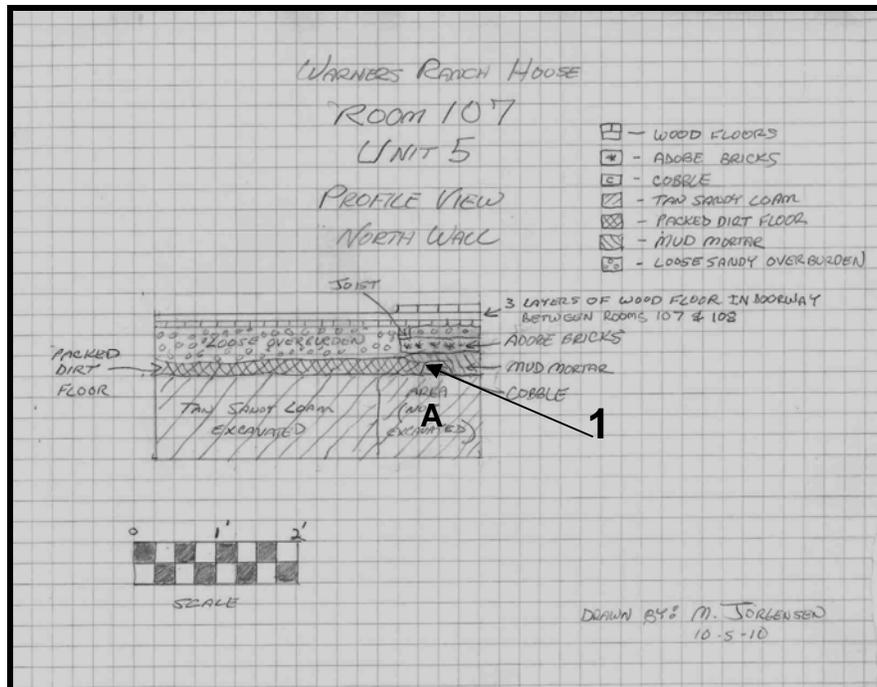


Figure 81: Unit 10-5 Room 107 north wall profile showing cross section of the packed earthen floor. The unexcavated area (A) contains the foundation shown below.



Figure 82: Interior dividing wall foundation between Rooms 107 and 108 as seen in the east sidewall of Unit 10-5 in Room 107. The dark brown band is the mud mortar in the south side wall profile shown above. Point 1 is the same location in both figures and shows the contact between the wall mortar and the earthen floor. The Photo ID Board is incorrectly labeled Unit 6.



Figure 83: The single course cobble foundation for the dividing wall between Rooms 107 and 108 (A) built against the irregular granite field stone footing of the north wall of Room 105 (B).

Artifacts

Excavation in Room 107 produced 109 identifiable items listed on Table A-6 in Volume III: Appendices. Dated artifacts included two pennies. One was minted in 1918 and one in 1920. The activity profile is shown in Table 9 and Figure 84. The assemblage is dominated by hardware, personal, garment, and consumer items at 15, 14, 11, and 9 percent respectively. Room 108 had 62 identifiable items listed in Table A-7 in Volume III: Appendices. The ten items that could be dated had wide ranging periods of manufacture from the late 19th through the early 20th centuries. The activity profile is shown in Table 10. Here the collection was dominated by household items at 33 percent, followed by consumer items at 9 percent (Figure 85). As in other parts of the building, the context in these rooms was also problematical. Most of the items in Room 107 were recovered from the loose soil between the floor sleepers. In Rooms 107 and 108 were areas that had been badly disturbed by rodent activity and 108 had suffered more recent impacts. Consequently, it is questionable how this material got beneath the floor and if the artifacts directly reflect activities that took place in these two rooms. Indeed, it would appear that they do not. Given the fact that Room 107 was the kitchen and 108 a pantry, these functions are not indicated in the activity profiles.

Table 9: Room 107 Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	10	9.17
Lithics	5	4.59
Livery	3	2.75
Machine Part	1	0.92
Munitions	2	1.83
Personal	12	11.01
Kitchen	3	2.75
Building	3	2.75
Coin	2	1.83
Furniture	1	0.92
Garment	16	14.68
Hardware	17	15.60
Household	28	25.69
Other	1	0.92
Unidentified	5	4.59
TOTALS	109	100.00

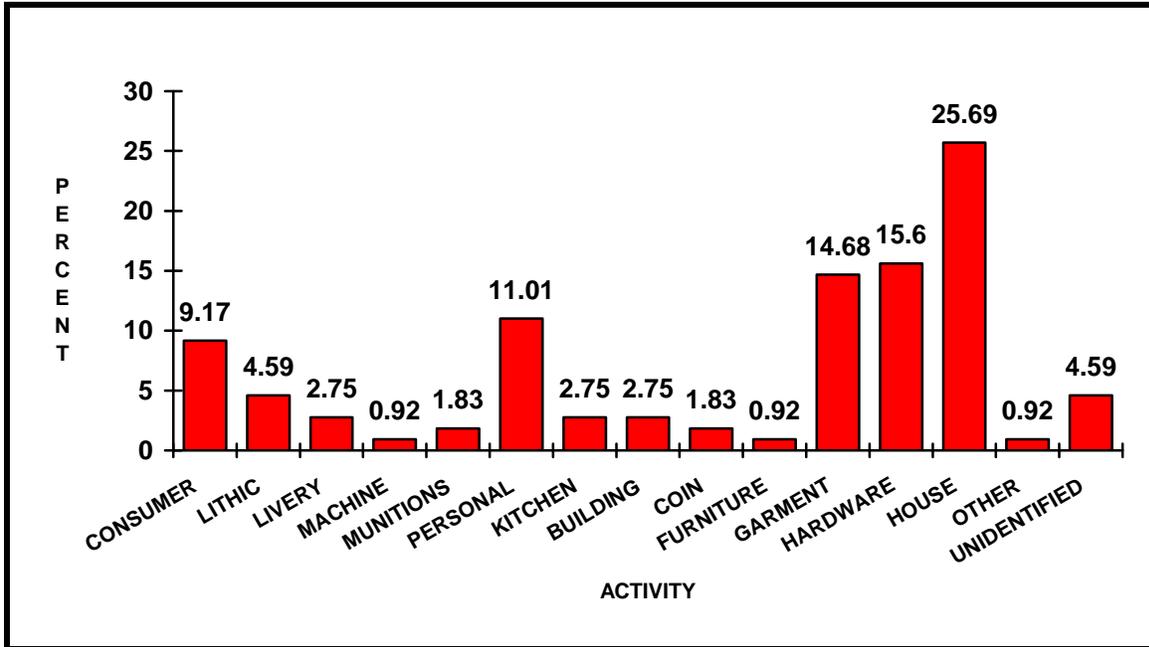


Figure 84: Room 107 Activity Profile.

Table 10: Room 108 Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	6	9.68
Lithic	4	6.45
Livery	1	1.61
Machinery	1	1.61
Munitions	4	6.45
Personal	5	8.06
Kitchen	4	6.45
Building Material	3	4.84
Furniture	1	1.61
Garment	3	4.84
Hardware	8	12.90
Household	21	33.87
Unidentified Item	1	1.61
TOTALS	62	100.00

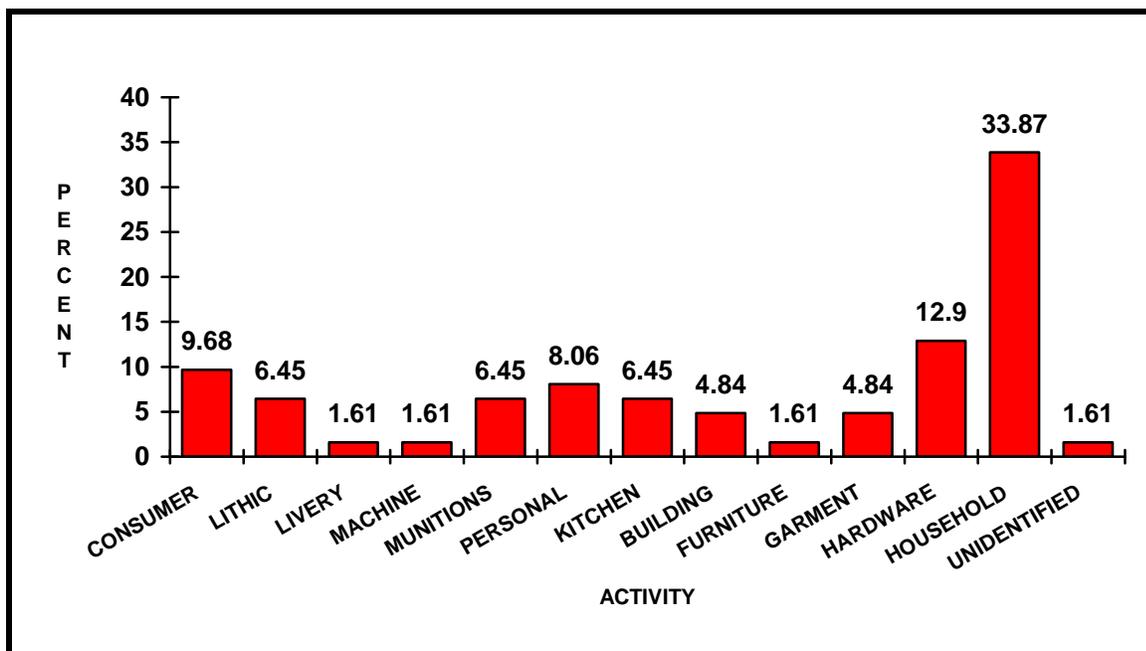


Figure 85: Room 108 Activity Profile.

Porch Excavations

As discussed above, in 2004 Unit 04-6 was excavated along the north wall of the building to examine the foundation of the North Wing on the exterior of Room 107. In the east side wall of the unit the edge of a builder's trench that had been excavated for construction of the foundation could be seen. It was covered with around 4 to 5 inches of a tan hard packed soil in a semi uniform layer. This probably represents the original porch on this side of the building. It appears to have been put in as a layer of mud slurry. Sometime during the late 19th or early 20th centuries the current wooden porch was added (Figures 86 & 87).

In order to further examine the construction of the original porch, an area measuring approximately 4 by 6 feet was cleared of debris to the west of the unit exposing the dried slurry surface. The slurry layer of the original porch is about 6 feet wide and runs the entire length of the building along the north side. It is relatively level and supported by a cobble footing along its north side which seems to have originally acted as a small facing wall along the north side of the slurry porch. It served to compensate for the difference in surface level between the edge of the north wall of the building and the northern edge of the porch, caused by the northerly slope of the

ground surface. In places the tan colored slurry has been patched with dark brown mud, apparently to restore a level surface in areas that had become worn and rough (Figure 88).

Unit 04-7 was placed at the west end of the northern porch where a semi dressed cement mortared stone foundation on the west side of the building abuts the mud mortared field stone foundation of the north wall (see Figure 20). The unit measured 3 by 9.5 feet. It was extended lengthwise to the north to bisect the original slurry porch and obtain a stratigraphic cross section of its construction. As in Unit 04-6, the north wall foundation at this point consisted of water worn cobbles in mud mortar over angular granite field stones. Semi dressed granite stones with cement mortar face this foundation on its west end at the northwest corner of the building.

Unfortunately, the original slurry porch was badly disturbed at this point so that the stratigraphic cross section did not reveal as much information as was hoped for. A portion of the north end was partially intact, however. Here the original slurry porch was about two inches thick. It was faced on the north side by two courses of rounded cobbles varying in size from approximately six to 12 inches in diameter. The northern edge of this facing is just a little over 6 feet from the north wall of the building. The slurry rested on a leveled layer of moderately compacted brown sandy loam soil. It appears, then, that the porch was formed by constructing a small dry stacked cobble wall parallel to and approximately 6 feet from the north side of the building. The space between this wall and the building was filled within two to five inches from the top with soil to form a semi level surface and the mud slurry was poured on top of this (Figures 89 -91).



Figure 86: East sidewall of Unit 04-6, showing the builder's trench for the north wall foundation (A), and the packed mud surface of the original porch (B)

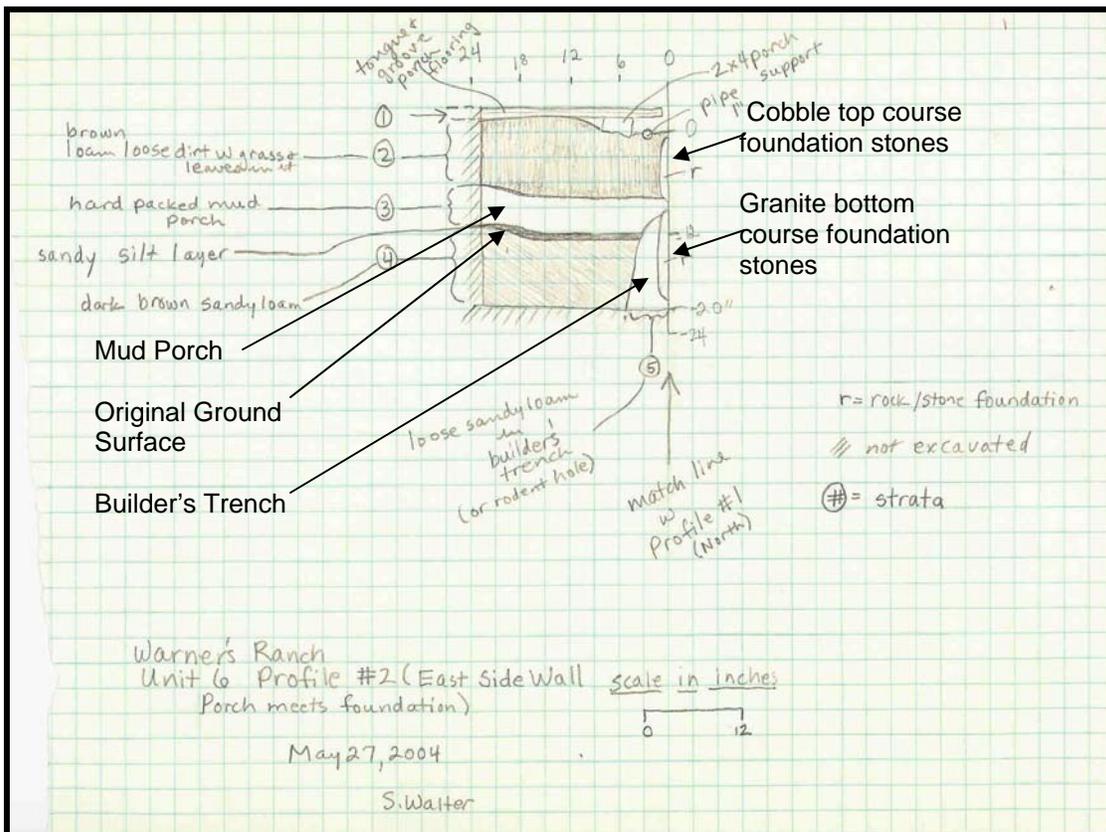


Figure 87: Unit 04-6 east sidewall profile. Note the packed mud porch (#3), the builder's trench (#5), and the sandy silt layer at the original ground surface.



Figure 88: An area of the original porch cleared of debris. Note the hard packed earthen surface that appears to have been laid as a mud slurry (A) and the shallow cobble footing along the north edge (B).



Figure 89: Unit 04-7, looking south. Note the stone foundation of the north wall (A), the north end of the cement mortared stone facing along the west wall (B), the original surface of the packed mud porch (C), and the cobble footing along the north edge of the mud porch (D).

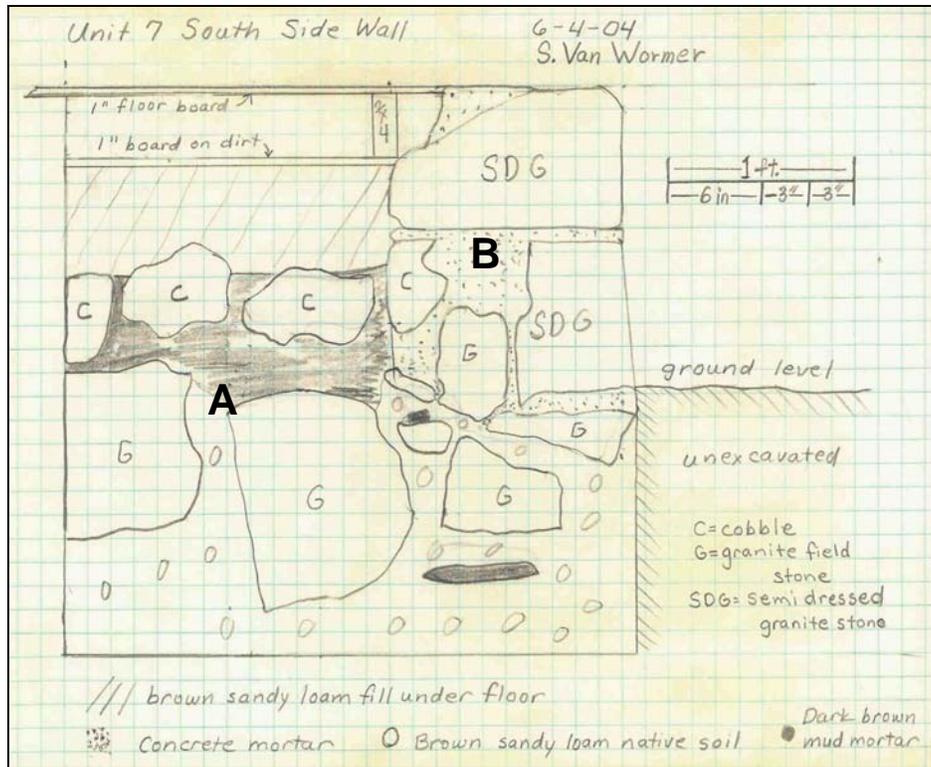


Figure 90: Unit 04-7 south sidewall profile showing the stone foundation of the North Wing's north wall (A), and the mortared stone facing of the east wall (B).

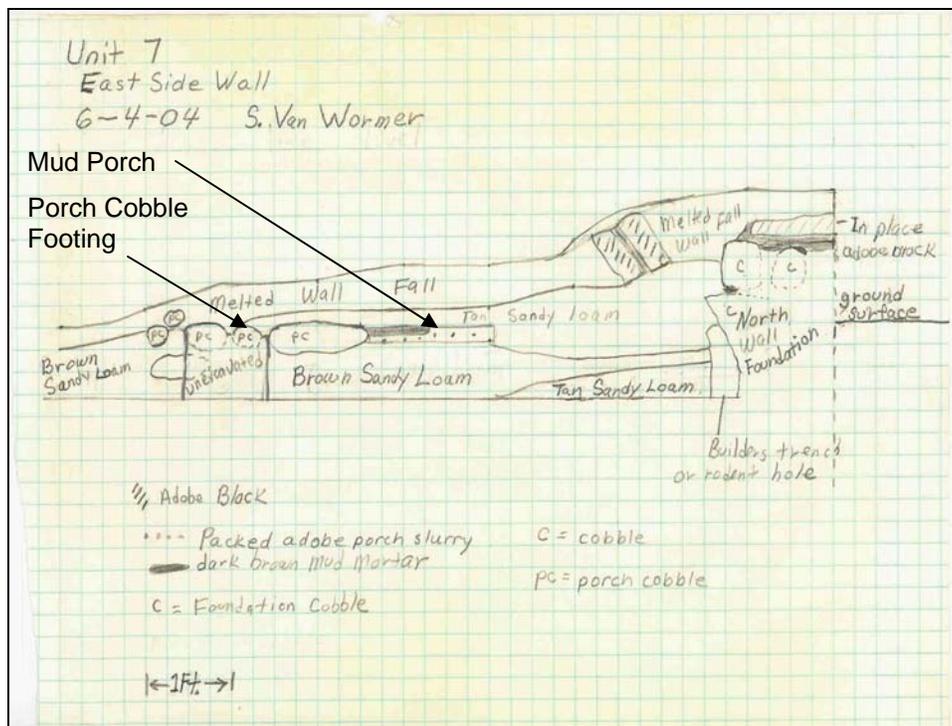


Figure 91: East sidewall profile of Unit 04-7, showing a collapsed portion of the Ranch House north wall covering the original dried slurry mud porch.

Artifacts

The Porch Excavations produced 77 identifiable items listed on Table A-8 in Volume III: Appendices. The activity profile is shown in Table 11 and Figure 92. The assemblage is dominated by hardware, building, and consumer items at 29, 16 and 11 percent, followed by personal, garment, and consumer items at 15, 14, 11, and 9 percent respectively. Room 108 had 62 identifiable items. Many of the items were recovered in a plumbing ditch trench on the north side of the kitchen (Room 107) and represent general refuse in and around the house used as trench fill some time during the early 20th century. Artifacts from the 2004 North Wall excavations are listed in Table A-9 in Volume III: Appendices.

Table 11: Porch Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	10	16.13
Lithics	1	1.61
Livery	5	8.06
Munitions	5	8.06
Personal	4	6.45
Tools	4	6.45
Kitchen	7	11.29
Garment	3	4.84
Hardware	18	29.03
Household	3	4.84
Collected Specimen	1	1.61
Unidentified Item	1	1.61
TOTALS	62	100.00

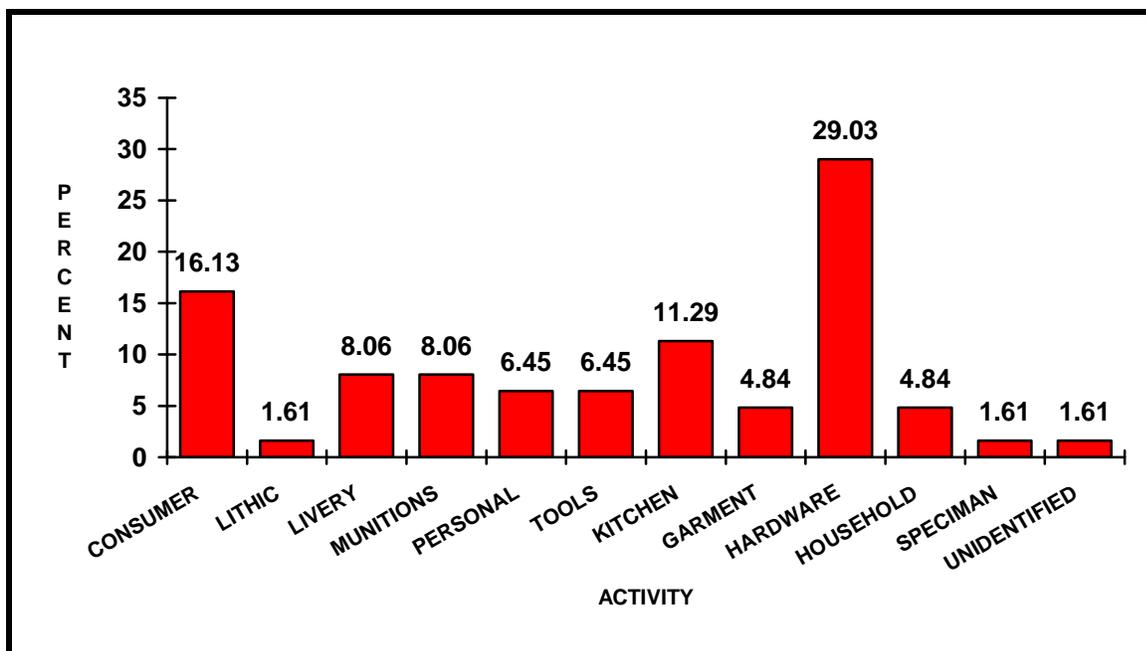


Figure 92: Porch Activity Profile

North Wing and Porch Summary

The exposure of foundations along the exterior and interior walls confirmed that the North Wing was a later construction built against the north wall of the original building that now makes up the Central Wing. The exterior wall footing and the interior east wall footing of Room 107 differ substantially in design, materials, and placement from the foundations of the original two rooms.

Excavation revealed the remains of an adobe block wall that originally stood on the north side of Room 107 where the wooden infill presently exists. This consisted of a stone foundation under a remaining single course of adobe blocks. The foundation was made of two courses of stone. The bottom course had angular granite field stones with little or no water rounding, very similar to the stones in the foundation of the Central Wing. They measured approximately 12 to 16 inches in length and 8 to 12 inches wide, and were laid in a moderately compacted light brown-tan sandy loam soil and extended to a depth of approximately 18 inches below the surface. This foundation differed from that of the Central Wing in that it was covered by the top course of rounded stream cobbles approximately 5 to 8 inches long by 3 to 5 inches in width. Stratigraphy revealed the remains of a builder's trench and the original ground surface at approximately 12 to 15 inches below current ground surface. The bottom course of angular granite field stones had been placed

into the trench with their tops at or just above the ground surface. They were then covered with a layer of mud mortar and capped with the course of smaller cobbles that projected above the ground. This same foundation was revealed under the entire North Wing through excavation of units and trenches along the north and east walls and northwest corner, indicating that the North Wing was constructed as a single building episode. In addition remains of the original mud slurry porch and cobble footing wall were exposed.

Interior excavations uncovered the remains of a packed earthen floor in Room 107. It lay under a layer of loose sandy loam brought in to fill the areas between wooden sleepers laid down for a later wooden floor. The foundation of the dividing wall between Rooms 107 and 108 was also exposed, which consisted of a single course of water worn cobbles butted against the original granite field stone foundation of the Central Wing.

Artifact activity profiles were dominated by hardware, personal, and garment items. Most were recovered in the loose soil between the floor sleepers and areas disturbed by rodents. Consequently, it is questionable as to if the artifacts directly reflect activities that took place in these two rooms. Indeed, it would appear that they do not. Given the fact that Room 107 was the kitchen and 108 a pantry, these functions are not indicated in the activity profiles.

IX. EXTERIOR TREATMENTS AND FEATURES

East Wall Excavation

Two units were excavated to gain insight into the structural evolution of the exterior east wall. The base of this wall is covered with a semi dressed, cement mortared stone facing. Prior to the 2004 investigation this facing appeared to be a foundation for the east wall. There are also two sets of masonry steps that provide access to the two doorways located on this side of the building (see Figure 20). Both the stone covering and steps were in place during the early 20th century and appear in photographs of the building taken around 1910 (see Figures 12 & 13). The steps are built of cement mortared cobbles coated with an exterior layer of cement.

Unit 04-4 was placed adjacent to the south side of the front steps that are centered on the east side of the Ranch House, in order to see how the mortared facing tied into the steps (Figure 93,

also see Figure 20). Unit 04-5 was placed beneath the division in the wall between the North and Central Wings to determine if the distinct building episodes of the Central and North Wing seen in the separation of the walls on the east facade were reflected in the supposed footing.

Excavation resulted in the identification of a cement mortared facing of semi dressed granite field stones 16 to 18 inches thick that extended 8 to 10 inches below the present surface. The surrounding soil is the same moderately compacted tan to brown sandy loam soil that surrounds the entire building. Excavation of Unit 04-4 confirmed that the front steps were constructed in the same manner as the mortared facing but had been covered with a cement coating. In Unit 04-5, the facing does not reflect the separated building episodes indicated by the separation in the walls of the central and North Wings since it covers the actual building foundation (Figures 94 & 95).

Examination of the central doorway on the east side of the house and in the east Entry Room 101 of the Central Wing (see discussion of the Central Wing interior excavations), provided additional insight into the nature of the mortared stone footing. The semi dressed mortared granite stone does not function as a foundation but actually covers the bottom two courses of adobe block and the top portion of the original granite field stone foundation of the east side of the building (Figure 96). Given that both the dressed stone facing and steps can be seen in photographs dating around 1910 they appear to have been added during the early 20th century when the Sam Taylor family occupied the building (see Figure 13). By this time erosion had apparently lowered the ground surface considerably from where it had been when the building was originally constructed. Photographs indicate that the ground level at that time was quite a ways below that of the entrance to the main doorway on the east side of the Central Wing, resulting in a highly elevated step from the ground to the level of the floor in the main Entry Room (101) of the house. In addition, the original adobe walls had probably been undermined and the original foundation stones exposed. The dressed cement stone facing was placed to cover and protect the lower courses of adobe block and the original field stone footings from further erosion, and the steps built to provide access to the doorways, which had become difficult as a result of surface erosion and the lowering of the ground surface on this side of the building.

A variety of artifacts were recovered which represent a gradual accumulation of debris along the east side of the building over many decades. Types identified are listed on Table A-11 in Volume III: Appendices, and included personal, kitchen, and household items, as well as Native American pottery.

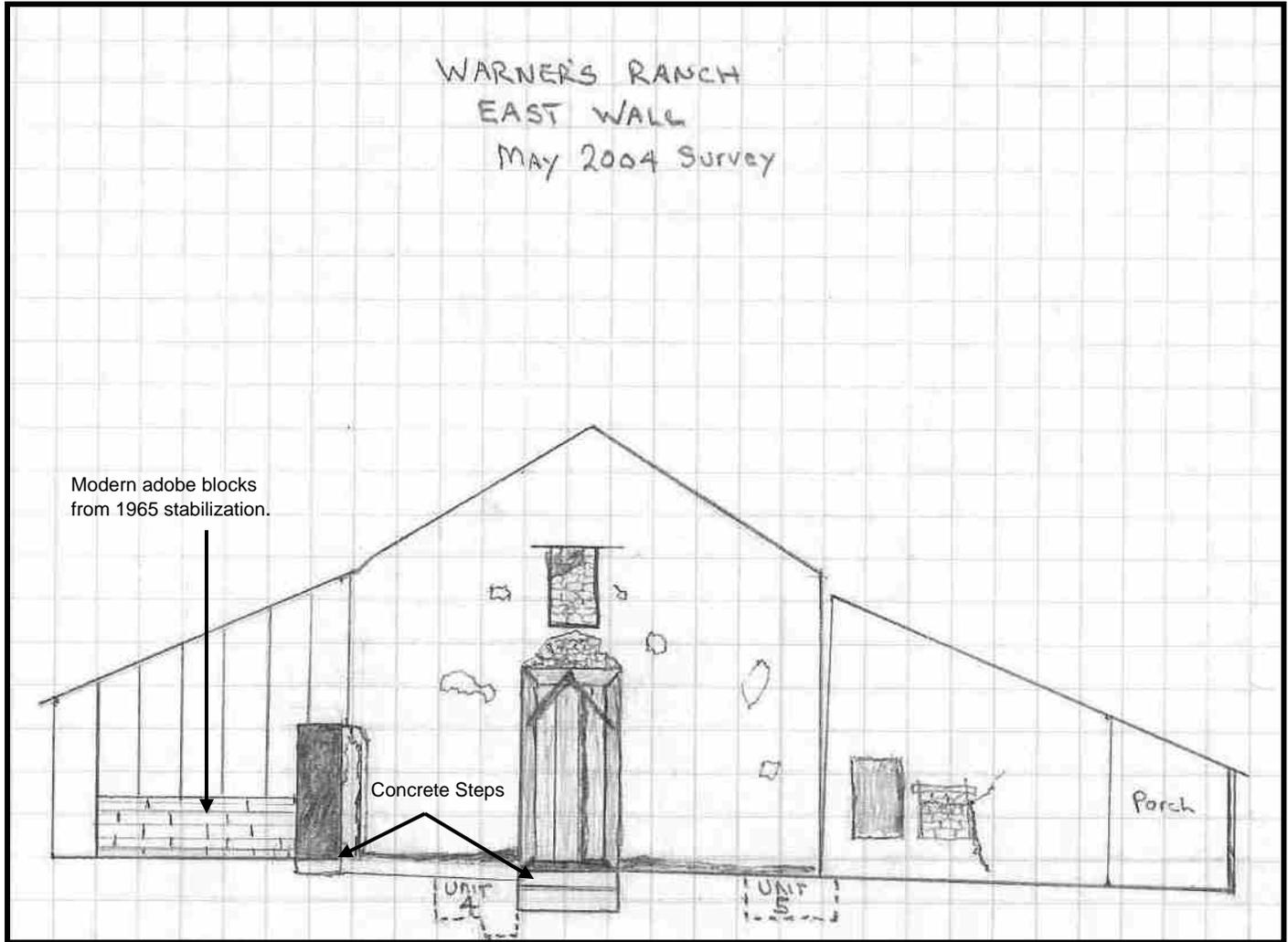


Figure 93: 2004 Exterior unit placement along east wall.

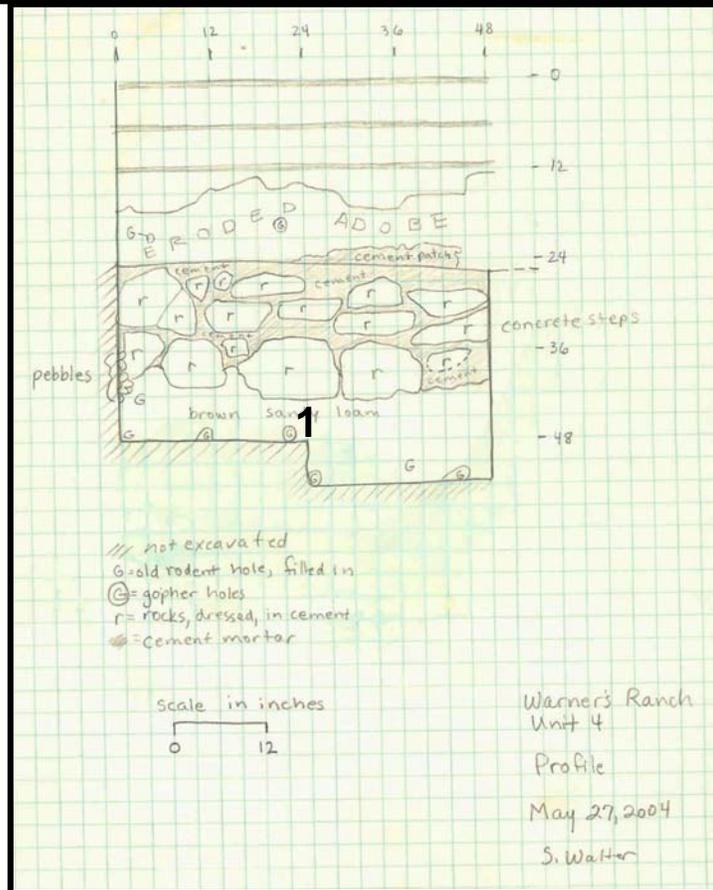


Figure 94: Photograph and profile of the cement mortared facing at the base of the Ranch House east wall in Unit 04-4. The number 1 indicates the same location in the drawing and photograph.

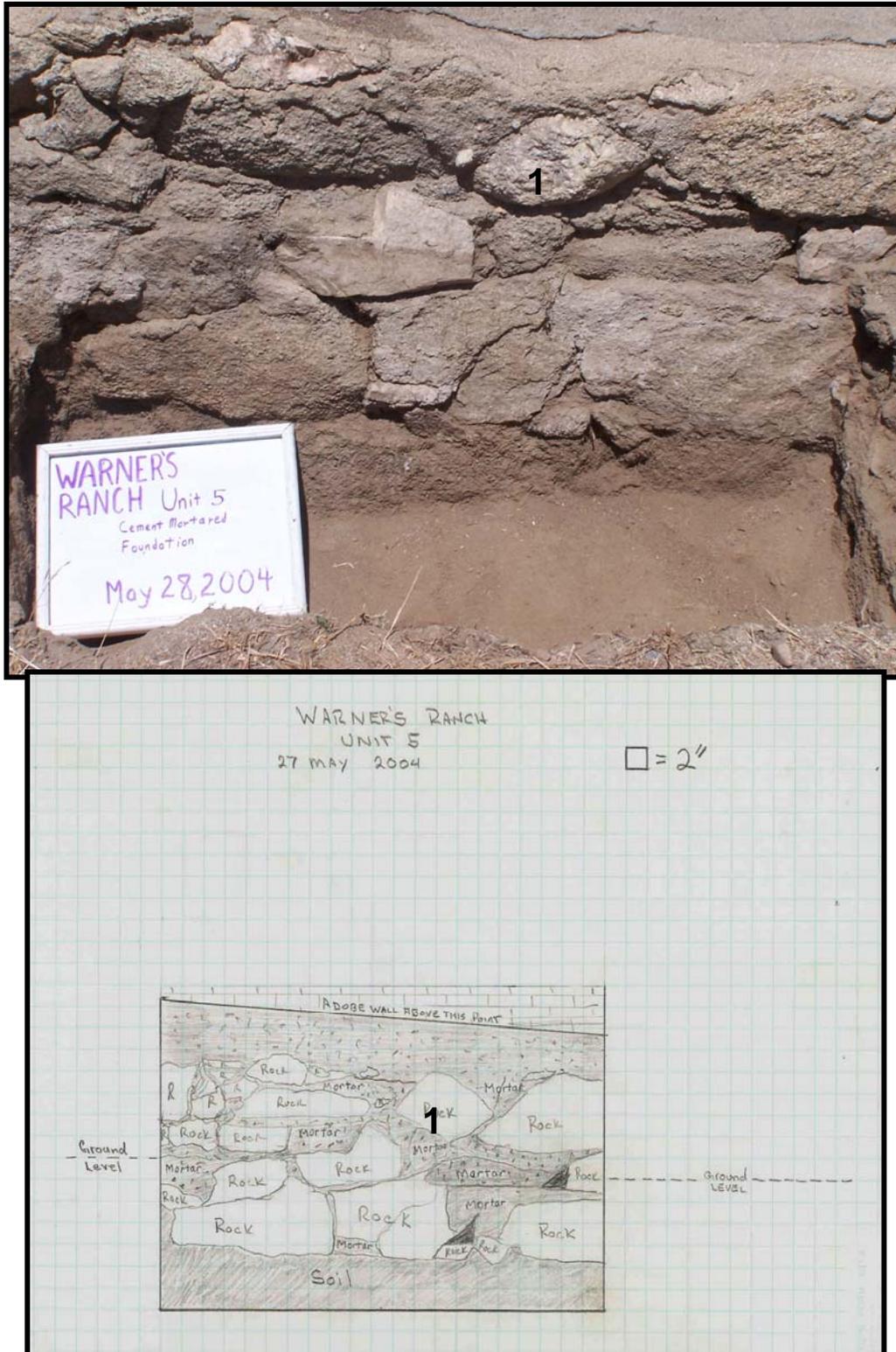


Figure 95: Photograph and west side wall profile showing the mortared stone facing in Unit 04-5. The number 1 indicates the same location in the drawing and photograph.

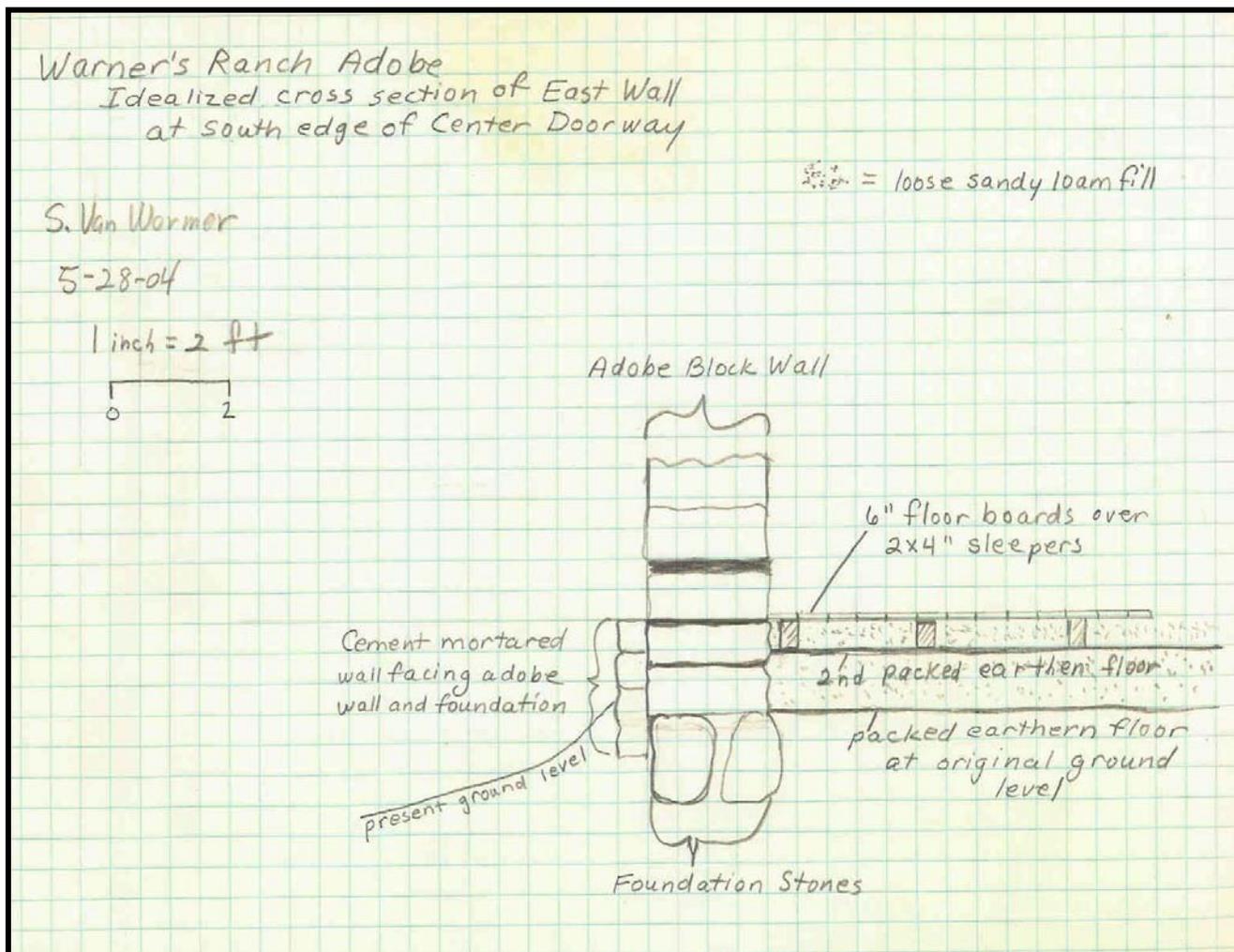


Figure 96: Idealized cross section of the base of the east wall of the Ranch House at the south edge of the center doorway, showing how the cement facing covers both bottom course of adobe block and the upper part of the original granite field stone foundation. The various levels of the packed earthen floors encountered while excavating the interior of the Entry Room (101), as well as the current wooden floor are shown.

West Wall Excavation and Trash Deposits

To gain insight into the structural evolution of the exterior of the west wall, Unit 04-8 was placed along the west wall at the junction of the Center and South Wings in an attempt to see if the separation in the walls of these two wings, which could be observed on the east side of the building, could be detected at this point in the foundations (see Figure 20). The unit was originally laid out as a 1.5 by 3 foot excavation. It grew in size as a result of various features encountered and the need to expand the excavated area in order to fully understand what was found. Essentially, the foundations at this point on the building have been highly modified as a result of changes to the structure over the years. In addition, a refuse pit dating from the 1860s, during the Carrillo period of occupancy, was encountered on the western edge of the unit.

Results of examination of the west wall of the South Wing at this location have been presented in the discussion of the South Wing foundations but will be repeated here for the sake of clarity and context. The original exterior adobe west wall of the South Wing had been almost entirely removed. Two large rounded granite cobbles represented the remains of a stone foundation that originally supported an adobe wall, but even this foundation had been highly disturbed, and at this point was in worse condition than the footing remains along the south wall. As with the south wall, the interior board siding along this wall contained square nails where they were attached to the original adobe wall that no longer existed here. The exterior construction was done with round nails. During the late 19th century a wooden addition was built onto this side of the Ranch House (see Figures 9-11). Two 4 by 6 by 12 inch wooden supports for this addition were still present on the ground surface prior to excavation (Figure 97).

The cobble foundation supporting the west wall of the Center Wing is faced at this location with a layer of white lime mortar and small river cobbles. This was probably done at about the same time and for the same reason as the cement mortared facing at the north end of this wall and along the east wall of the building. Here, however, much less care was taken and the work is cruder. At the time this area was under the wooden addition on this side of the building. The work would not have been visible and would had to have been done while working in the crawl space under the wooden addition. A refuse deposit was encountered in the west end of the unit. The unit was expanded to the west and artifacts recovered from a pit that measured approximately 3 feet by 3.5 feet by 3 feet deep (Figures 98 & 99).

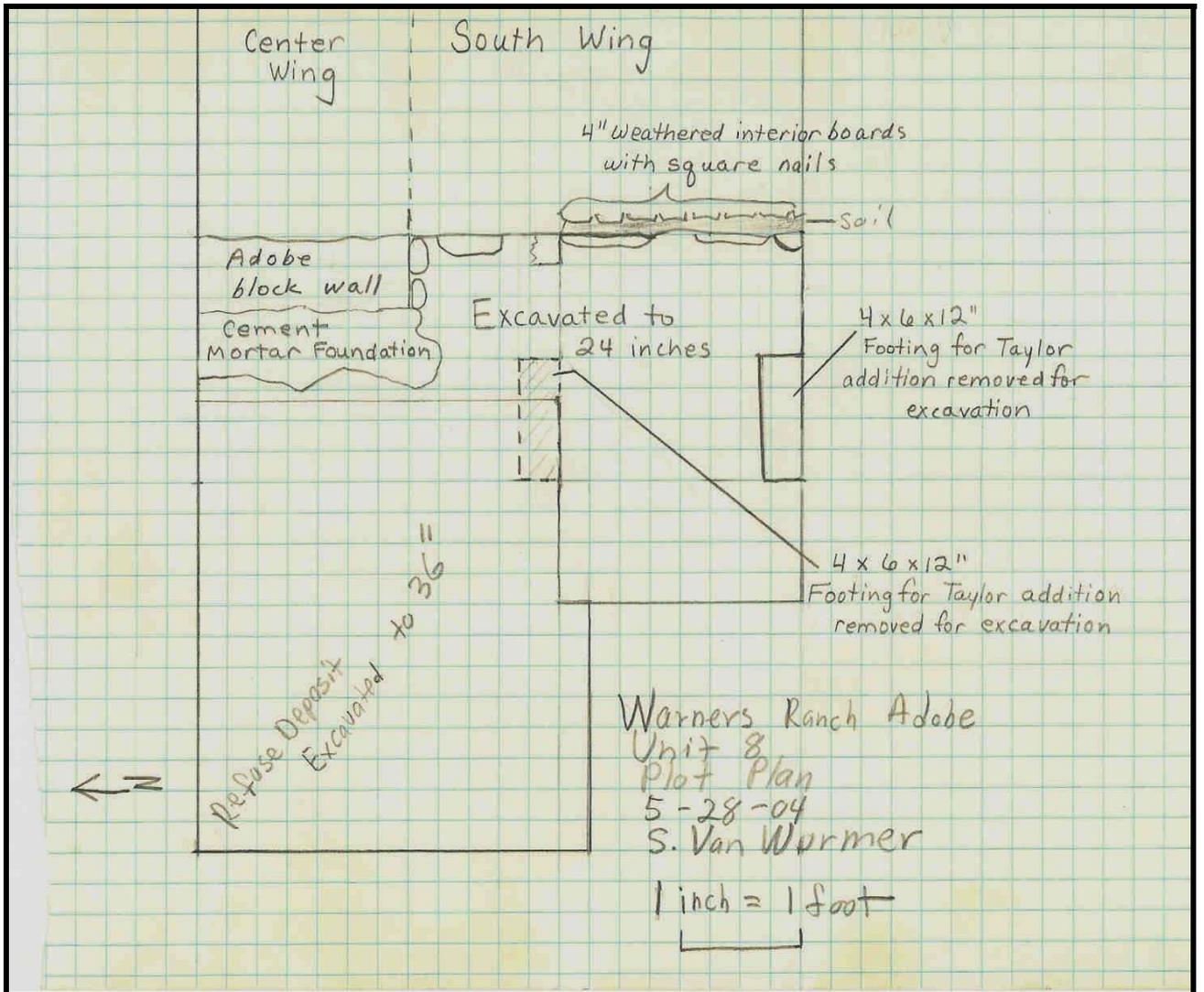


Figure 97: Plot plan of Unit 04-8 showing area excavated.



Figure 98: Unit 04-8, showing the adobe blocks of the west wall of the Central Wing (A), lime mortared cobble facing on the foundation of the Central Wing (B), and the remains of the cobble foundation for the original adobe wall on the west side of the South Wing (C), and wood support for the late 19th century addition (D).

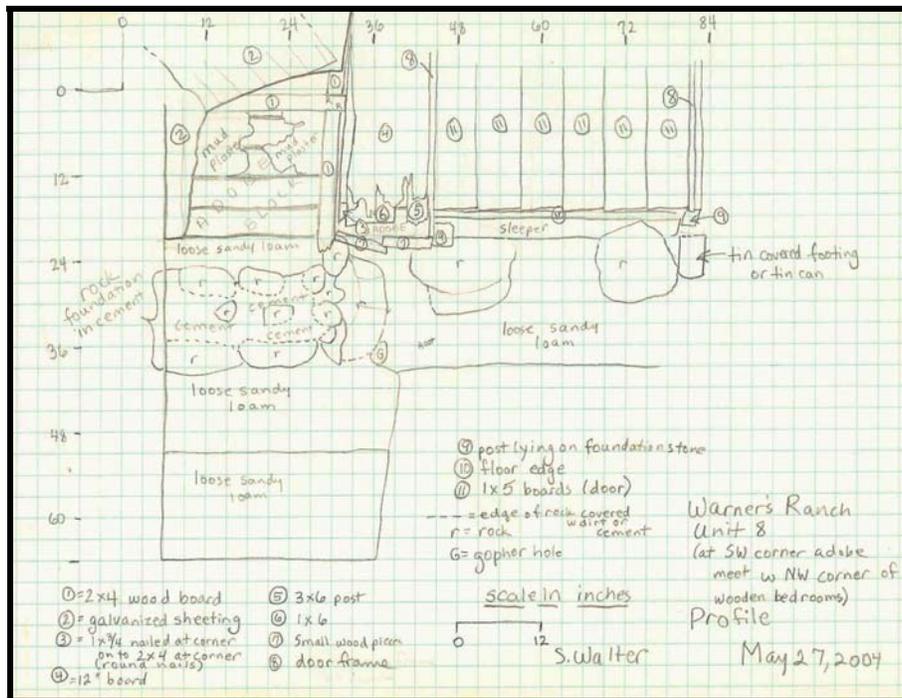


Figure 99: East sidewall profile of Unit 04-8. The cobble and lime facing is labeled "rock foundation in cement."

Artifacts

Artifacts recovered from Unit 04-8 are listed in Table A-12 in Volume III: Appendices. The majority of the items were from the refuse pit deposit which occurred in levels 2 and 3. This unit was excavated in 12 inch levels. The top of the refuse deposit was encountered at 12 inches below the surface as the excavators were cleaning the floor of the first level. The deposit continued to a depth of 36 inches below the surface.

Artifacts included consumer, kitchen, garment and household items as well as building materials. Consumer items consisted of ale / porter bottles. Kitchen items included undecorated and molded earthenware cups, a saucer, a plate, and a bowl. In addition, various pieces of Native American pottery were found as well as a stone mano, and a stone metate fragment. Over 300 grams of butchered beef bone was also recovered. Garment items included corset hardware and shell and metal buttons, and household remains consisted of a ceramic spittoon, and a hand decorated earthenware ewer (Figure 100). Datable artifacts included an earthenware plate with the Fig pattern of J. Wedgwood and Company which was registered in 1856 (Wetherbee 1985:87), and an undecorated earthenware saucer manufactured by G. Wooliscroft and Company between 1860 and 1863 (Godden 1999:359). A blown in mold black glass porter / ale bottle could only be dated as to having been made before 1920 but is typical of beverage containers that were common in the 1850s and '60s. A crown cap recovered from level 2 dates after 1900 and is undoubtedly intrusive to the trash deposit and was probably carried to this depth by rodent activity. A .22 bullet casing was also considered intrusive.

The activity profile for the deposit is shown in Table 12 and Figure 101. Forty-three items were identified. The assemblage is dominated by kitchen items at 30 percent, followed by household items and lithics at 16 percent and hardware at 11 percent. The deposit appears to be a kitchen and household refuse pit dating from the 1860s when the Carrillo family occupied the Ranch House. Carrillo kitchen refuse would also include the Native American pottery as well as the mano and metate fragment. These items were found well within the trash pit in an obvious historic context along with the rest of the items listed. Native pottery was used by Hispanics living in Southern California for cooking pots and storage vessels throughout the 19th and into the early 20th century (Wade 2004). For this reason, and because it has occurred only in historic contexts, all Native American pottery recovered throughout the project has been considered to be from the historic period after the Ranch House was built. The mano and metate are also items that would have been found in most Hispanic households. They were used for processing a variety of foods including corn to make tortilla masa, and to pound dried meat for machaca. This deposit

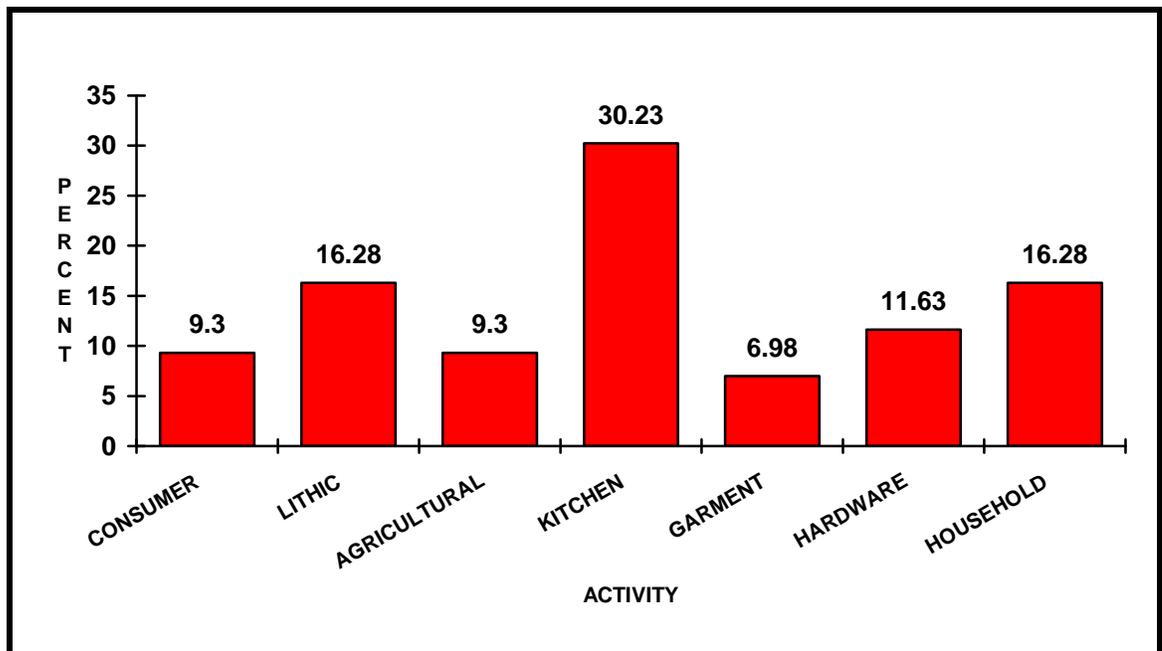
contained the same types of materials and similar activity profiles as refuse deposits from the same period encountered at the J.T. Warner House and Store Site discussed in Volume II.



Figure 100: Artifacts from the refuse pit in Unit 04-8: (A) metate fragment, (B) mano fragment, (C) hand painted ewer, (D) Native American pottery sherds, (E) molded decorated plate, and (F) butchered beef bone fragments. The metate is approximately 10 inches across at its widest point.

Table 12: Unit 04-8 Trash Pit Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	4	9.30
Lithics	7	16.28
Agricultural	4	9.30
Kitchen	13	30.23
Garment	3	6.98
Hardware	5	11.63
Household	7	16.28
TOTALS	43	100.00

**Figure 101: Unit 04-8 Trash Pit Activity Profile.**

East and West Yard Excavations

Exploratory back hoe trenching was conducted in the east side yard between the house and the barn in order to determine if archaeological resources in the form of refuse deposits or architectural remains were present in this area. A series of 5 east-west oriented trenches were excavated ten feet apart across the yard. The trenches were 2 feet wide with the east ends within 2 to 3 feet of the west side of the barn. They were designated alphabetically from north to south A through E. They extended westward for a length of 60 to 70 feet, depending on the terrain and surrounding obstacles. The trenches were dug by the back hoe operator in 6 to 12 inch increments to a depth of around 4 to 5 feet, except in those few instances where features or artifact concentrations were encountered. All excavation was monitored and directed by a field archaeologist.

Features encountered in the yard included old packed earth surfaces at 1 and 3 feet below the current ground surface in Trench A, and at 3 feet below current ground surface in Trench B. No significant concentrations of artifacts were associated with these surfaces. In the west end of Trench C the base of a 4 by 4 inch wooden post was uncovered.

At the east end of Trench D a sheet deposit of barnyard refuse containing miscellaneous rusted metal, horse shoes, harness parts, and a ground stone metate was found within 12 inches of the surface. The deposit extended to the east for approximately 8 feet. A sample of the soil removed from the trench by the backhoe was screened for artifacts. The bulk of the deposit was left in place and reburied.

Approximately 25 feet east of the west end of Trench D an architectural feature was encountered consisting of a cobble stone alignment in a lens of dark brown soil. The alignment was uncovered on the north and south sides of the trench by hand excavation. It consisted of a north-south oriented alignment of granite field stones and other cobbles, ranging from 6 to 12 inches in length, placed in a layer of dark brown mud mortar. The alignment was approximately 2 feet wide by 29 feet long. The tops of the cobbles were 6 to 9 inches below the surface and extended to a depth of around 15 to 21 inches (Figures 102 & 103).

The exact purpose of this stone alignment is not known. It appears to be a structural footing, but no other foundation segments that may have been associated with it were encountered in the remainder of Trench D or in any of the other trenches. Photographs from the late 19th century show buildings at this location, and the feature may be associated with one of these. Because the view is blocked by wooden fences and other structures only the roof lines can be seen so that their nature and function are difficult to determine (see Figures 10 & 11).

On the west side of the Ranch House construction trenches were excavated to pour concrete footings for reconstruction of the wooden additions that stood on this side of the building during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A series of four 2 foot wide, 10 foot long trenches were excavated on an east-west orientation with their east end against the west wall of the building. These were connected on the west ends by two north-south trenches that extended for a distance of about 40 feet. Excavation was monitored by a field archaeologist. No significant concentrations of artifacts were discovered. Two concentrations of cobbles averaging 20 inches in diameter and covering an area 12 to 24 inches across were encountered along the north wall alignment of the northern addition. One was at the northeast corner and one at the northwest corner of where the former building was located.

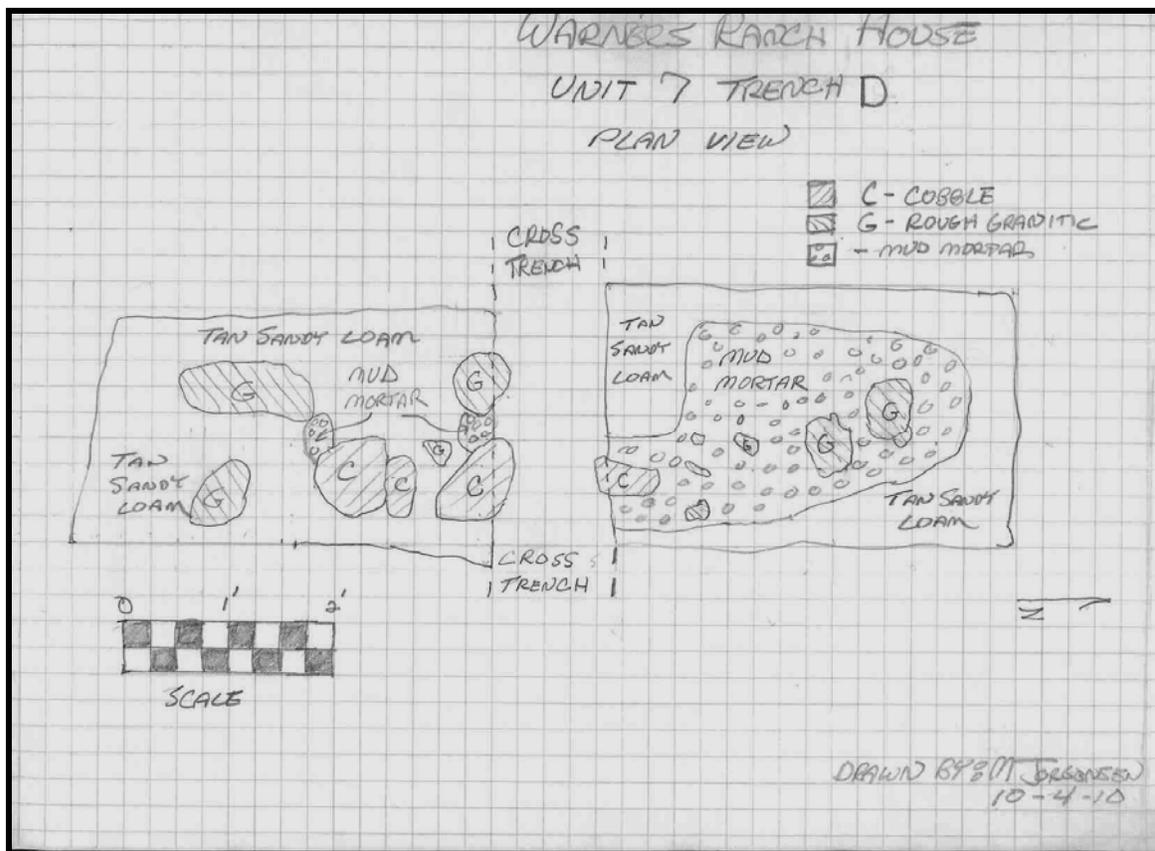


Figure 102: Plan view of the cobble stone alignment in Trench D.



Figure 103: Southern portion of the cobble stone alignment in Trench D.

X. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The long history of the Ranch House evolution is apparent in several features encountered during excavation. The foundations document a building that expanded over a period of time. Although all are cobble or field stone footings typically used for supporting adobe block walls, each is different. On the south wall smaller water worn cobbles make up the bottom course of stones with larger water worn granite cobbles on top. On the center wing in the Entry Room a single course of irregular shaped granitic field stones was used. On the north wall the bottom course of the foundation is made up of large granite field stones that show little wear from water, with smaller water worn cobbles in the top course. The three distinct ways in which these foundations were assembled strongly suggest that they were not built by the same individuals, and certainly not at the same time. The foundations confirm what has been suggested by the disconnected seams in the adobe walls between the central, north and south wings: that the adobe was built in three distinct stages.

The two room Central Wing was the original 1857 Carrillo house. Foundations for the east, south, north, and west walls of this room consisted of a single course of irregular shaped granite field stones 8 to 10 inches wide and varying in size from less than 6 inches to over 20 inches in length. The foundations of the exterior walls and the interior dividing wall between Rooms 101 and 105 are tied neatly into each other indicating that both rooms were built as a single construction episode.

In the south wing, exposure of foundations revealed that this section of the house was a later construction built against the north wall of the original building that consisted of Rooms 101 and 105. The east exterior wall footing of Room 102 and both the east and west wall foundations of Room 103 are built against the north wall of Rooms 101 and 105 and differ substantially in design, materials, and placement from the foundations of the original Central Wing. The south and west wall exterior footings have been disturbed through later structural alterations. However, the presence of the remains of stone foundations under the alignments of these walls confirms that they were originally built of adobe block and were later replaced with wood framed construction.

The exposure of foundations along the exterior and interior walls of the North Wing indicated that it also was a later construction built against the north wall of the original building that now makes up the Central Wing. The exterior foundation was made of two courses of stone. The bottom

course had angular granite field stones with little or no water rounding, very similar to the stones in the foundation of the Central Wing. It was covered by a top course of rounded stream cobbles.

In addition to wall foundations, interior excavations revealed remains of early floors and surfaces. The only evidence that Room 105 had a packed earthen floor prior to installation of wooden floors was a small remnant of an old earthen surface encountered in the north end of Unit 10-6. In the Entry Room (101) two earthen floors and a wooden floor constructed with square nails give testimony to the extended use of the Central Wing. A lower packed earthen floor was the original floor in this room. It was later replaced with a second upper packed earthen floor. In the west side of the room the upper floor wore through down to the level of the original earthen floor due to the amount of foot traffic between the doorway on the south side of the room and through the Entry Room (101) to the parlor (105). Finally, the current wooden floor was put in. The fact that it is constructed entirely with square cut nails strongly suggests that it was built before the early 1890s and certainly dates it before 1910.

Excavation in the interior of the south wing uncovered a cobblestone and mud mortar grouted floor in Room 103. In Rooms 102 and 103 compact surfaces were found below a layer of loose sandy soil that had been brought in to fill the area between wooden floor sleepers. Unlike the packed earthen floors in Room 101, which were made of a denser clayey soil, these layers consisted of the packed light brown-tan sandy loam soil found throughout the site. They were probably original ground surface levels prior to the construction of the South Wing, and may have been used as floors in Rooms 102 and 104 prior to the installation of the wooden floors. Excavations inside the North Wing uncovered the remains of a packed earthen floor in Room 107.

Investigations along the exterior of the building revealed a cement mortared facing of semi dressed granite field stones along the base of the wall on the east side of the house that was placed to cover and protect the lower courses of adobe block and the original cobble footings from erosion. This stone facing and the cement mortared stone steps on this side of the building can be seen in photographs dating from the early 20th century and appear to have been added when the Sam Taylor family occupied the building. Similar treatments were found along the exterior of the east wall foundations. However these were much cruder in their construction.

Finally, it should be noted that such improvements as wooden floors, stone facings on the base of the east and west wall, and board and batten siding along the south and west sides of the south wing appear to be part of a general rehabilitation of the building that can be documented by its appearance in photographs taken during the 1890s and first decade of the 20th century. It would

appear that during the Vail ranch period beginning in 1888, the building was rebuilt as a family home for the company's foremen and achieved its current configuration and appearance.

Artifact activity profiles for the South and Central Wings were dominated by munitions, household, and garment items. Although these items would be expected in bedrooms, which were the recorded function of all of the rooms in these wings except the large living and dining room (105), the disturbed conditions of the soil layers where the artifacts occurred preclude a definite direct association between the material and the activities that occurred in these rooms. In the North Wing artifact activity profiles were dominated by hardware, personal, garment, and consumer items. Most were recovered in the loose soil between the floor sleepers and areas disturbed by rodents. The recorded uses of Room 107 as a kitchen and 108 as a pantry are not indicated by the artifacts.

The most significant artifact concentration found on the exterior of the building was in Unit 04-8. Artifacts included consumer, kitchen, garment and household items as well as building materials. In addition, various pieces of Native American pottery were found as well as a stone mano, and a stone metate fragment. This assemblage was dominated by kitchen items, followed by household items, lithics and hardware. The deposit appears to be a kitchen and household refuse pit dating from the 1860s when the Carrillo family occupied the Ranch House. It contained the same types of materials and similar activity profiles as refuse deposits from the same period encountered at the J.T Warner House and Store Site discussed in Volume II.

Finally, no evidence for the occupation of this site or the building by the Jonathan T. Warner family from 1849 to 1851 was encountered. There were no substantial artifact deposits dating from this time period and no evidence of a significant fire that could be attributed to the Indian attack and destruction of Warner's house and store in 1851.

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**TWO FORKS IN THE ROAD:
TEST EXCAVATIONS OF THE RANCH HOUSE
AT WARNER'S RANCH
(WARNER – CARRILLO RANCH HOUSE)
AND SITE OF
JONATHAN T. WARNER'S HOUSE AND STORE**

**VOLUME II: THE JONATHAN T. WARNER'S
HOUSE AND STORE SITE**

BY

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 2004, a survey was made of the knoll directly north of the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch on the north side of Buena Vista Creek, where Deputy Surveyor William Reynolds recorded ruins in 1870 that were identified as the location of Jonathan T. Warner's house and store, which had been burned by the Indians in 1851 (Figures 1 - 3). A small reservoir, which cowboys then (2004) working at the ranch believed was excavated by Sam Taylor in the early 1900s, is on the south east edge of the site that Reynolds recorded as the location of Warner's house (Figure 4). Approximately 100 feet to the northwest on the edge of the knoll a rectangular cobble foundation was encountered that measures approximately 15 by 20 feet and is open on the south end. This is near the spot that Reynolds recorded as the ruins of Warner's blacksmith shop (Figure 5). Between the reservoir and the cobble foundation a scatter of artifacts was observed that had been brought to the surface in gopher mounds. Just to the east of the cobble foundation there was a rectangular earthen mound which could be the remains of a structure. To the east of this mound and to the north of the reservoir were a series of rectangular depressions that might also be building remains (Figures 6 - 7). Two 3 by 3 foot test units were excavated in the area between the reservoir and the cobble foundation where gophers had brought artifacts to the surface in order to obtain a sample that might provide some possible dates for the site's occupation and give some insight into the activities that occurred there. The units were excavated in 6 inch levels and terminated at 12 inches below the surface on a naturally occurring layer of dense cobbles (Figure 8). A sheet deposit of kitchen refuse was identified but results were inconclusive concerning the dates of deposition (Van Wormer and Walter 2004, 2008).

In 2010 the site was again surveyed and a map prepared. The site covers the flat knoll top, covering an area approximately 190 feet east-west by 172 feet north-south. Nine features were ultimately identified through survey and excavation (Figure 9). These included:

Feature A: A rectangular outline of granite field stones measuring 27 by 23 feet.

Feature B: A rectangular earthen mound that measured 60 by 48 feet with a large flat depression in the center.

Feature C: A rectangular earthen mound measuring 40 by 29 feet, with a depression in the center.

Feature D: An almost square earthen mound that measured 23 by 20 feet, with a depression in the center.

Feature E: An irregular shaped feature consisting of two small terraces cut into the gently sloping knoll enclosed on the south side by an earthen mound alignment. It measured 61 by 36 feet.

Feature F: A sheet refuse deposit measuring 62 by 44 feet.

Feature G: A refuse filled depression that measured 8 by 12 feet.

Feature H: A sheet refuse deposit measuring 24 feet in diameter.

Feature I: A surface trash scatter about 2 feet in diameter, located near the center of the ridge approximately 60 feet north of Feature H at the base of an iron post.

Feature J: A packed earthen surface revealed through excavation.

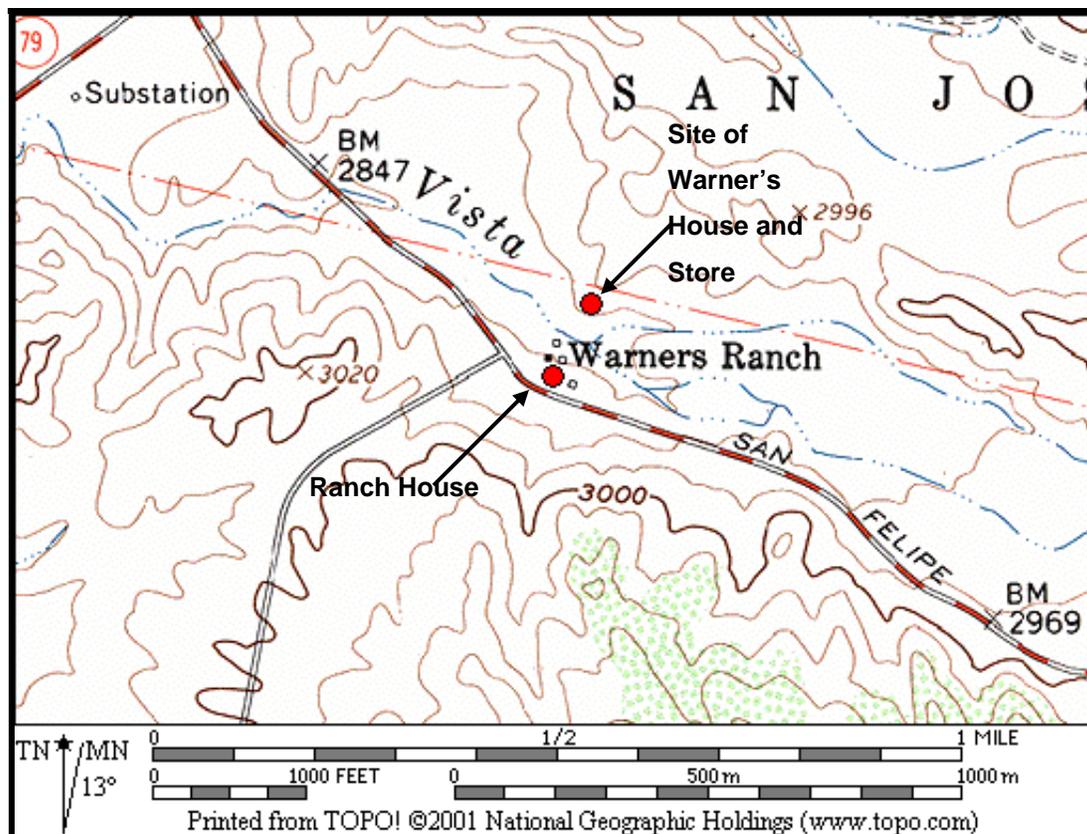


Figure 1: The locations of the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch and the ruins recorded by Reynolds in 1870 as the site of J.T. Warner's House and Store plotted on the 1995 USGS Warner's Ranch Quadrangle topographic map.

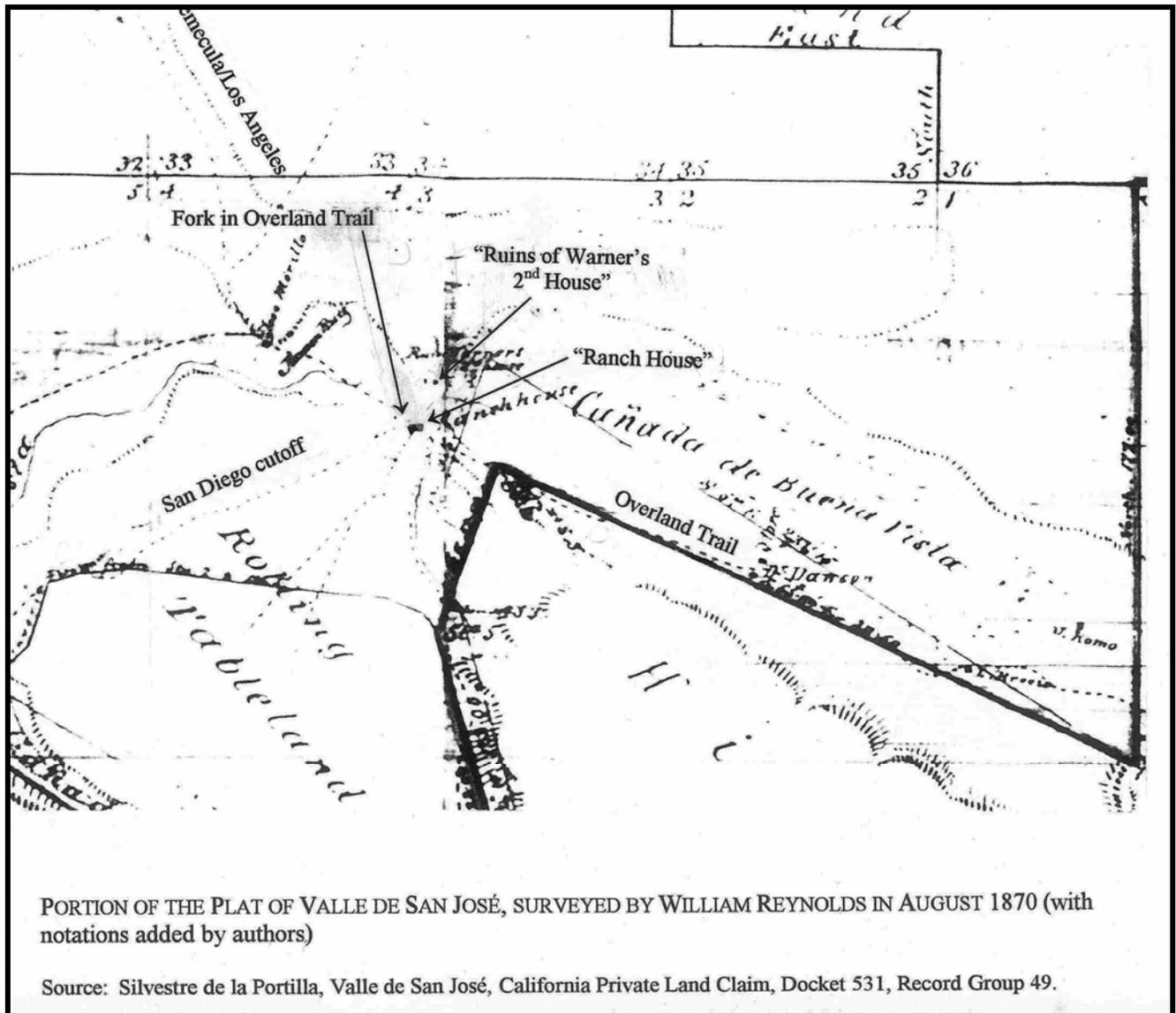


Figure 2: A portion of the 1870 Reynolds' map showing the current "Ranch House" and the "Ruins of Warner's Second House," built in 1849 and burned by the Indians in 1851, on the north side of Buena Vista Valley (Reynolds 1870).

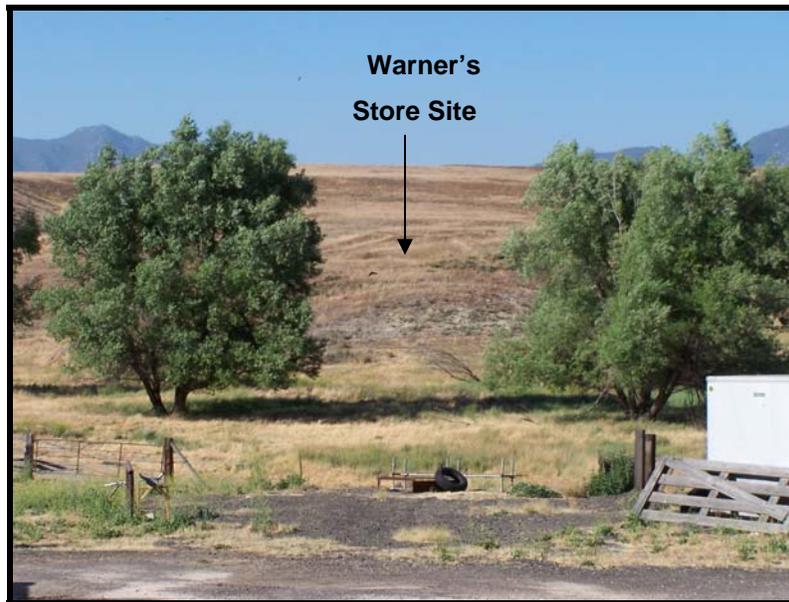


Figure 3: The location of J.T. Warner's House and Store site recorded by Reynolds in 1870 as seen from the north side of the Ranch House at Warner's Ranch.



Figure 4: This small reservoir dating from the early 1900s has been excavated into the edge of the site where Reynolds mapped the ruins of Warner's House in 1870.



Figure 5: Historian Chris Wray points to the corners of a small rectangular cobble foundation (Feature A) near the location where Reynolds mapped the ruins of Warner's blacksmith shop in 1870.



Figure 6: Chris Wray is standing on a rectangular earthen mound (Feature B) directly east of the cobble foundation shown in Figure 5.



Figure 7: Chris Wray standing in one of several shallow rectangular depressions (Feature C) located approximately 100 feet east of the cobble foundation shown in Figure 5 and approximately 50 feet northeast of the reservoir shown in Figure 4.



Figure 8: Unit 2 was excavated to obtain a sample from the artifact concentration at the J.T. Warner's House and Store site in 2004.

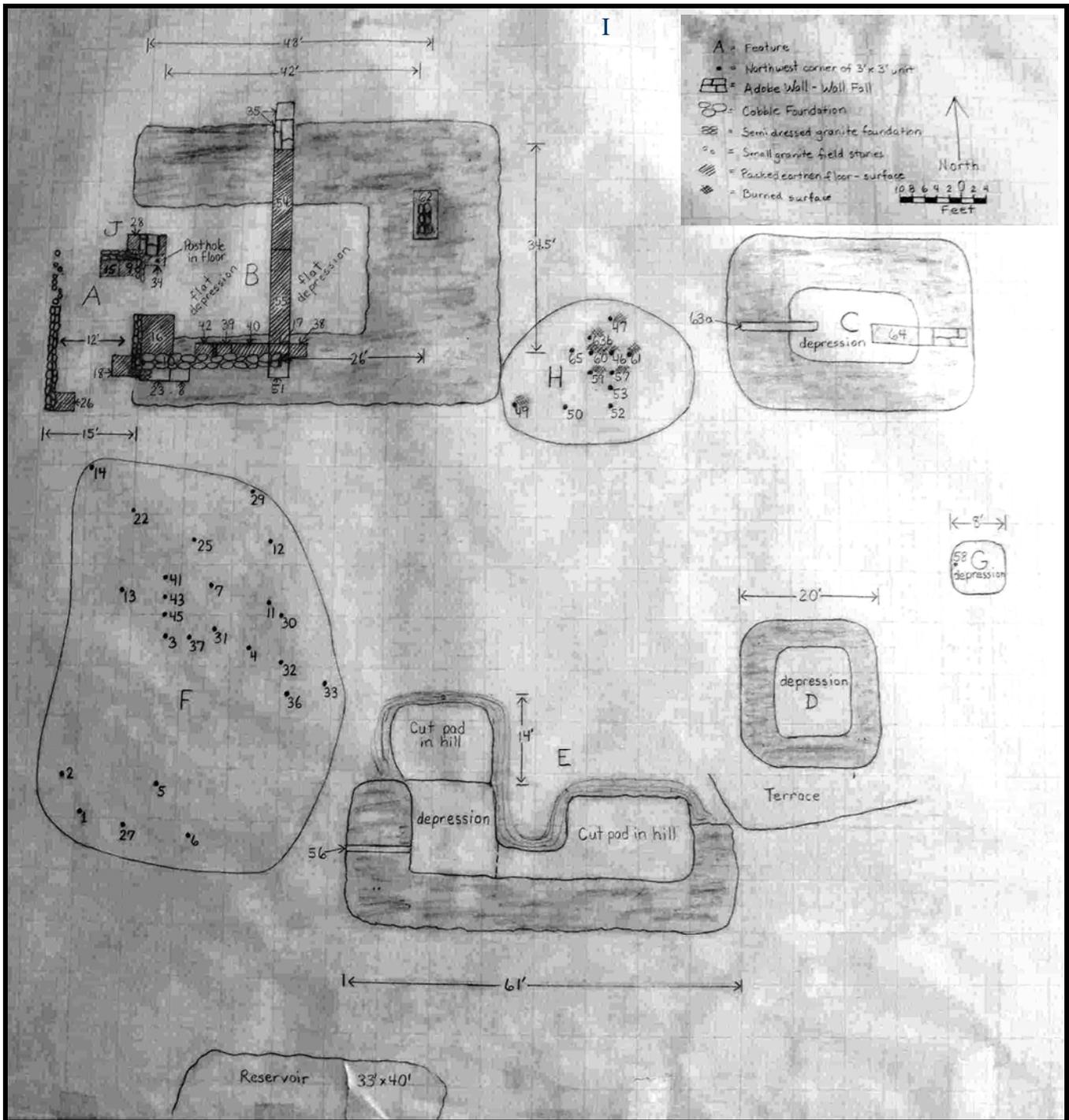


Figure 9: Field map of features identified at the J.T. Warner's House and Store Site in 2010.

II. 2010 FIELD METHODS

In 2010 the site was explored with a total of 64 additional excavations that varied in size from 2 by 2 foot units to 3 feet wide by 18 feet long trenches. Three foot square was the most commonly used unit size. All excavations regardless of size were designated by a unit number. They were numbered consecutively, usually in the order that they were excavated. The numbering sequence started with Unit 3, since Units 1 and 2 had been dug during the first testing phase in 2004. Soil was removed in natural stratigraphic layers and passed through ¼ inch mesh screens for the retrieval of artifacts. Also, extensive artifact surface collections were made on all the features.

Soil stratigraphy on the site was fairly simple. A lens of fist sized cobbles underlies the entire site. On the south end this cobble lens is fairly shallow and within 6 to 12 inches of the surface. Toward the northern end it was covered with about 24 to 30 inches of dirt. A moderately compacted brown sandy loam soil covers the cobbles. This is the base soil layer for the entire site. A lens of topsoil around two inches thick covers this layer. All site features were found within the context of this basic stratigraphy with minor modifications resulting from human activity and natural weathering.

III. FEATURES A AND J

Feature A consisted of a 27 by 23 foot rectangular outline of granite field stones located on the northwest edge of the complex of features constituting the Warner's Store site (Figure 10). It is at the approximate location identified as Warner's blacksmith shop on the 1870 Reynolds map. The feature was examined through five excavations that included Units 9 and 15 at the interior northeast corner, Unit 18 and 23 at the interior southeast corner, Unit 26 at the interior southwest corner, and Unit 28 at the exterior northeast corner.

What appeared on the surface to be an outline of granite field stones was revealed to be the top of an extremely well built footing wall of square to rectangular shaped granite stones ranging in size from around 12 inches in length and 4 to 8 inches in width to 4 inches in length by 4 inches wide. The stones were semi-dressed in that the corners had been squared and some surfaces flattened so that they fit more tightly together than they would have if the foundation had been constructed of unmodified rocks. They were held together with mud mortar. Smaller fist sized pieces of granite have been used in places as chinking to fill in gaps between larger stones. The footing was 12 inches wide. At its most shallow point at the northwest corner the foundation

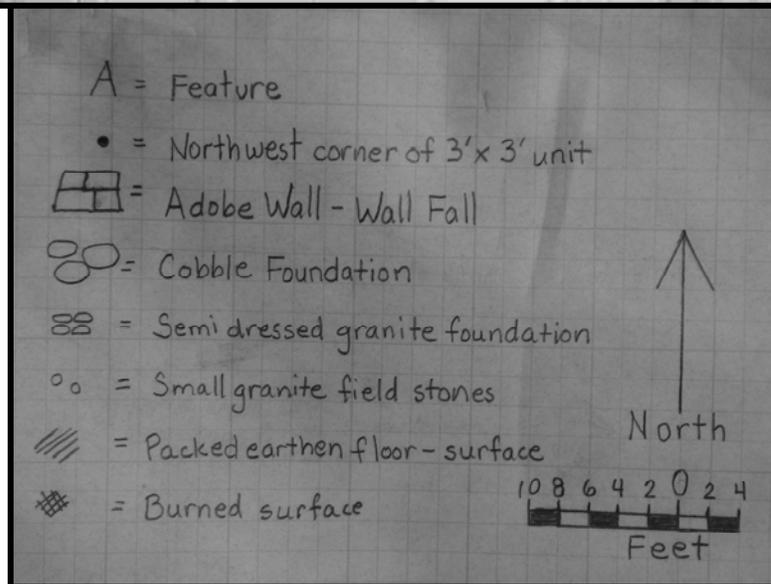
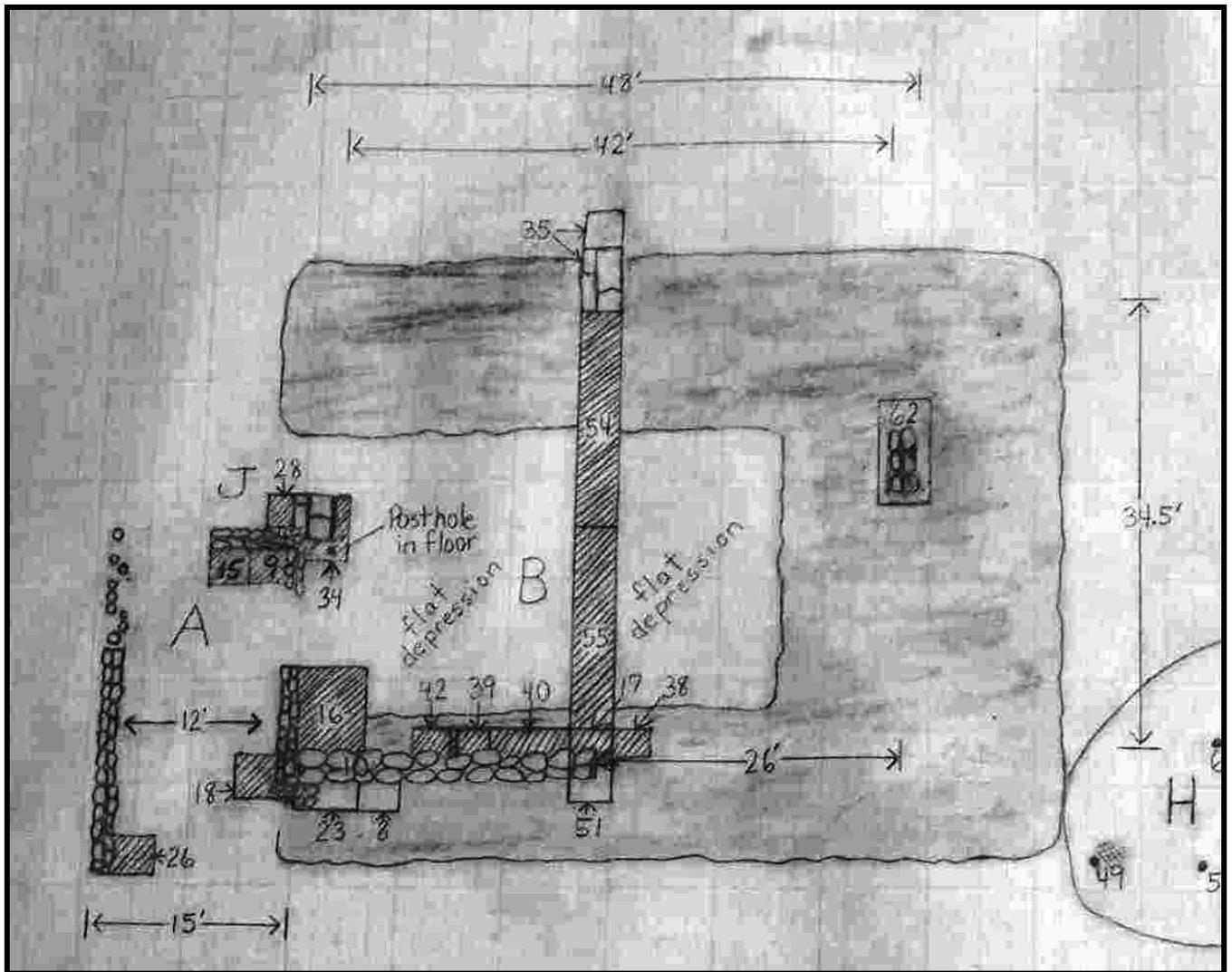


Figure 10: Field map of Features A, B, and J.

extended to a depth of 7 inches below the surface and consisted of a single course of stone. At its deepest point at the northeast corner the bottom was reached at around 20 inches below the surface, and included three to four courses of stone.

All units placed on the interior of Feature A revealed the presence of a packed brown sandy loam surface covered with a thin layer of grey ash. This floor was discovered at about 20 inches below the surface in the northwest corner of the feature at Units 9 and 15. Against the footing the floor was covered with a layer of adobe wall fall and melt around 6 to 8 inches thick, designated Stratum 3. It extended into the units for around 4 feet (Figure 11 - 13). Beyond this the floor was covered with a 14 inch layer of fine grain moderately compacted brown sandy loam designated Stratum 2. This and the layer of adobe wall fall and melt were covered with a layer of lighter brown moderately compacted sandy loam soil with pieces of granite stone wall fall. This approximately 12 inch layer was designated Stratum 1. It was covered with around 2 inches of loosely compacted brown sandy loam top soil. Where the soil was shallower at the southern end of the feature in Unit 18 stratigraphy consisted of smaller patches of adobe wall fall covering parts of the floor with Stratum 1 mixed with fallen pieces of the granite stone footing covering the remainder of the floor and wall fall. At the southwest corner in Unit 24 Stratum 1 covered the entire floor.

At the interior northeast corner, in Unit 9, the north and east wall were tightly tied together in a single unit suggesting a single construction episode for the feature (Figure 14). At the southeast and southwest corners in Units 18 and 26 no evidence for a southern cross wall was encountered indicating the structure may have been open on the south end (Figures 15 & 16).

The exterior of the footing was examined with Unit 28, placed on the outside northeast corner of the feature, directly opposite Unit 9 on the interior of the same corner (Figure 17). Here the bottom of the foundation was encountered at 25 inches below ground surface resting in the moderately compacted brown sandy loam base soil. This 4 inch deep soil horizon was excavated to the cobble lens underlying the entire site. Five inches above the bottom of the foundation was a dark ash covered packed surface resting on a layer of gravel around 2 inches thick. This probably represented the original ground level at the time of construction and occupation. Designated Feature J, this surface was 22 inches below present ground level and at the same depth as the packed earthen floor on the interior of Feature A. It would appear that the bottom course of granite footing stones for Feature A was placed in a shallow trench just a few inches below ground surface. The tightly laid wall of semi dressed stones extended to a height of over 20 inches above the surface. Given the number of disarticulated pieces of granite wall fall found in the units the footing wall could easily have been 24 inches above ground level. It probably

supported an adobe wall, although only small deposits of wall fall and adobe melt were encountered.

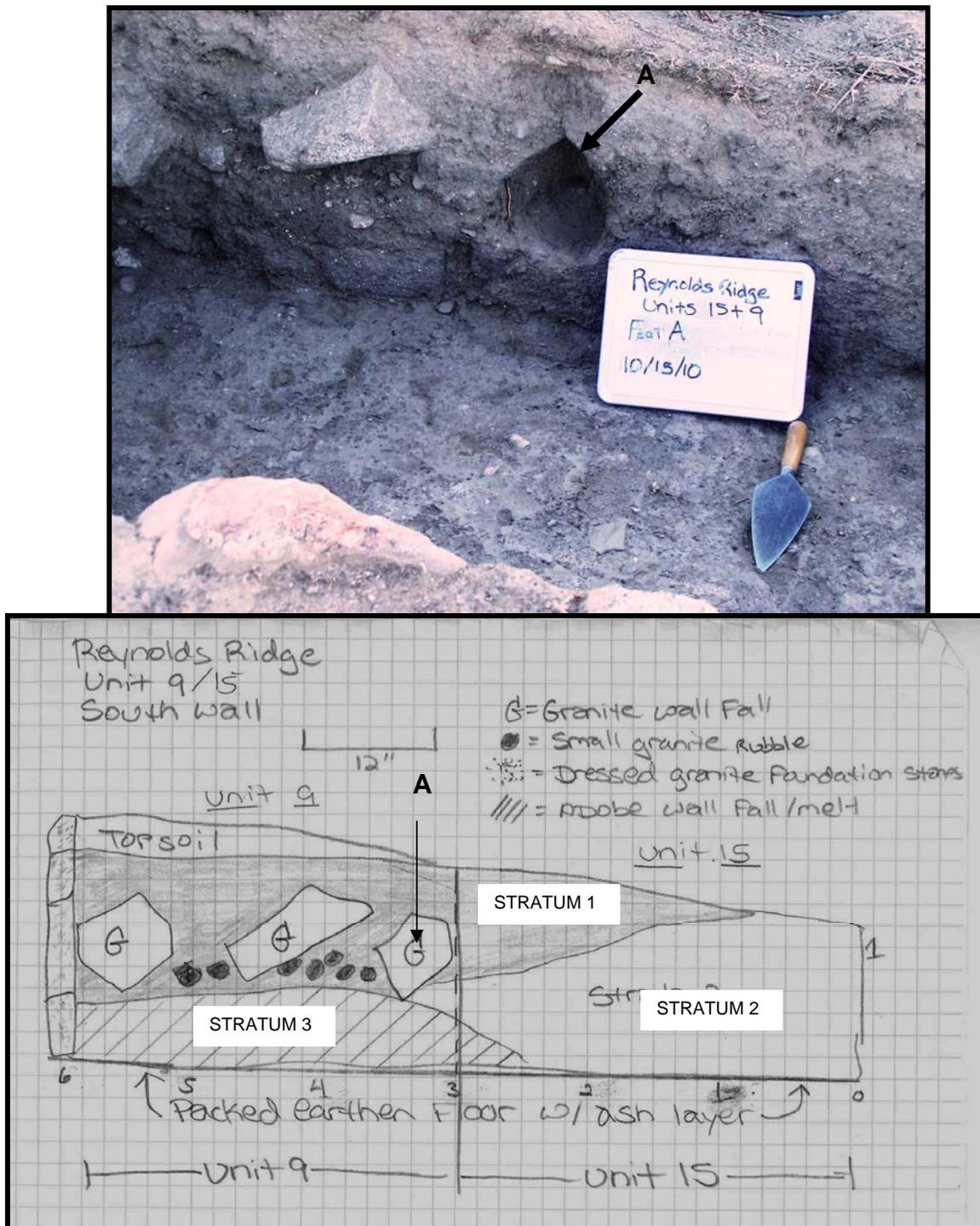


Figure 11: South side wall of Units 9 and 15 showing soil stratigraphy. Point A is the same in the photo and the sketch. The granite wall fall piece had fallen out of the side wall before the photograph was taken, leaving the hollow where it had been.

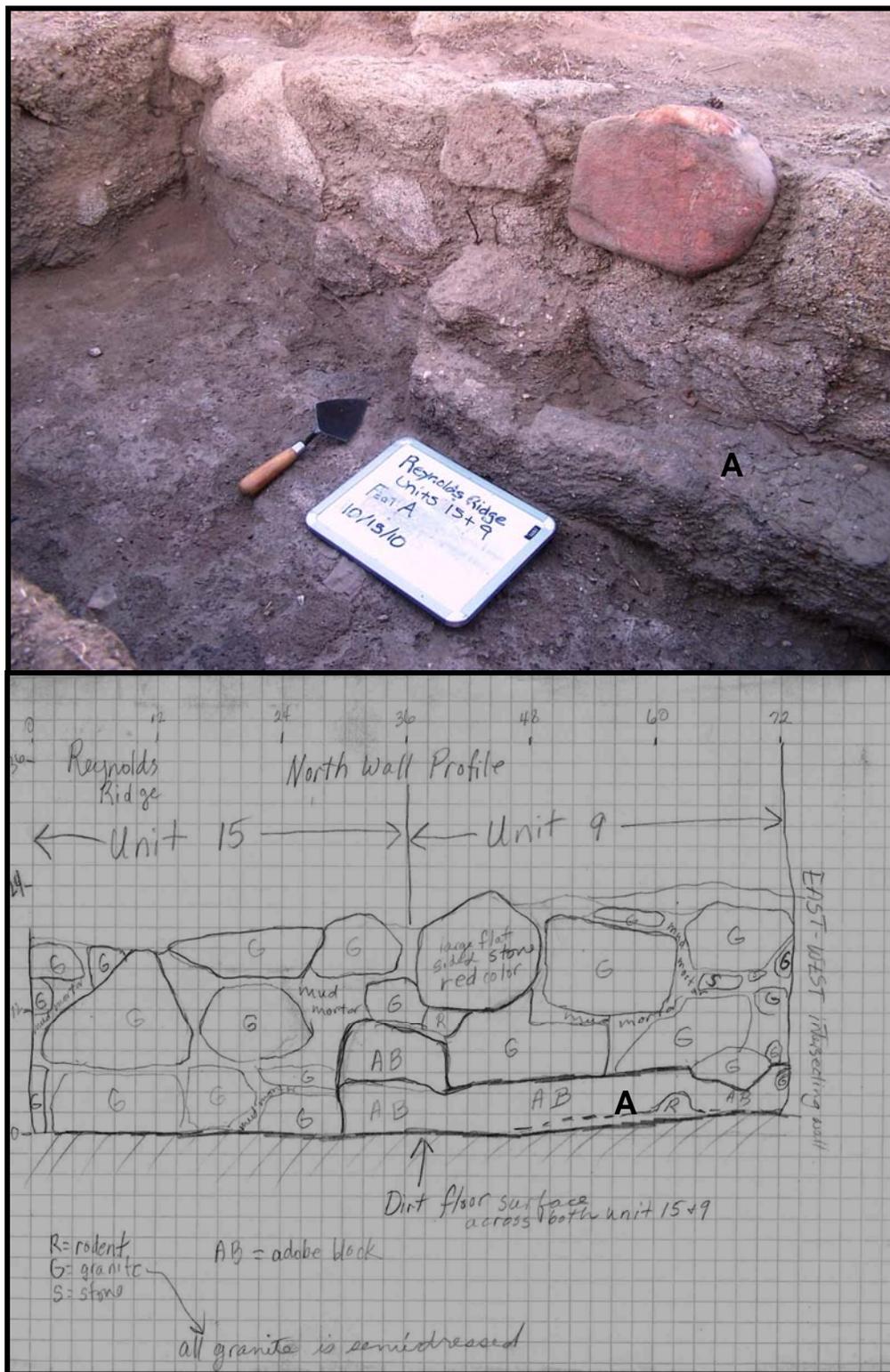


Figure 12: Interior north wall of Feature A in Units 9 and 15. Note the narrow row of adobe block placed on the floor against the wall (A).



Figure 13: Feature A packed earthen floor in Units 9 (right) and 15 (left).



Figure 14: Northeast corner of Feature A in Unit 9. Note how well the corner is tied together as a single construction episode.



Figure 15: West wall foundation and packed earthen floor in Unit 26 at the southwest corner of Feature A. There was no evidence of a southern connecting wall.



Figure 16: East wall foundation and packed earthen floor in Units 18 and 23, at the southeast corner of Feature A. As with the west wall foundation in Unit 26 the foundation ends here without evidence of there ever having been a wall to enclose the structure on the south side. The trowel is pointing east.

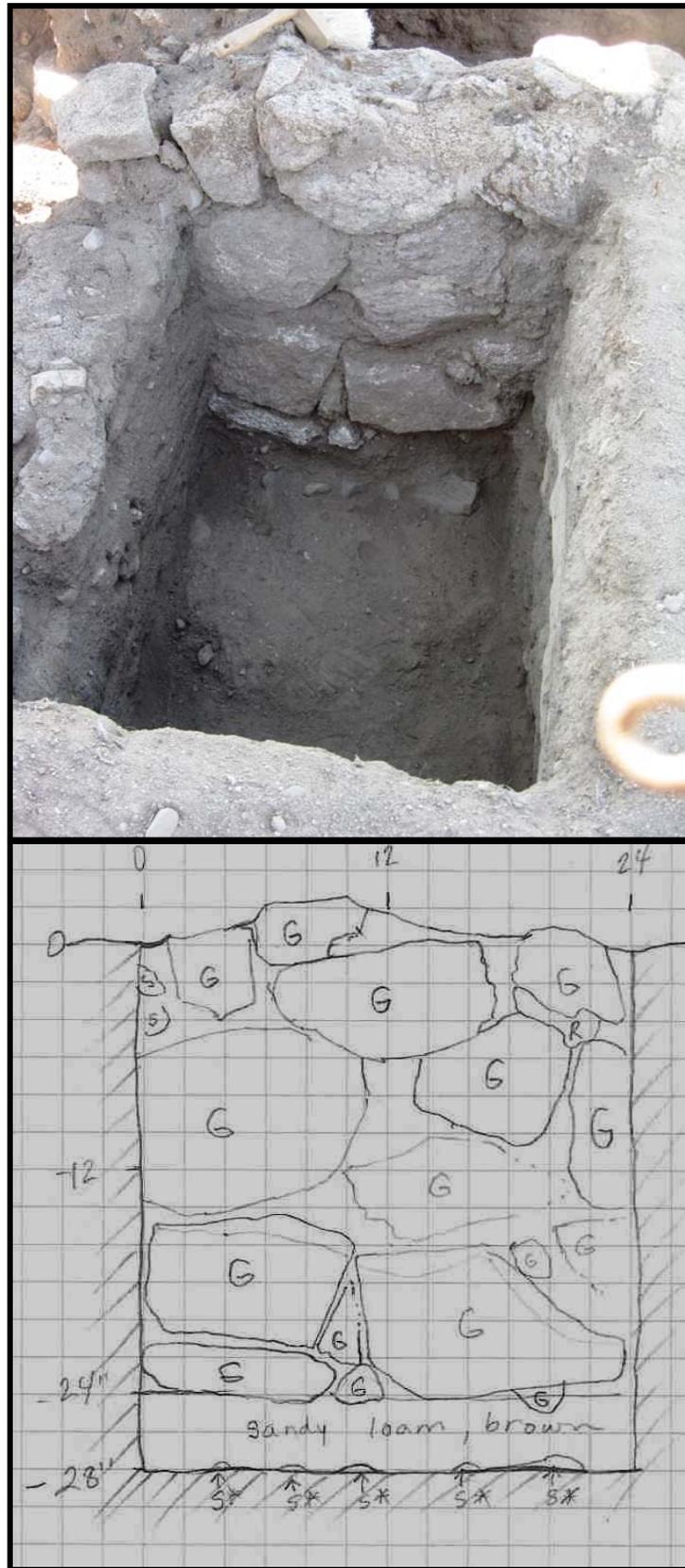


Figure 17: Exterior side of the north wall of Feature A in Unit 28.

Feature A Function

Feature A produced 113 items. The five datable artifacts are listed on Table 1 and consist of early to mid 19th century transfer and molded ironstone decorated ceramic vessels. A Colombia shaped molded ironstone cup was manufactured after 1855. This hints at a reoccupation of the site after Warner abandoned it in 1851. Evidence for this reoccupation was also found in Features B and F.

Building and room functions were determined by developing activity group profiles as described in the Artifact Analysis, Theoretical Background, and Methodology section in Volume I. The activity profile for Feature A is shown on Table 2. It is dominated by 74 grams of blacksmith forge clinker. This material was measured by weight because it could not be quantified by estimated minimum number of items. In Table 3 and Figure 18 the forge clinker has been taken out and the numbers recalculated. The activity is now dominated by building materials at 48 percent and kitchen items at 25 percent. In Table 4 and Figure 19 kitchen and building materials have been eliminated so that the relative frequencies of the other activities can be more easily seen. Personal items now dominate the profile at 30 percent followed by munitions and garment at 20 percent. Consumer items, lithics, and livery items constitute 10 percent each of the activities represented.

In 1870, Surveyor Reynolds recorded the ruins of Warner's blacksmith shop in this area (Reynolds 1870). The clinker indicates there was a forge near this location. There is almost no other way for clinker of this type to form except in a forge or furnace (See Photograph 7). Although fragments of forge clinker were found in other parts of the site, by far the largest concentration was in Feature A. Of 116 grams from the entire site, the 74 grams recovered from Feature A constitutes 64 percent. An additional 21 percent (24 grams) occurred immediately adjacent to Feature A in Feature J and the western portion of Feature B. It appears that Feature A is the origin for the clinker and over time it scattered into immediately adjacent areas within the ruins. The remaining 15 percent (18 grams) was recovered from Features F and H. Building materials consisted of 19 square nails which probably represented wooden portions of the original building. The 10 kitchen items may be the result of Feature A's location adjacent to the west end of Feature B, which, as well be seen, may have functioned as a kitchen.

In summary, Feature A is the remains of an extremely well built footing wall of semi dressed granite stones that measured 23 by 27 feet. The north and east walls were tightly tied together in a single unit suggesting a single construction episode. No evidence of a southern cross wall was encountered indicating the building may have been open on the south side. All units placed on

the interior of the feature revealed a floor of packed brown sandy loam covered with a thin layer of gray ash. The footing wall may have supported an adobe wall, although only small deposits of wall fall and adobe melt were encountered. The artifact activity profile was dominated by forge clinker, signifying that there was a working blacksmith forge in this area.

Table 1: Feature A Datable Artifacts

UNIT	STRATUM	ITEM	TYPE	PATTERN	DATE	REFERENCE	#
18	1	Misc. Unidentified Hollow Frag.	Transfer-Black	Parisian Chateau	1822-1841	Coysh & Henrywood 1982:274; Gaston 2002:138; Snyder 1997:68; Williams 1978:363; OTSD McCoy: 44; Cooper-Molera: 88	1
-	Surface	Small Flat Vessel	Transfer-Flow Cobalt	Has Brick Like Pattern In The Marley	1835-1855 (Circa)	Williams 1981 (Throughout Book)	1
-	Surface	Plate, Large	Transfer-Flow Blue (Lighter)	Lozere	1842-1867	Coysh & Henrywood 1982:231; Freeman 1954:38; Williams 1981:70; Williams & Weber 1986:596: TCC Database; OTSD McCoy P-1116-122-5(P9) &P-1116-604-2(P36)	1
-	Surface	Plate, Large	Transfer-Light & Cobalt Blue	Columbia	1850 (Circa)	Coysh & Henrywood 1982:90; Felton & Schulz 1983:33; Snyder 1997:16; Walter Collection 2011; Williams 1978:237; Wood 1959:44; Cooper-Molera Cat # P297-243-17(P33 My Printout); Godden 1964:21(22)	1
26		Cup	Molded White Ironstone	Columbia (Shape), [A Sydenham Imitator]	1855 Registration Date	Wetherbee 1985:56-57; Wetherbee 1996:58+; Felton et al 1996:3; Dieringer & Dieringer 2001:35; B Dieringer 2011: Personal Communication; Cooper-Molera Cat # P297-243-17(Pg 33 Printout)	1
						TOTALS	6

Table 2: Feature A Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	1	0.88
Kitchen	10	8.85
Lithics	1	0.88
Livery	1	0.88
Munitions	2	1.77
Personal	3	2.65
Building Material	19	16.81
Garment	2	1.77
Forge Clinker - Slag	74	65.49
TOTALS	113	100.00

Table 3: Feature A Activity Profile without Clinker

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	1	2.56
Kitchen	10	25.64
Lithics	1	2.56
Livery	1	2.56
Munitions	2	5.13
Personal	3	7.69
Building Material	19	48.72
Garment	2	5.13
Totals	39	100.00

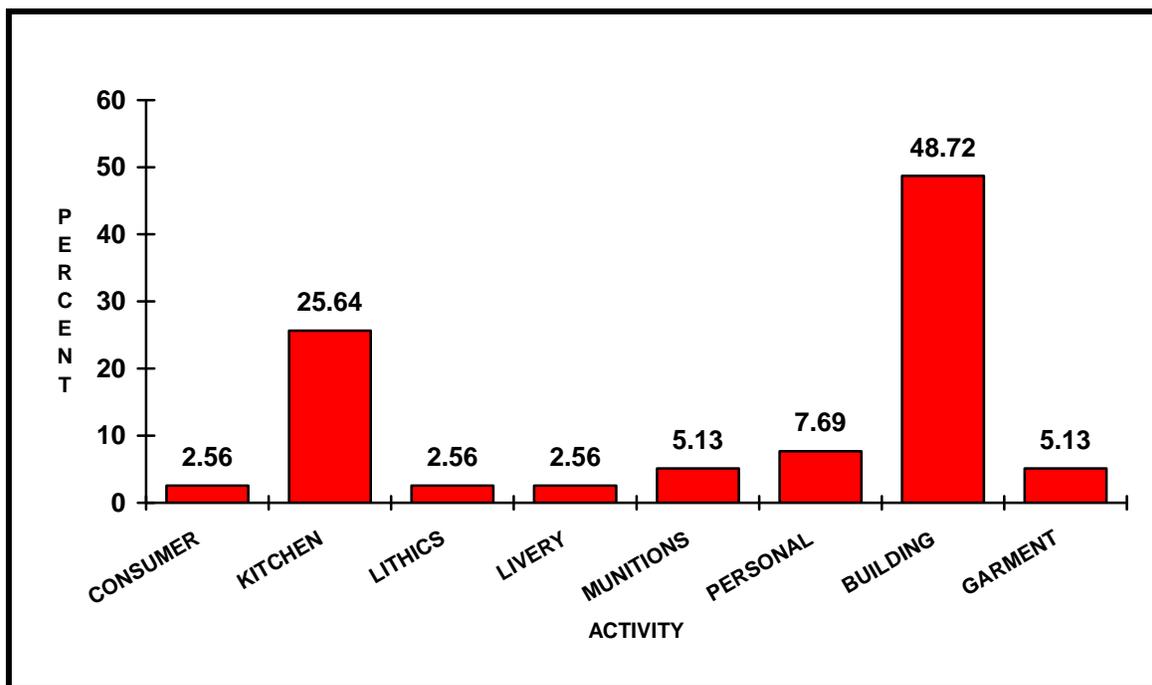
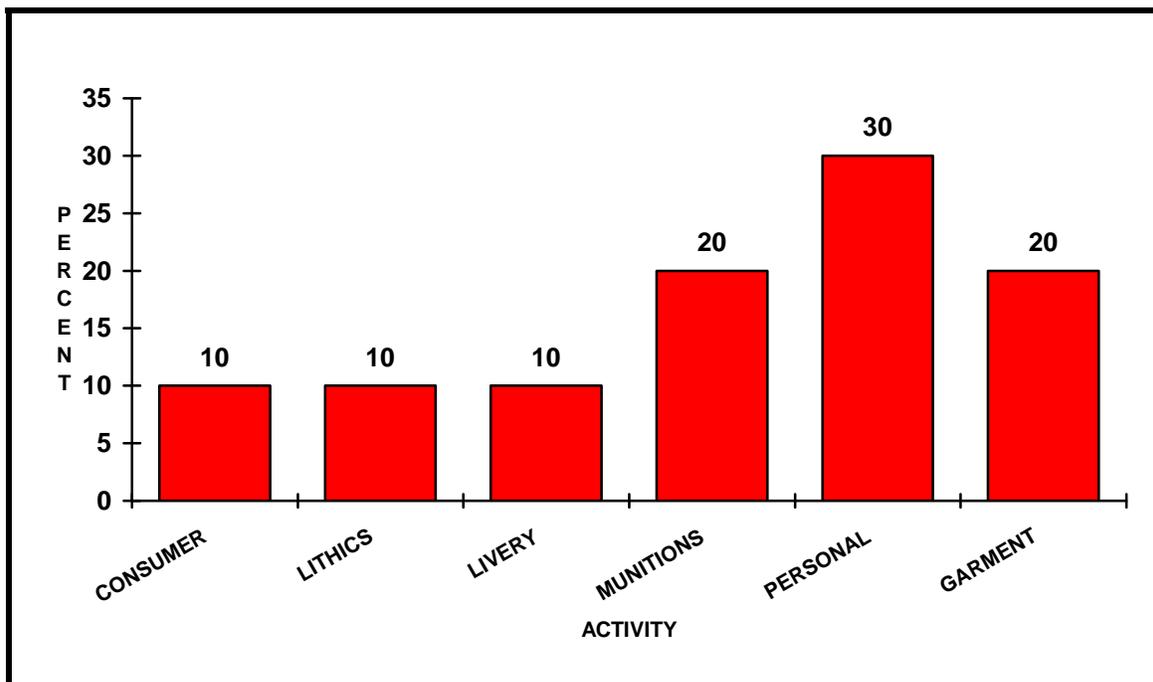


Figure 18: Feature A Activity Profile without Clinker.

Table 4: Feature A Activity Profile without Kitchen and Building

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	1	10.00
Lithics	1	10.00
Livery	1	10.00
Munitions	2	20.00
Personal	3	30.00
Garment	2	20.00
TOTALS	10	100.00

**Figure 19: Feature A Activity Profile without Kitchen and Building.**

Feature J Function

No datable artifacts were recovered from Feature J. The activity profile is shown on Table 5 and Figure 20. The assemblage is dominated by building materials at 43 percent and forge clinker at 35 percent. The building materials consisted of 17 square nails. Thirteen of these were recovered just above, on, and just below the packed surface suggesting that a wooden structure was located here. As with feature A, the quantity of forge clinker indicates there was a forge in this general area of the site.

Table 5: Feature J Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Lithics	2	5.13
Munitions	1	2.56
Personal	2	5.13
Kitchen	2	5.13
Building Material	17	43.59
Clinker	14	35.90
Garment	1	2.56
TOTALS	39	100.00

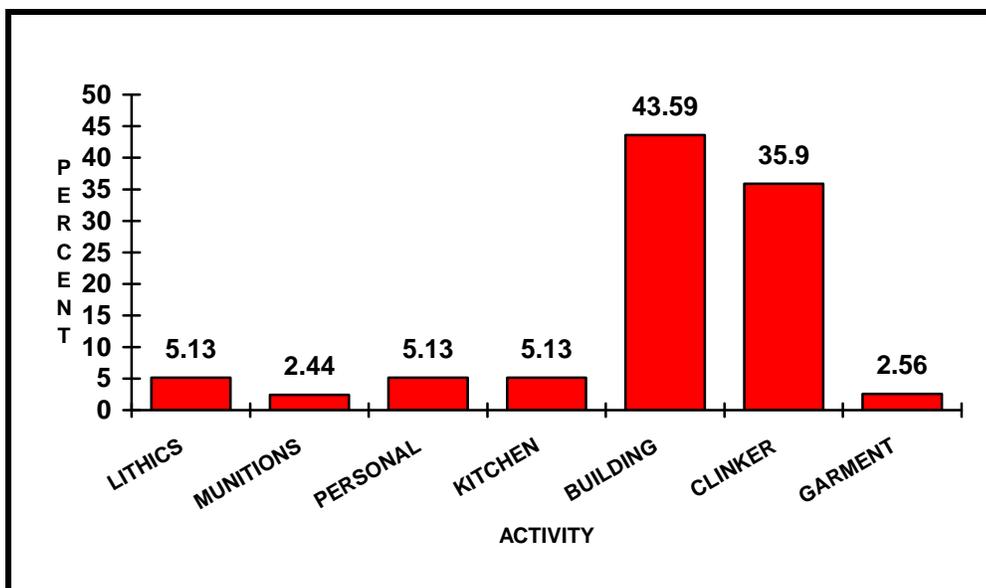


Figure 20: Feature J Activity Profile.

IV. FEATURE B

Feature B is a rectangular earthen mound that measured 60 feet east-west by 48 feet north-south. It has a large flat depression in the interior that measures approximately 36 by 22 feet (see Figures 9 & 10). The rectangular mound forming the exterior of the feature is 10 feet wide along the southern edge, 20 feet wide along the eastern end, and 14 feet wide along the north side. The west end is open and butts against Feature A at the southwest corner. The mound varies in height from as little as one foot above the surrounding ground surface at the west end to around 4 feet above the surrounding surface at the east end.

Exposure of foundation and wall alignments revealed vestiges of a building that originally measured approximately 48 feet east-west by 35 feet north-south. Some portions of the exterior wall were supported by stone foundations, and other sections were not, suggesting the building was not all built at the same time.

Excavations of Units 8 and 16 revealed details of foundation construction on the west end of the south wall (Figures 21-23). The south wall foundation at this edge of the building's remains was 15 inches across the top and consisted of two courses of granite field stones and cobbles. They were butted against the east wall of Feature A indicating that this wall had been built after Feature A was built. The bottom row was made up of larger rocks ranging from 10 to 12 inches wide and 10 to 16 inches in length. These bulkier stones were capped with a top course of smaller rectangular pieces of granite 4 to 6 inches in width and 10 to 14 inches long. The top of the footing lay about 6 inches below existing ground surface and it extended to a depth of about 26 inches, resting in the compacted grainy brown sandy loam base soil. Unit 8 was excavated to the cobble lens underlying the entire site which lay 4 to 6 inches below the bottom of the foundation.

Stratigraphy in the north sidewall of Unit 8 revealed a 2 inch wide gray soil lens 18 inches below the existing surface that probably represents the original ground surface at the time of construction (Figure 24). The tops of the foundation stones extended some 10 inches above this layer. It would appear, then, that during construction the bottom course of larger rocks were placed in a 10 to 12 inch deep trench and then capped with the small stones so that the top of the foundation stood approximately 10 inches above the then existing surface of the ground. In spite of their elevated height above original ground level no obvious mortar material was detected. The soil between both courses of stone is the same light to moderately compacted brown sandy loam found throughout most of the rest of the site, suggesting this same soil was mixed with water and used as a mud mortar to hold the top layer of foundation stones.

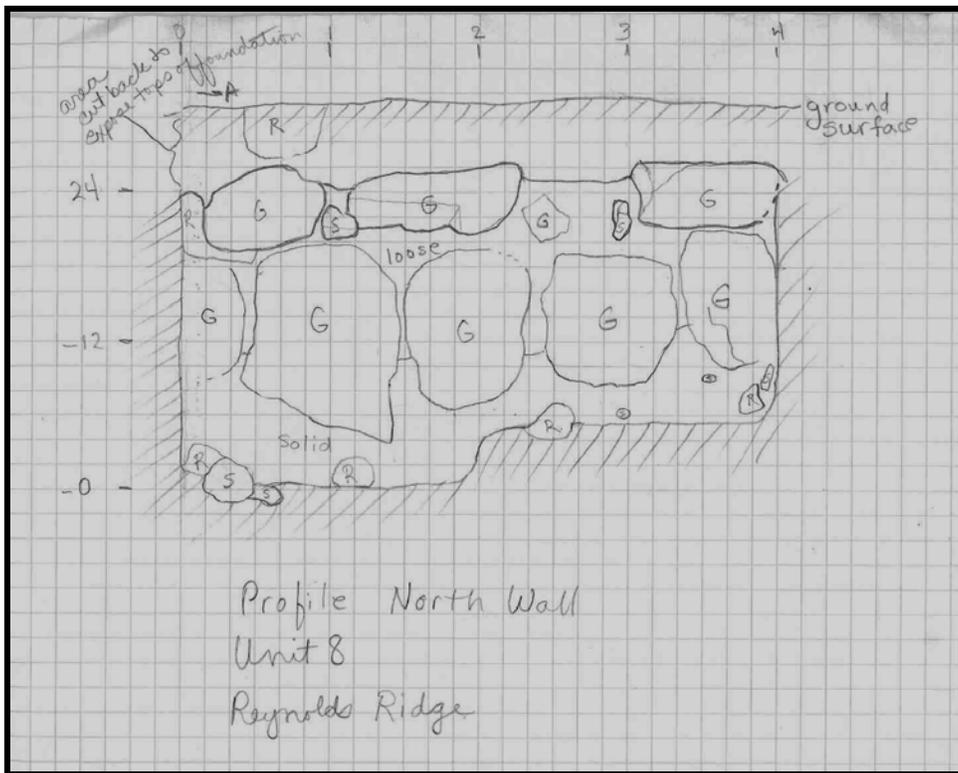


Figure 21: Exterior face and top of the Feature B south wall stone foundation exposed in Unit 8.



Figure 22: Unit 16, showing the south cobble stone wall of Feature B (A) built against the exterior of the granite east wall of Feature A (B). Construction of the south wall against the exterior wall of Feature A (C) indicates that Feature A was built and already existing when the Feature B footing was constructed. A packed earthen floor (D) was uncovered at the bottom of the unit.

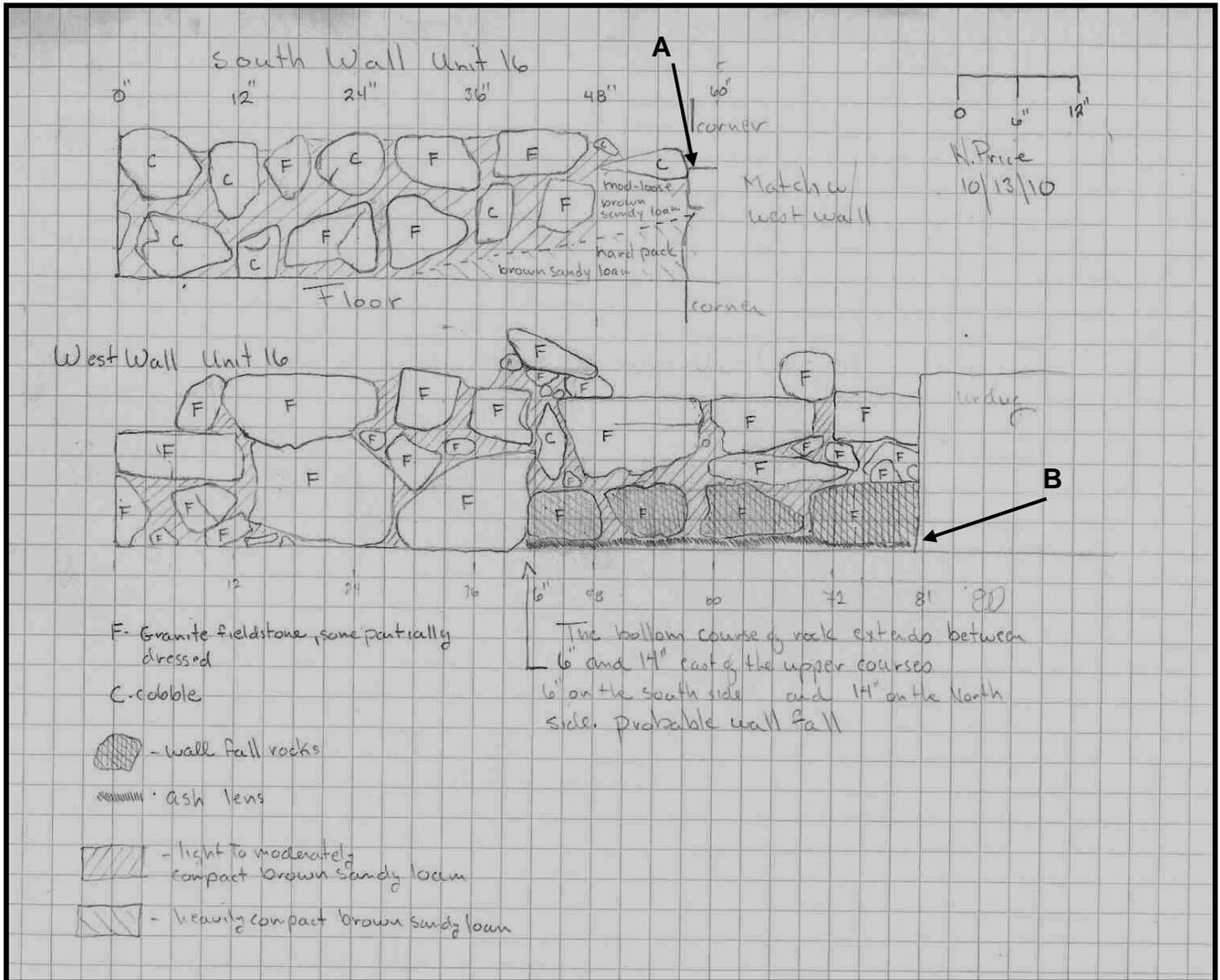


Figure 23: South and west wall footing profiles of Feature B in Unit 16. The west wall is the east granite field stone foundation of Feature A. The more rounded field stones of Feature B's south wall foundation have been built against it (A). Note the granite wall fall on the ash layer covering the floor against the west wall (B).



Figure 24: West side wall of Unit 8 showing the dark brown streak that probably represents original ground surface at the time of the footing construction.

Through excavation of Units 17, 38, 39, 40, 42, and 51 the foundation was traced to the east for about 22 feet where it ended abruptly in Units 17 and 51. The mound representing the former south wall alignment continues eastward for another 26 feet, joining with the mound of the east wall alignment of the former building (Figures 25 & 26). Remains of adobe block and gray mud mortar resting directly on the soil in alignment with and at the same level as the stone foundation under the western portion of the south wall, underlies this mound in the north side walls of Units 17 and 51 and the south edge of Unit 38 (Figures 27 & 28). It appears that continuing east beyond this point the south wall rested directly on the ground without the support of a stone foundation indicating the possibility that the western and eastern portions of the wall may have been built at different times.

On the east wall mound a short segment of stones was encountered. This consisted of a single course of granite field stones and water worn cobbles. The larger stones ranged from 18 inches in length and 9 inches wide to more square shaped stones around 12 inches across. Smaller cobbles three to 6 inches in diameter filled in the spaces between the larger pieces. The alignment was about 20 inches across the top, and 6 feet in length. It was discovered by uncovering the tops of some of the stones that were projecting above the ground, and consequently is extremely shallow. This may be a segment of a foundation alignment or another as yet unidentified architectural feature (Figure 29).

Remains of the north wall were uncovered in the north end of Unit 54, laid out as a 3 foot wide trench to uncover interior surfaces and bisect the north mound of the feature. Remnants of what appeared to be a course of articulated adobe blocks were encountered 30 inches south of the northern edge of the mound and five inches below the surface. They could be seen in the east side wall profile and consisted of portions of two 4 inch thick blocks adjacent to each other. Individual adobe block fragments could also be seen in the floor of the excavation. These were surrounded by a hard layer of emulsified adobe wall melt so that the entire mass in the bottom of this end of the excavation appeared to represent rubble from a fallen wall (Figure 30). Excavation of Unit 35 at the north end of Unit 54 revealed that the adobe melt and rubble layer was between 1 and 2 inches thick and rested on the brown sandy loam base soil of the site. No stone foundation remains were found.

The west wall of the building represented by Feature B was a composite of the east wall footing of Feature A and an adobe wall butted against the north end of the Feature A's east wall to continue the wall alignment in a northerly direction. The adobe extension wall was encountered



Figure 25: Overview of the stone footing under the western portion of the south wall mound of Feature B, looking west and showing the abrupt end to the alignment in the foreground.



Figure 26: Exposure of the stone footing under the western portion of the south wall mound of Feature B, looking east. Note how the south wall mound continues beyond the foundation under the string on the right.



Figure 27: Units 17 and 51, showing the abrupt end of the stone wall foundation underlying the western portion of the south wall. Adobe block remains (A) can be seen projecting from the side wall. They could also be seen in the south wall of Unit 38 on to the east of Unit 17 (B). Those are shown more clearly in the following figure. Point 1 is the same location in this and the next figure.

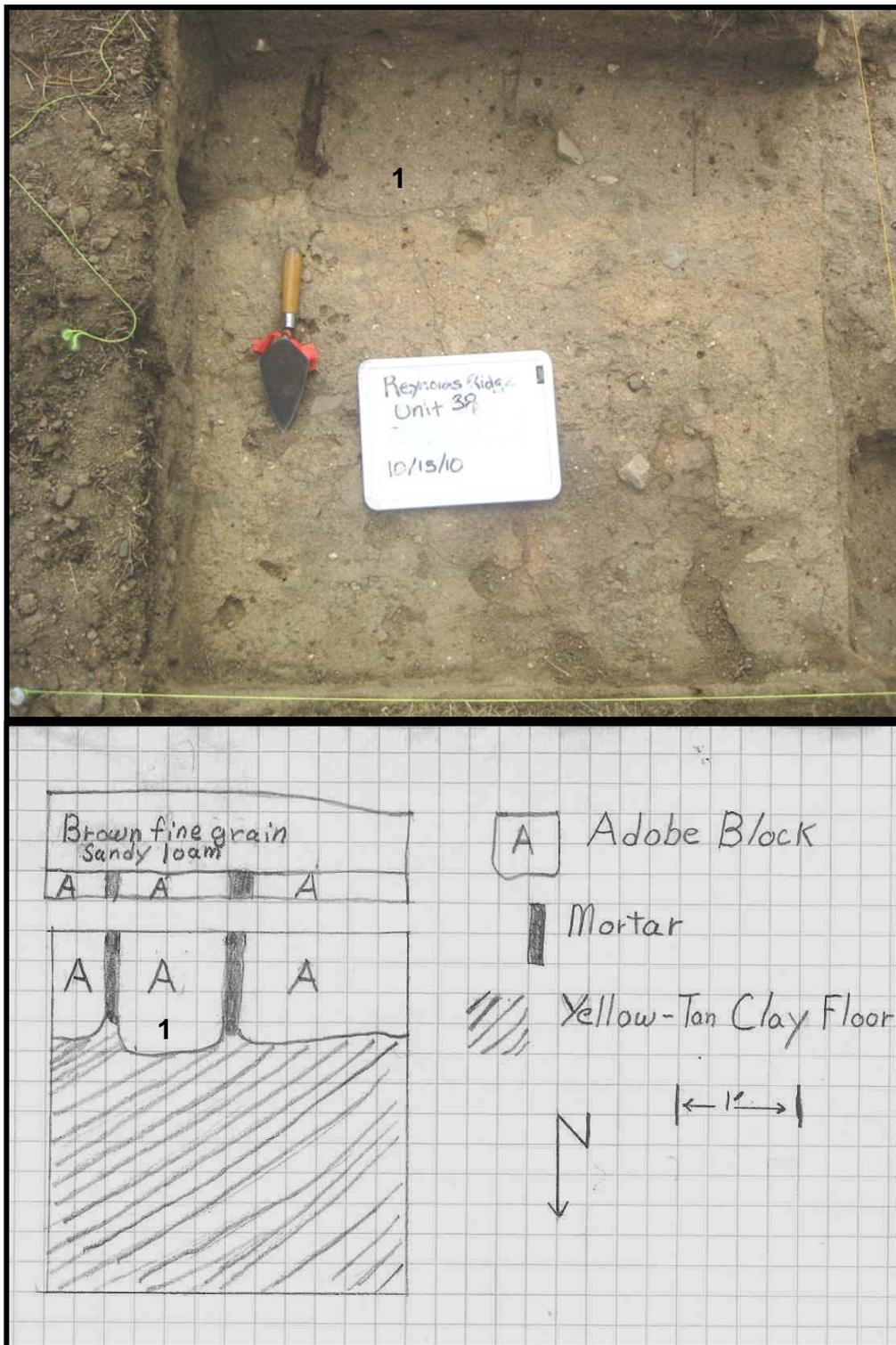


Figure 28: Photograph with plan view and south sidewall profile sketch of Unit 38 showing the edges of the gray adobe blocks underlying the south wall mound of Feature B to the east of the end of the stone foundation. Point 1 is the same in the photograph and drawing in the preceding figure.



Figure 29: Short cobble alignment at Unit 60 in the east wall mound of Feature B.

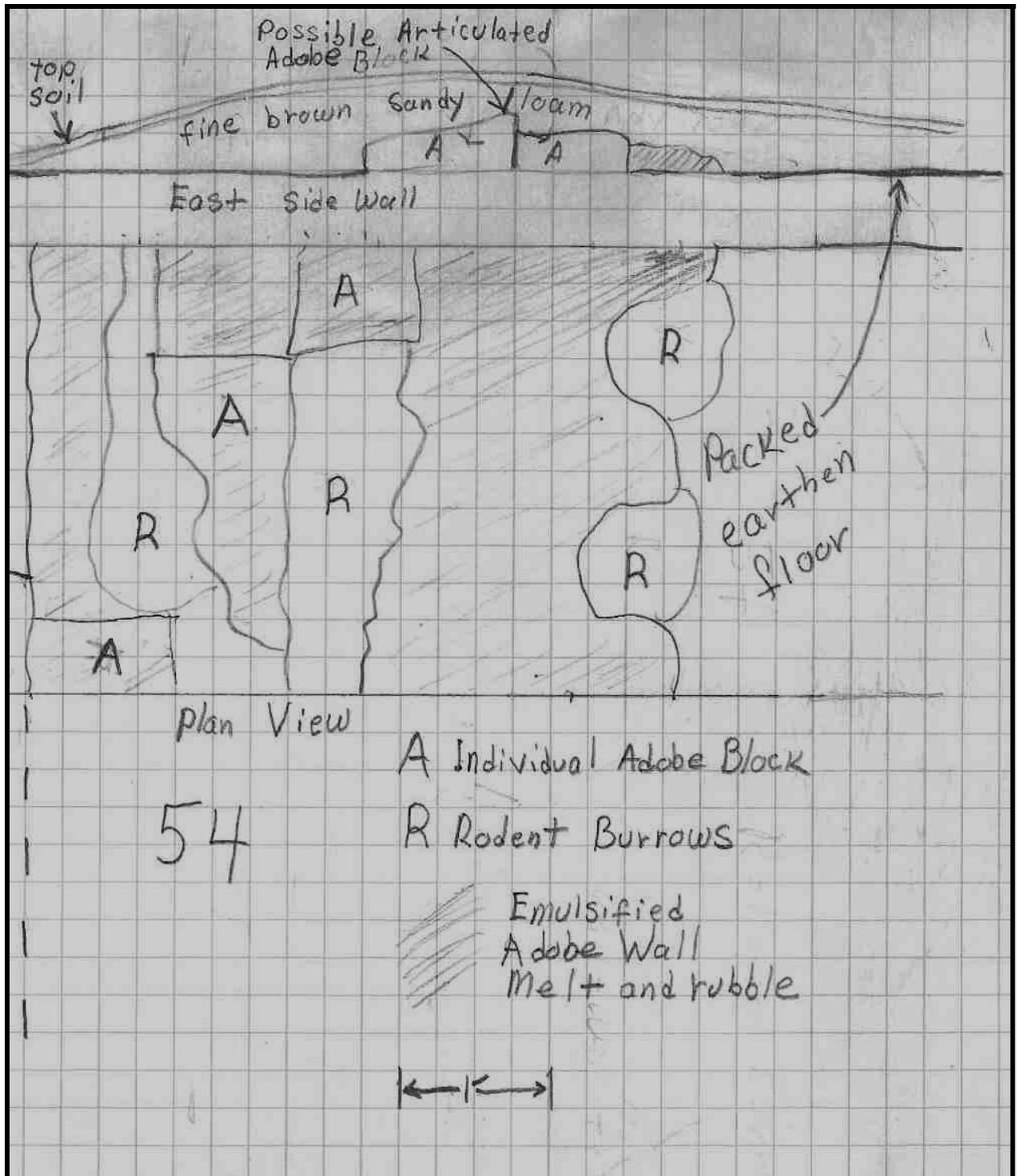


Figure 30: Plan view and east wall profile of Unit 54 on the north wall mound of Feature B. Note the remains of articulated adobe block in the side wall, and the packed earthen floor, running up to the edge of the adobe wall fall melt and rubble.

in Units 28 and 34. While uncovering the previously discussed Feature J packed burned surface encountered in Unit 28, on the north side of Feature A, it ended suddenly against an extremely hard and dense mass of brown soil. On the suspicion that this may represent the edge of an adobe wall Unit 34 was laid out to the east of Unit 28.

Excavation of Unit 34 revealed the remains of an adobe wall just slightly less than 18 inches wide. The top of the wall was 5 inches below ground surface and it extended to a depth of about 20 inches, where it rested on the brown sandy loam base soil with no stone foundation. On the interior east side of the wall a packed earthen floor was uncovered 20 inches below the surface at the wall base. Over the floor was about one inch of coarse water/wind deposited sand. Above this was 6 inches of coarse grained brown sandy loam. A layer of adobe wall fall lay against the east side of the adobe wall remnant and rested on the coarse grained brown sandy loam. A 4-inch layer of extremely hard coarse grain sandy loam continued east from the wall fall covering the remainder of the lower stratum. This thin hard layer may also have been remains of adobe wall fall. Above this was 9 inches of moderately compacted fine grained sandy loam covered with a thin lens of topsoil (Figures 31-34).

In the southeast quarter of Unit 34 a post hole mold was revealed in the packed earthen floor. It was 17 inches in diameter and excavated to a depth of 17 inches. No artifacts were recovered and a definite bottom was not identified. The location of this post hole is extremely close to the center east-west axis of the room outline formed by the exterior wall remains of Feature B. It may have held one in a series of center posts that supported the main roof beam for the building (see Figures 9 & 10).

Packed earthen floors also occurred in other areas of Feature B. In Unit 16, at the interior southwest corner, evidence of two floors was found (Figure 35). The lower dark brown hard surface was about 30 inches below ground level. Along the west wall, which was the east wall of Feature A, this floor was covered with a gray ash lens under a row of fallen granite wall stones. It seems to be at the same approximate level as the floor directly to the north in Unit 34. Both seem to have been formed by packing down the native brown sandy loam soil that covers the site (see Figures 22 & 23).

Evidence of a second later floor was encountered in Unit 16 about 9 inches above the lower floor. It was on a layer of wind/water deposited coarse sandy loam that covered the earlier surface. This light brown, almost flat lens, about 1 inch thick, was detected in the east side wall. Small patches of harder soil had been encountered at this level while excavating but they were not firm enough to form a solid defined surface and consequently, were not recognized as a floor until a

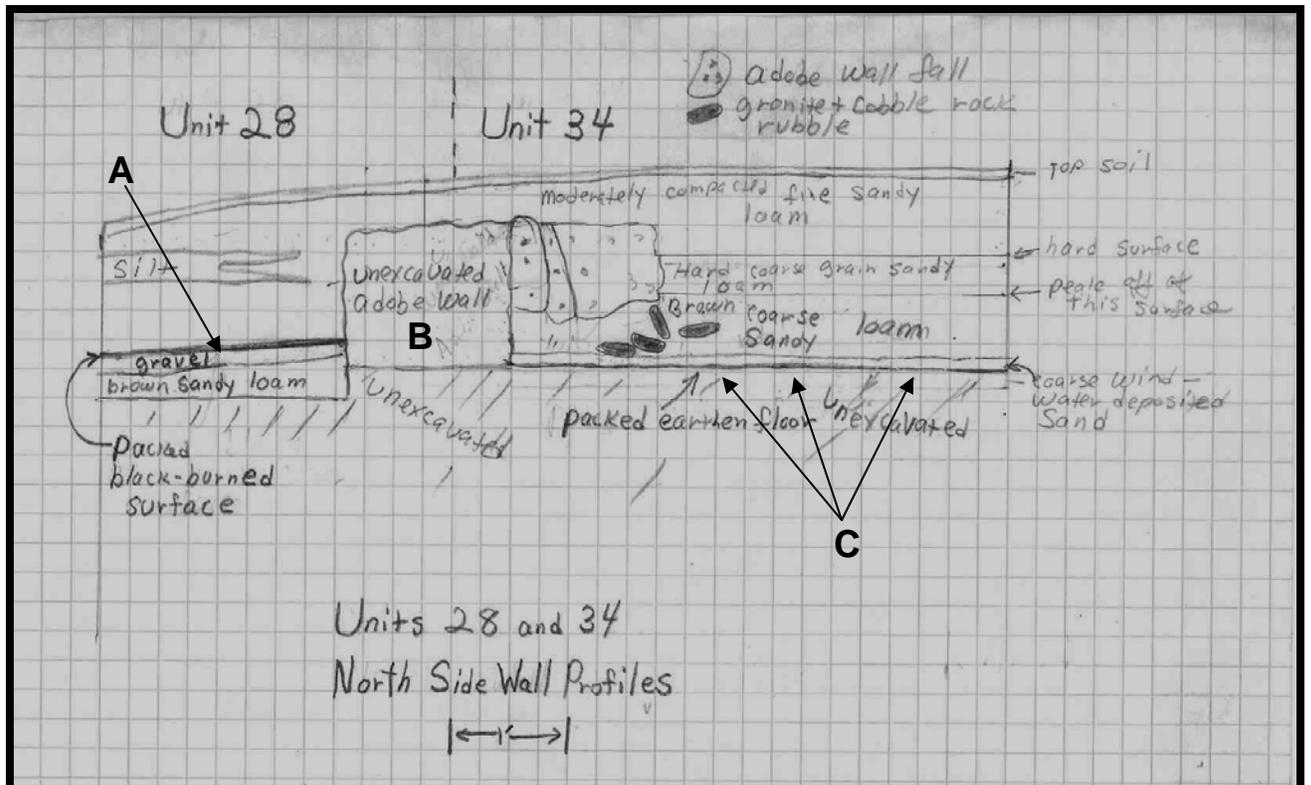


Figure 31: Stratigraphic profile of the north walls of Units 28 and 34, showing the packed burned surface or Feature J uncovered in Unit 28 (A), ending abruptly at the remnant adobe west wall of Feature B (B), and the packed earthen floor on the interior side of Feature B (C) covered with layers of gravel, coarse sandy loam soils, and wall fall.



Figure 33: Portions of Units 9, 28 and 34 looking east, and showing the northeast corner of Feature A (1), with the adobe west wall remnant of Feature B (2) built against the exterior north face of the granite footing. The packed earthen floor of Feature B with the post hole mold can be seen in the upper right (3). Point 4 represents the same stone in this photograph and the drawing in the preceding figure.



Figure 34: Close up of the adobe west wall remnant of Feature B built against the exterior north face of the Feature A granite footing. Note the harder clay mortar joint in the emulsified adobe wall remains (A) and the line at the bottom of the wall resting on the underlying soil (B).

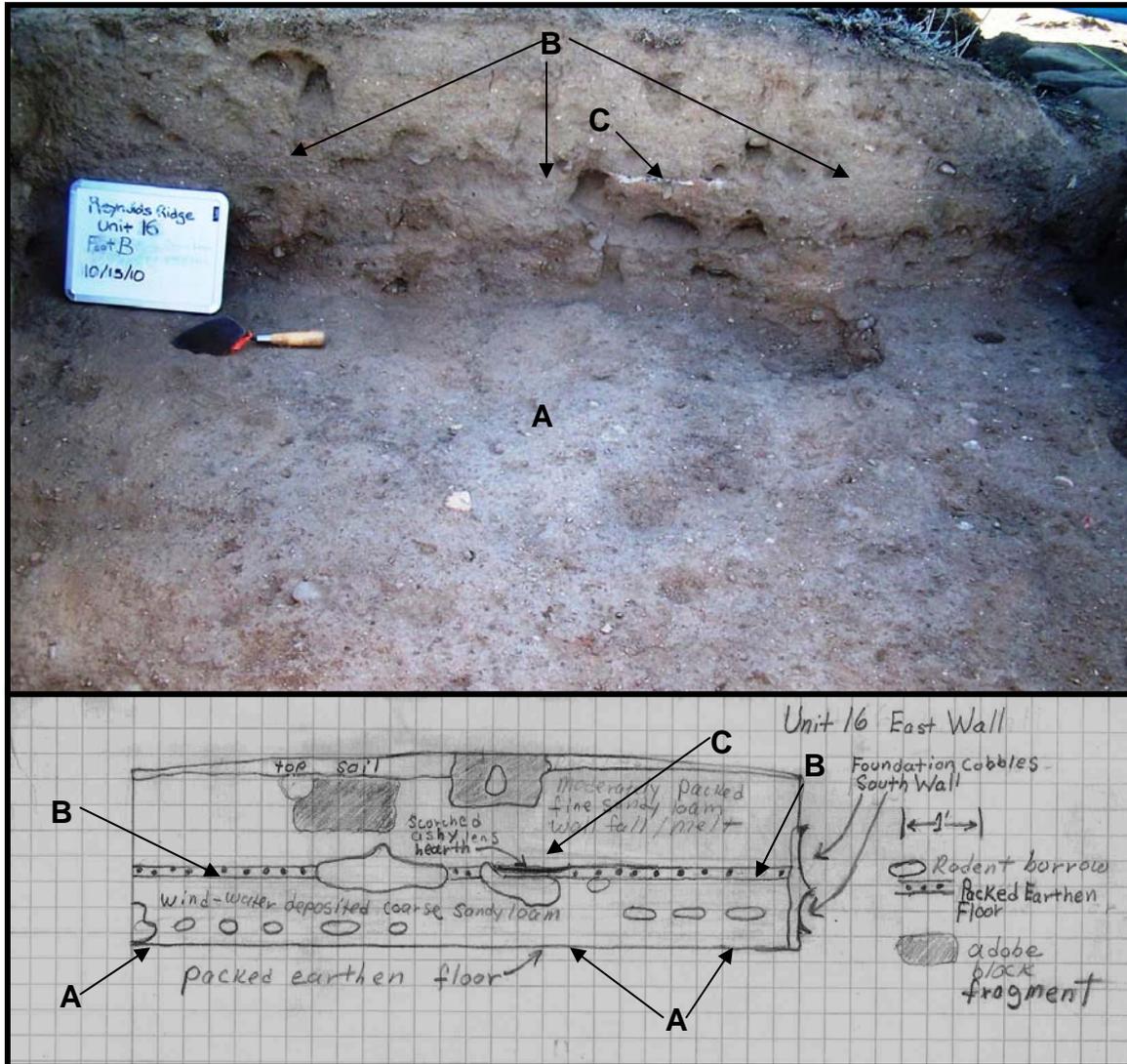


Figure 35: East side wall of Unit 16 showing (A) lower packed earthen floor, (B) upper packed earthen floor, and (C) scorched ash lens hearth on upper earthen floor.

few days after the unit was excavated and the sidewall had dried out, revealing the floor layer in the stratigraphy. A small scorched ashy lens within this floor layer appears to be the remains of a cooking hearth, indicating this might have been a kitchen area where meals were prepared on small fires built directly on the floor. The upper floor layer was covered with around 13 inches of moderately compacted fine sandy loam adobe wall rubble and melt.

Additional interior features were found against the south wall foundation in Units 42 and 39. At a point 11 feet east of the west wall of Feature B (east wall of Feature A) probable remains of a north-south oriented adobe interior dividing wall were encountered in addition to a higher elevated floor on the east side of this wall.

On the east edge of Unit 42, a hard compacted alignment of adobe block 12 inches wide was butted against the stone foundation of the south wall and continued northward to the edge of the unit. On the west side of the adobe block alignment is a dark brown packed earthen floor 12 inches below ground surface. On the east side of the adobe alignment, in Unit 39, is a packed floor of yellow-tan clay. It is around 10 inches higher than the floor in Unit 42 and only two inches below ground surface (Figures 36 & 37). It appears that the adobe alignment represents the division between two separate rooms. The floor in Unit 39 is at about the same level as the upper packed earthen surface encountered directly to the west in Unit 16 and is probably part of the same room. The more elevated and distinctive yellow-tan clay floor on the east side of the adobe alignment is for another room and one stepped up into it when passing from the western most to the eastern room.

This difference in room elevations was probably done to accommodate the increase in slope toward the eastern portion of the building. Terracing rooms at various elevations in order to accommodate differences in sloping terrain on building sites was a common practice in Mexican period adobe houses. A good example still exists at the Estudillo House in Old Town San Diego State Historic Park.

The upper yellow-tan clay floor was exposed along the interior of the south wall foundation in Units 7, 38, 40, and 31. The floor consisted of a 1 inch layer of dense clay that had obviously been imported for its construction. To uncover a portion of the floor to the north Units 54 and 55 were laid out as 3 foot wide trenches along the central north-south axis of Feature B (Figure 38). The packed surface continued across the flat interior depression of the feature and into the north wall mound. It was covered with from 2 to 6 inches of loose brown sandy loam and was heavily impacted by rodent burrows. The yellow-tan clay was confined to the southern side. As the

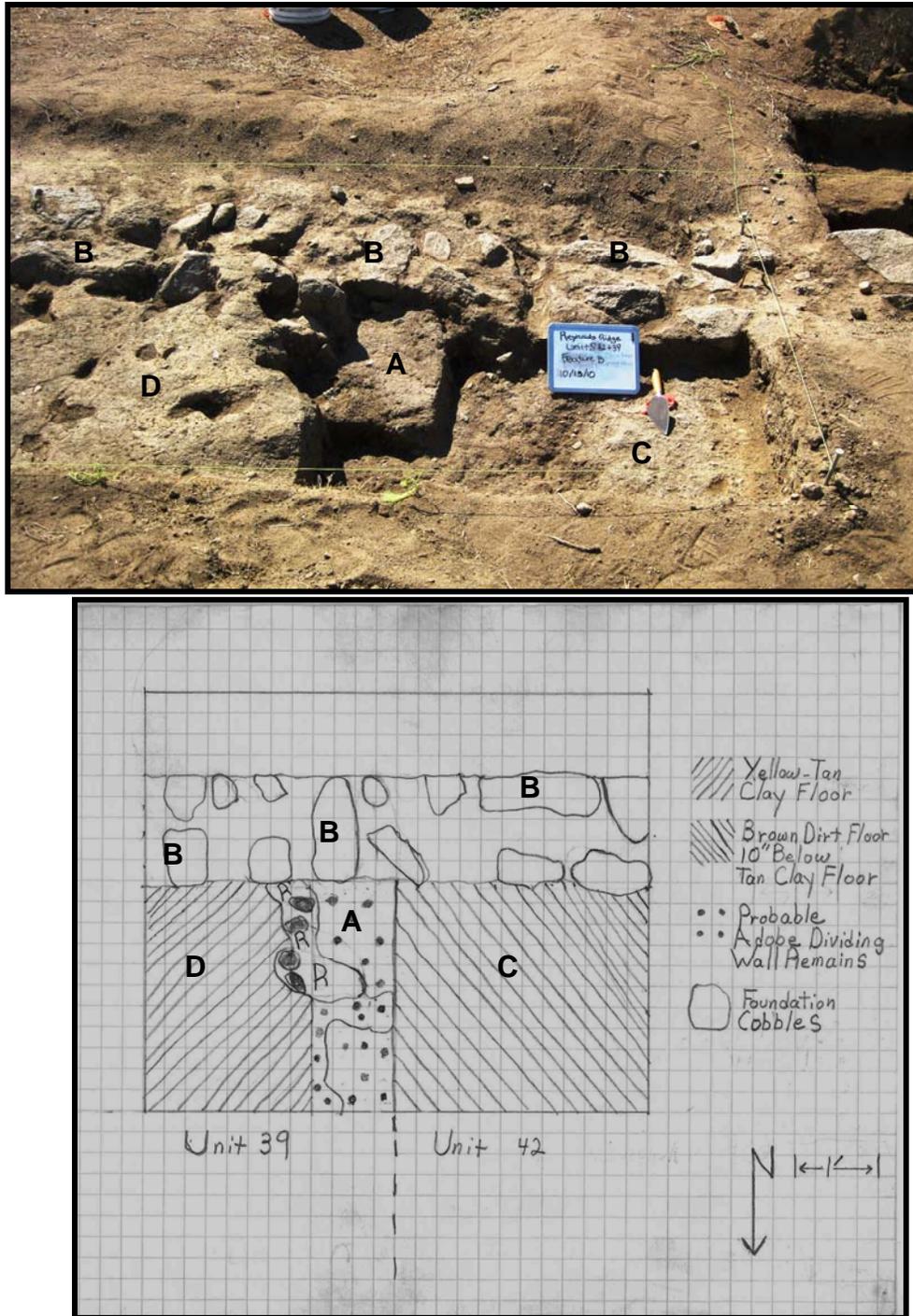


Figure 36: A photograph of Units 39 and 42, looking south, and plan view sketch, showing alignment of adobe blocks (A) butted against the south wall stone foundation of Feature B (B). The lower packed earthen floor is on the west (right) side of the adobe block (C). The higher elevated yellow-tan clay floor is on the east (left) side (D).



Figure 37: Units 39 and 42, looking east. Note the alignment of adobe blocks (A) butted against the south wall stone foundation of Feature B (B). The lower packed earthen floor is in the lower foreground to the west of the adobe block (C). The higher elevated yellow-tan clay floor is on the east (top) side (D).



Figure 38: Packed earthen floor exposed in Units 54 and 55, running across the center of Feature B from south to north.

surface continued to the north the yellow-tan clay became more mottled with the brown sandy loam present throughout the site and finally disappeared altogether. The hard surface continued, however, as a packed brown sandy loam floor. Whether the disappearance of the yellow-tan clay was due to weathering and rodent disturbance or a distinct room division with a separate floor could not be determined.

Feature B Function

Feature B was an extremely large building. For this reason, it may have originally been the barn described in the 1851 Indian attack on Warner's store (Philips 1975:79). The archaeological evidence suggested that the building evolved over time and was reoccupied during the Carrillo period. Some portions of the exterior wall were supported by stone foundations, and other sections were not, indicating that the building may not all have been constructed at the same time. The possibility of a reoccupation is based on the discovery of two packed earthen floors in the southwest portion of the Feature in Unit 16. The building may have functioned in more than one capacity.

Feature B produced a total of 93 items. The four dated artifacts are listed on Table 6 and include early to mid 19th century bottle glass and transfer decorated earthen ware vessels. The functional artifact profile for Feature B is shown on Table 7, and in Figure 39. The activity profile is dominated by kitchen items at almost 40 percent, followed by munitions at 12 percent and forge clinker at 10 percent. In Table 8 and Figure 40 the kitchen items have been taken out. Munitions now dominate at 21 percent, followed by clinker at almost 18 percent, and garment items at 12 percent. In Table 9 and Figure 41 the forge clinker has been taken out and the numbers recalculated. The activity is now dominated by munitions at 25 percent, followed by garment at 15 percent, lithics at 13 percent and personal items at 10 percent.

The forge clinker was confined to Units 10, 16, 34, and 43 at the west end of the feature adjacent to Feature A and, as previously discussed, is probably scatter from a forge located in that feature. Of the 37 kitchen items, 54 percent (20) were recovered from the southwest corner of Feature B in Unit 16, suggesting a kitchen was in this part of the building. This is also indicated by the hearth in the east side wall of Unit 16. The majority of the kitchen items in this unit occurred in Stratum 2 above the upper packed earthen floor. However ash on the lower floor in the northwest side of the unit and the identification of two Native American pottery vessels blackened from cooking from Stratum 4 above the lower floor also suggests that this part of the building was a kitchen during the earlier phase of its occupation. The presence of the packed earthen floor of imported yellow-tan clay suggests that at least the central southern portion of the building may

have been a residential structure. Feature B is the ruins of a very large building that evolved over time. It might have had more than one function. The structure may have originally been the barn described in the 1851 Indian attack on Warner's store. During the 1860 Carrillo period occupation this may have been the largest building of the complex and probably the main dwelling on this part of the ranch.

Table 6: Feature B Dated Artifacts

UNIT	STRATUM	ITEM	TYPE	PATTERN	DATE	REFERENCE	QUANTITY
54	-	Bottle	Liquor-Ale-Junk Bottle	Applied Lip Junk Bottle	1810-1880	-	1
42	1	Unidentified Hollow Item	Transfer-Black	Parisian Chateau	1822-1841	Coysh & Henrywood 1982:274; Gaston 2002:138; Snyder 1997:68; Williams 1978:363; OTSD McCoy: 44; Cooper-Molera: 88	1
16	2	Unidentified Hollowware Item	Transfer-Flow Blue (Darker)	Lozere	1842-1867	Coysh & Henrywood 1982:231; Freeman 1954:38; Williams 1981:70; Williams & Weber 1986:596: TCC Database; OTSD McCoy P-1116-122-5(P9) &P-1116-604-2(P36)	1
16	2	Unidentified Small Flat Item	Transfer-Flow Blue (Lighter)	Lozere	1842-1867	Coysh & Henrywood 1982:231; Freeman 1954:38; Williams 1981:70; Williams & Weber 1986:596: TCC Database; OTSD McCoy P-1116-122-5(P9) &P-1116-604-2(P36)	1
						TOTALS	4

Table 7: Feature B Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	3	3.23
Kitchen	37	39.78
Lithic	6	6.45
Livery	4	4.30
Munitions	12	12.90
Personal	5	5.38
Agricultural Items	1	1.08
Building Materials	2	2.15
Garment	7	7.53
Hardware	3	3.23
Hardware - Smithing Waste	1	1.08
Household	1	1.08
Unidentified Item	1	1.08
Forge Clinker	10	10.75
TOTALS	93	100.00

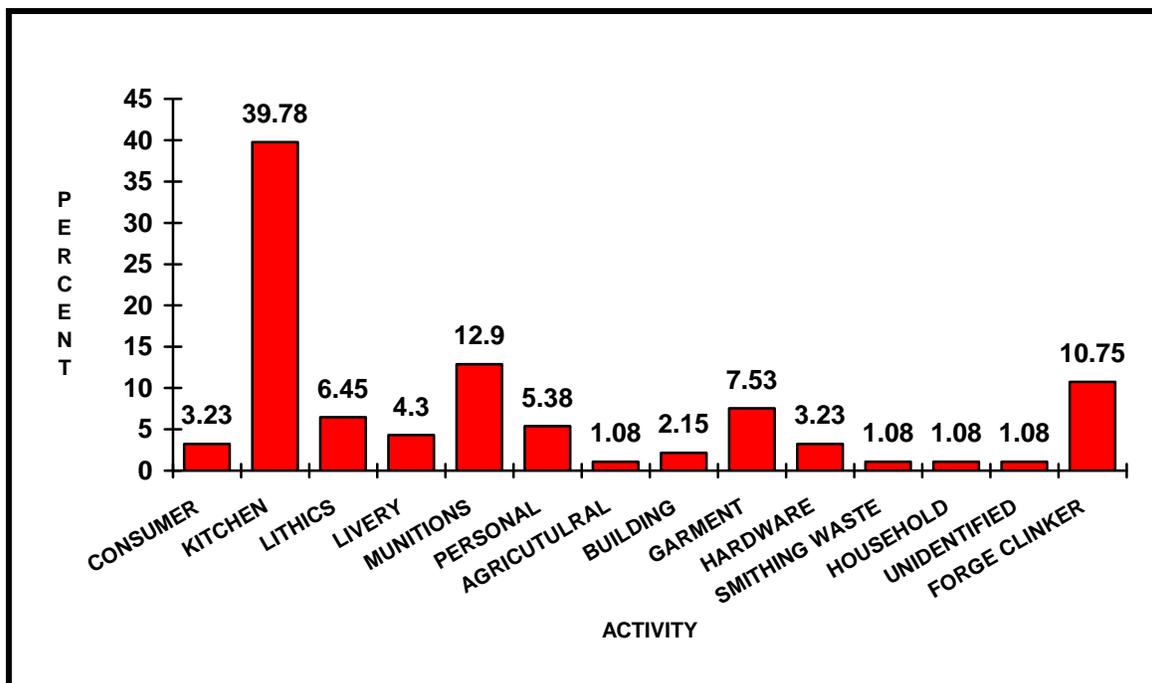


Figure 39: Feature B Activity Profile.

Table 8: Feature B Profile without Kitchen Items

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	3	5.36
Lithic	6	10.71
Livery	4	7.14
Munitions	12	21.43
Personal	5	8.93
Agricultural Items	1	1.79
Building Materials	2	3.57
Garment	7	12.50
Hardware	3	5.36
Hardware - Smithing Waste	1	1.79
Household	1	1.79
Unidentified Item	1	1.79
Forge Clinker	10	17.86
TOTALS	56	100.00

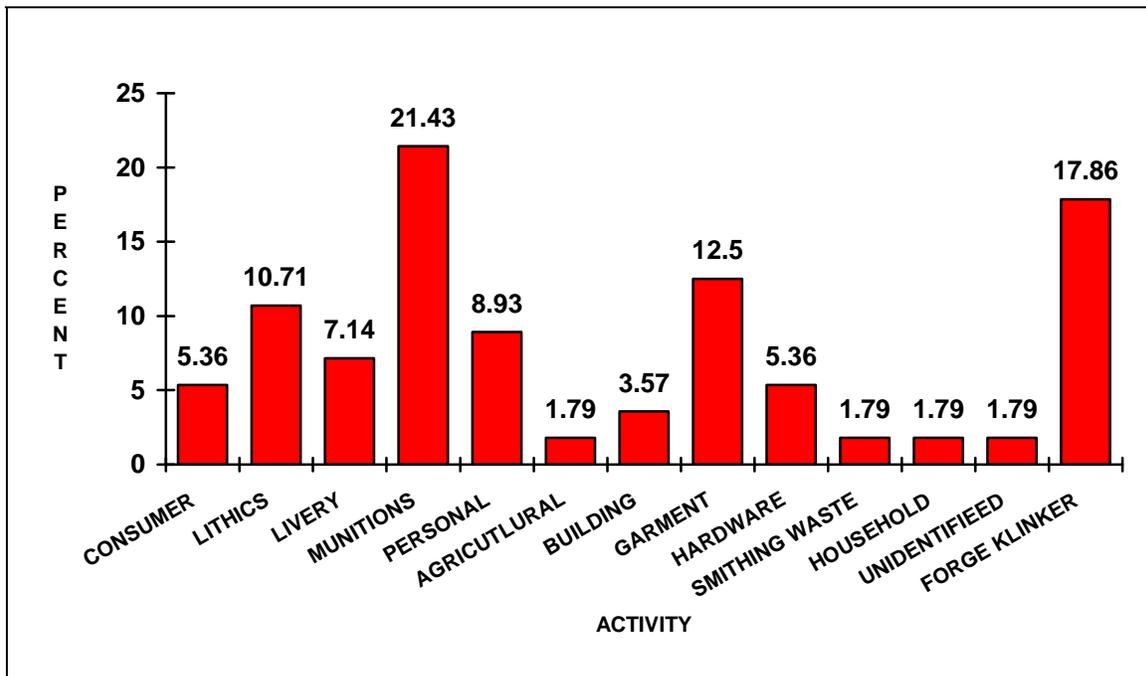
**Figure 40: Feature B Profile without Kitchen Items.**

Table 9: Feature B without Kitchen and Clinker

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	3	6.52
Lithic	6	13.04
Livery	4	8.70
Munitions	12	26.09
Personal	5	10.87
Agricultural Items	1	2.17
Building Materials	2	4.35
Garment	7	15.22
Hardware	3	6.52
Hardware - Smithing Waste	1	2.17
Household	1	2.17
Unidentified Item	1	2.17
TOTAL	46	100.00

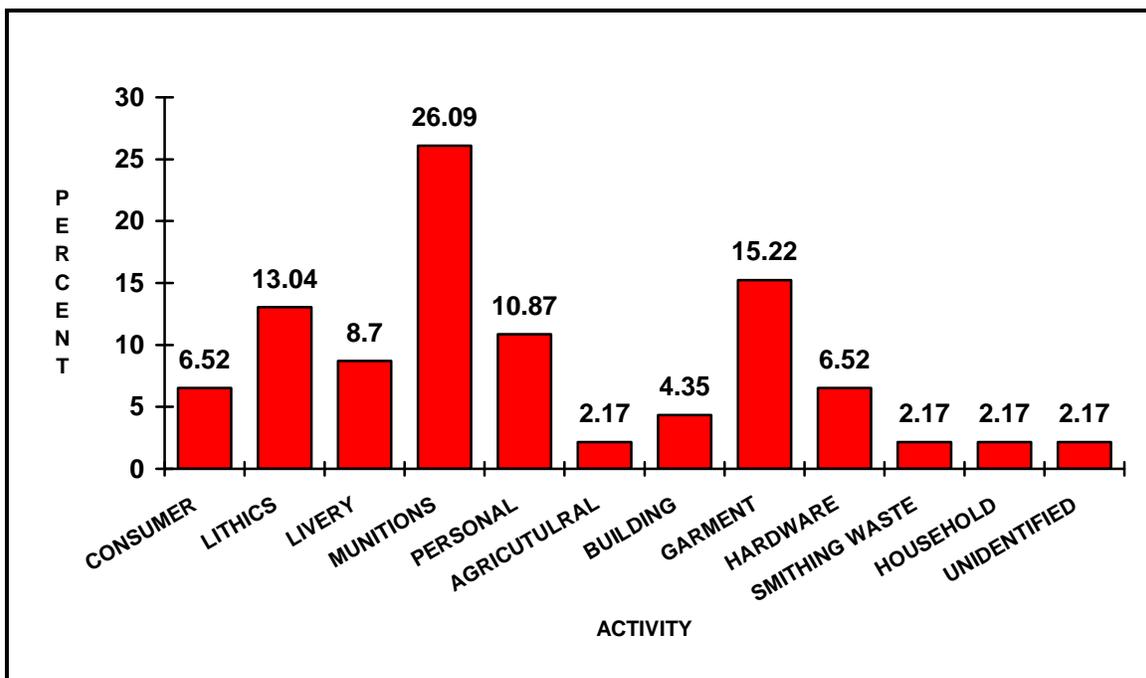


Figure 41: Feature B without Kitchen and Clinker.

In summary, Feature B is the remains of a large rectangular adobe building that measured approximately 48 feet east to west by 35 feet north to south. It was constructed after Feature A. Evidence for this exists at the interior southwest corner in Unit 16 where the south wall stone foundation of Feature B was butted against the already standing footing for Feature A. It also exists in Unit 34 where the adobe west wall of Feature B was built against the north end of the previously existing west wall granite footing of Feature A in order to extend that wall alignment further north. Differences in foundation construction, and specifically the occurrences of segments of exterior walls with and without stone foundations, suggested that the building was erected in various construction phases and not all at one time. Interior features included well preserved packed earthen floors and the remains of a probable adobe interior dividing wall. A large post hole excavated into the earthen floor encountered in Unit 34 suggested that a series of posts ran down the center of the room on an east-west axis to support the main roof beam. The occurrence of two packed earthen floors in Unit 16 at the southwest portion of the feature signifies that the building may have undergone two periods of occupation.

The artifact assemblage was dominated by kitchen items. The majority (54 percent) were recovered from the southwest corner of Feature B in Unit 16, suggesting a kitchen was located in this part of the building. This is also indicated by the hearth in the east side wall of Unit 16. Native American pottery vessels blackened from cooking associated with the lower floor in this unit also signify that this part of the building may have been a kitchen during the earlier phase of its occupation. The presence of the packed earthen floor of imported yellow-tan clay suggests that at least the central southern portion of the building may have been a residential structure. Feature B is the ruins of a very large building that evolved over time. It may have served more than one function. It may have originally been the barn described in the 1851 Indian attack on Warner's house and store. During the 1860 Carrillo period occupation this was the largest building of the complex and probably the main dwelling on this part of the ranch.

V. FEATURE C

Feature C lies 36 feet directly to the east of Feature B. It is a rectangular earthen mound that measured 40 feet east-west by 29 feet north-south (see Figure 9). It has a depression in the center that measures approximately 22 by 11 feet. The rectangular mound forming the exterior of the feature is 7 to 10 feet wide. The mound is about 6 to 8 inches higher than the surrounding exterior ground surface, and 12 to 15 inches higher than the interior depression.

Investigation of Feature C included the excavation of two short trenches designated Units 63a and 64. Originally a 3 foot square unit had been laid out on the northwest exterior corner. After

removal of about 1 inch of topsoil it was realized that this approach would not provide as much information as a trench bisecting the mounds. Consequently, the unit was closed, back filled, and no number was assigned to it. No artifacts were recovered from the small amount of dirt removed.

Unit 63a was a 1.5 foot wide by 12 foot long trench bisecting the west mound. Soil consisted of a homogenous brown sandy loam. Excavation to a depth of 24 inches failed to reveal any architectural remains either in the trench or the sidewall stratigraphy. Unit 64 was then laid out as a three foot wide by 16 foot long trench to bisect the eastern mound. Here excavation exposed articulated adobe block wall fall at the eastern edge of the mound. The cluster of blocks was 6 feet across. The blocks were around 4 to 6 inches thick and 12 inches wide. Some still had vestiges of a tan clay mortar (Figures 42-44). They were in a matrix of moderately compacted brown sandy loam with adobe wall melt. This was covered with 6 inches of moderately compacted brown sandy loam. To the east of the wall remains 3 to 6 inches of loosely compacted brown sandy loam soil covered the interior depression of the feature. Removal of this layer uncovered a gray silty loam surface in the west end of the trench and a moderately packed coarse brown sandy loam with pebbles to the east. These may be the remnants of original floors but larger areas would need to be exposed to be certain. The discovery of the articulated wall fall in Unit 64 confirmed that Feature C was the ruins of an adobe structure. Given the lack of any foundation remains in Unit 63a, the walls of the building seem to have been laid directly on the ground without a footing support.

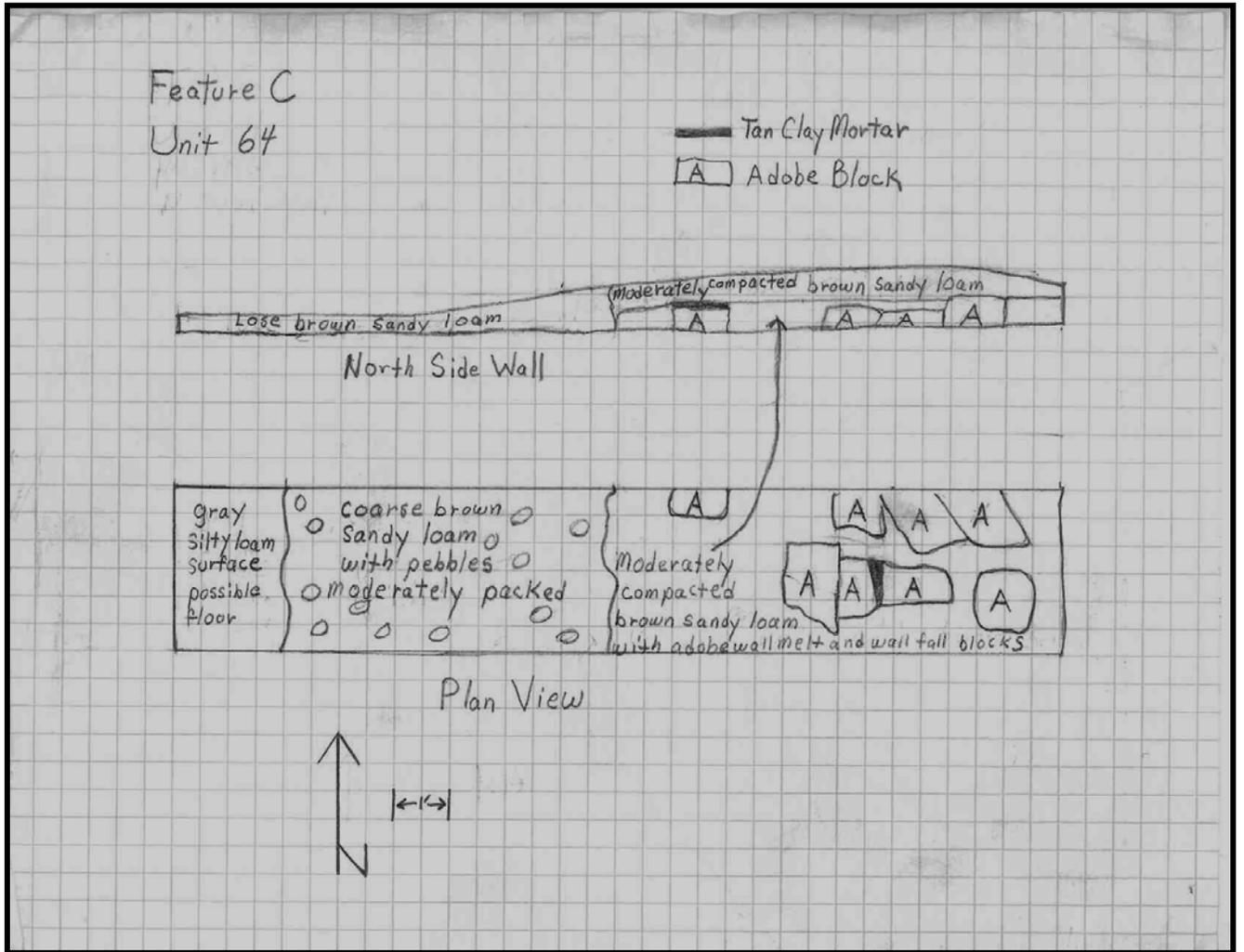


Figure 42: North wall profile and plan view sketch of the north end of Feature C, Unit 64, showing the articulated adobe wall fall.



Figure 43: Over view of adobe wall fall at Feature C, Unit 64, looking east.



Figure 44: Close up of adobe blocks in wall fall on the east side of Feature C.

Artifacts

The artifacts recovered from Feature C are listed in Table 10. Six items were identified that included Native American pottery, hardware, a square nail, an early 19th century black transfer soup plate, an undecorated plate fragment and a liquor bottle. Fragments of bone, charcoal, and leather that were only quantified by weight were also recovered.

Table 10: Feature C Artifacts

UNIT	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
64	Kitchen	Pottery	Native American Ware	"Buff"	Pottery	-	-	-	1	4
64	Kitchen	Bone	Bone Misc.	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
64	Kitchen	Ceramic	Soup Plate	Transfer-Black	Earthenware	Parisian Chateau	1822-1841	Coys & Henrywood 1982:274; Gaston 2002:138; Snyder 1997:68; Williams 1978:363; OTSD McCoy: 44; Cooper-Molera: 88	1	57
64	Fuel	Carbon	Charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
64	Hardware	Ferrous	Strapping	-	-	-	-	-	1	19
64	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	1	5
Surface	Unidentified	Leather	Scraps	-	-	-	-	-	0	18
64	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Liquor-Ale	Applied Lip Junk Bottle	-	1810-1880	-	1	8
Surface	Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc. Unidentified Frags., Plate	Undecorated	Earthenware	-	-	-	1	11
								Totals	6	126

VI. FEATURE D

Feature D lies approximately 30 feet south of Feature C (see Figure 9). It is a rectangular earthen mound similar to, but about only half the size of Feature C, with a small terrace on the south side. The feature measured 20 feet east-west by 23 feet north-south. It has a depression in the center that measures approximately 13 by 13 feet. The mound forming the exterior is 4 to 5 feet wide, and about 6 to 8 inches higher than the surrounding ground surface. It is 12 to 15 inches higher than the interior depression. No excavation occurred at Feature D due to project time limitations. Given its almost identical nature to Feature C and the fact that architectural remains are associated with that feature it is assumed that Feature D is also the vestige of a former building.

VII. FEATURE E

Feature E is located directly to the south and west of Feature D. The entire feature measures 61 feet east to west by 36 feet north to south. The feature is a backward "L" shape with the short leg of the L at the west end on a north-south long axis and the long leg across the south side (see Figure 9). The feature consists of two shallow terraces cut into the southward trending slope. They are enclosed on the south and portions of the east and west sides by a mound similar to the ones surrounding Features C and D. It is about 5 inches higher than the surrounding exterior soil and 6 to 7 inches above a shallow depression on the interior of the southwest corner.

Unit 56 was a 1 foot wide by 10 foot long trench bisecting the western portion of the mound. It was excavated to a depth of 5 inches where the cobble layer underlying the entire knoll was encountered. Soil consisted of a moderately compacted light brown sandy loam. No architectural remains were encountered. In spite of the lack of structural evidence, the presence of the purposefully excavated terraces on the north side of the feature, and the fact that architectural remains were found in association with a mound similar to this one at Feature C, suggests that that Feature D is also the vestige of a former structure.

VIII. FEATURE F

Feature F was a sheet refuse deposit measuring 62 by 44 feet. It covers the southern portion of the knoll south of Features A and B and east of Feature E (see Figure 9). The area was tested by 24 three foot square units that ranged in depth from less than 6 to around 24 inches. The deposit consisted of a single stratigraphic level from the ground surface to the bottom of the units on the underlying cobble layer (Figure 45).

A total of 312 items were recovered from Feature F (Photograph 1). Datable items from the feature are listed on Table 11. Although some of the material in this sheet deposit may have originated during the period of Warner's occupation from 1849 to 1851, six of the sixteen datable artifacts (37.5 %) have introduction dates after 1851.

On Table 12 a bar graph time line is used to determine the years of artifact deposition. Manufacturing periods of datable artifacts have been plotted as horizontal lines. Vertical lines were drawn to bracket the period during which the artifacts were probably deposited. The left bar was placed on the introduction date of the most recent artifact in the assemblage, thereby providing a date after which the deposit was made. The right bar was placed so that it would intersect most of the items included on the graph thereby providing a date before which the refuse was deposited. The area between the bars was shaded to represent the probable years of deposition. The latest introduction date is 1858 and a variety of items were not manufactured after 1867. This would suggest a deposition date of the late 1850s through the mid 1860s, which corresponds with the Carrillo occupation and also includes the operation dates of the Overland Mail from 1857 to 1861.

A wide variety of cultural material was recovered including metal, butchered bone, ceramics, Native American pottery, munitions, garment items, and bottle glass. The activity profile for the feature is listed on Tables 13 and 14 and shown in Figures 46 and 47. The assemblage is dominated by kitchen items at 52 percent. When these are removed lithics at over 18 percent, munitions at 14 percent, and garment items at 10 percent dominate the assemblage. The deposit is largely kitchen refuse with other items common in daily use also making up significant portions.



Photograph 1: Selected artifacts from Feature F. Top row: molded ironstone ceramics. Second row: transfer decorated ceramics. Third row: Hostetter's Bitters bottle base and case gin bottle fragments. Fourth row: horse shoe, buckle, nail. Bottom row: buttons, hook and eye fasteners, and tacks.



Figure 45: Unit 30, Feature F, showing the dense cobble layer that underlies the refuse deposit and most of the site.

Table 12: Feature F Timeline

DATE	QUANTITY	18 30	18 40	18 50	18 60	18 70	18 80	18 90
1810-1880	1	←						
1810-1880	1	←						
1810-1880	1	←						
1822-1841	1	←						
1835-1855	1	—						
1840 - 1867	1	—						
1840 - 1873	1	—						
1842-1867	1	—						
1842-1867	1	—						
1850 (CIRCA)	1	.						
1854-1866	1	—						
1855 REGISTRATION DATE (1855-1885)	1	—						
1858-1865	1	—						
9/3/1853 REGISTRATION DATE (1853-1885)	1	—						
OCT. 25, 1855 REG. DATE (1855-1885)	1	—						
OCT. 25, 1855 REG. DATE (1855-1885)	1	—						
TOTAL	15							

Table 13: Feature F Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	12	3.85
Kitchen	164	52.56
Lithics	28	8.97
Livery	9	2.88
Munitions	22	7.05
Personal	7	2.24
Building Materials	5	1.60
Garment	15	4.81
Hardware	8	2.56
Hardware -Smithing Waste	10	3.21
Household	8	2.56
Other-Red Ochar	1	0.32
Unidentified Item	11	3.53
Forge Clinker	12	3.85
TOTALS	312	100.00

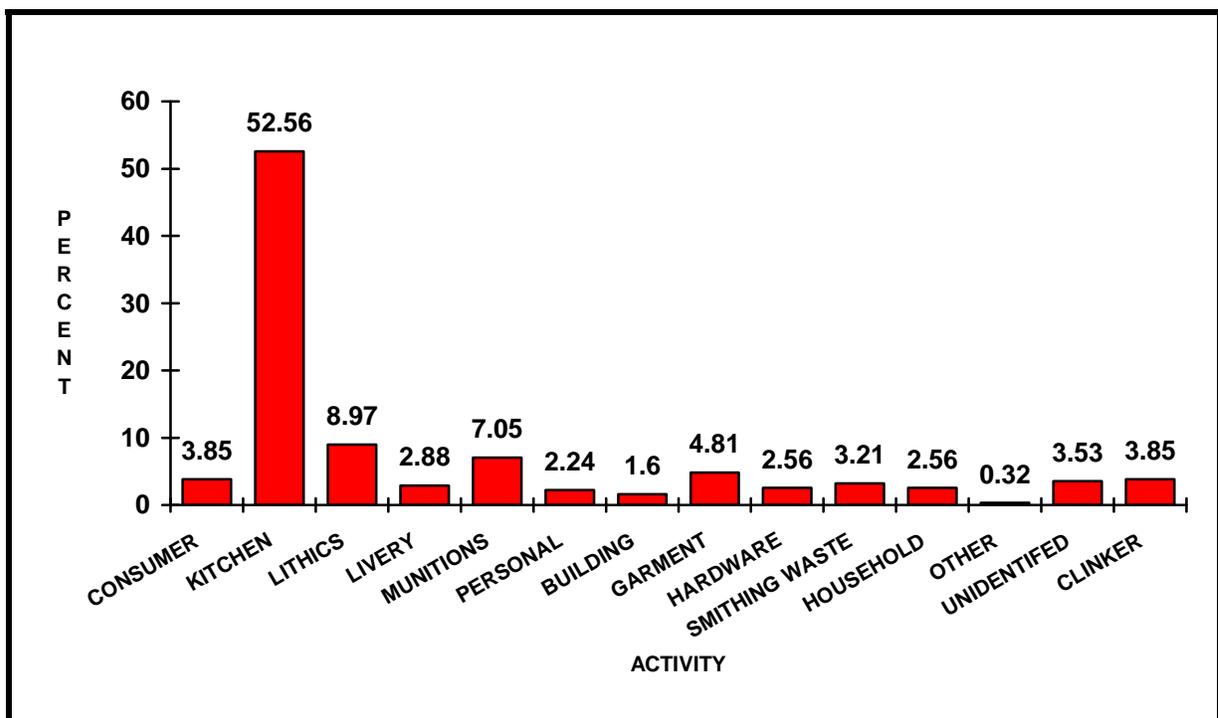


Figure 46: Feature F Activity Profile

Table 14: Feature F Activity Profile without Kitchen Items

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	12	8.11
Lithics	28	18.92
Livery	9	6.08
Munitions	22	14.86
Personal	7	4.73
Building Materials	5	3.38
Garment	15	10.14
Hardware	8	5.41
Hardware -Smithing Waste	10	6.76
Household	8	5.41
Other-Red Ochar	1	0.68
Unidentified Item	11	7.43
Clinker	12	8.11
TOTALS	148	100.00

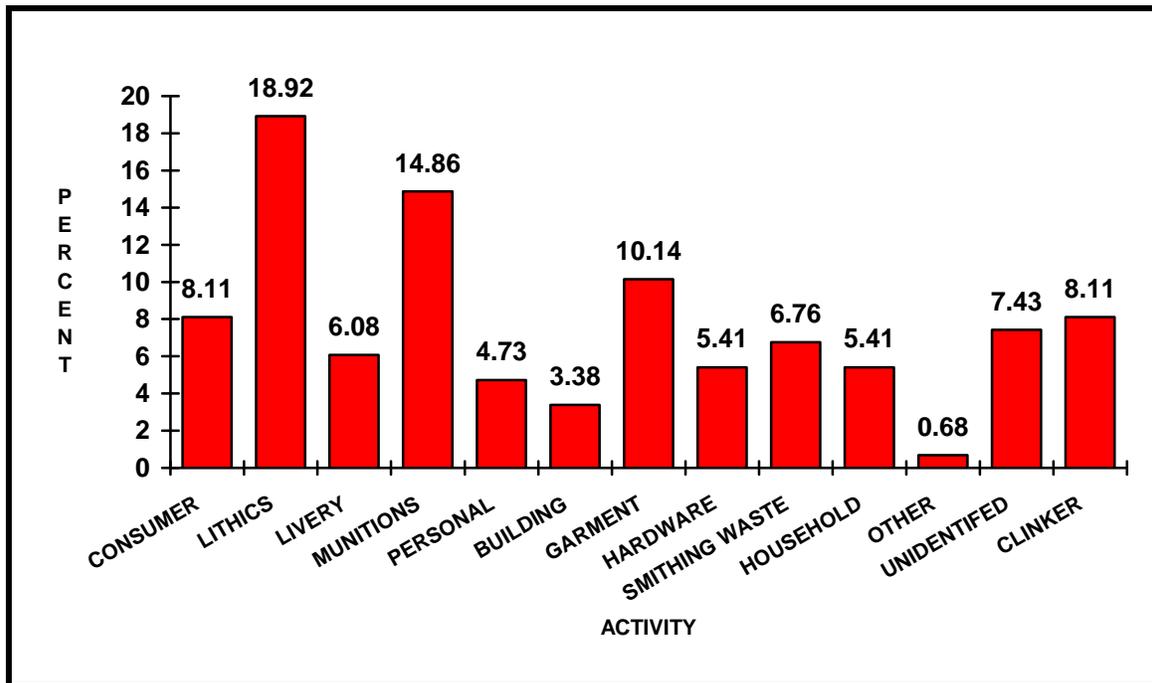


Figure 47: Feature F Activity Profile without Kitchen Items.

IX. FEATURE G

Feature G was an 8 by 9 foot refuse filled depression on the eastern edge of the site between Features C and D (see Figure 9). A 6 by 4 foot unit was excavated in the northeast corner (Figure 48). The pit was filled with 20 inches of loosely compacted sandy loam with kitchen and household trash.

Datable artifacts included four earthenware ceramic items. A cobalt transfer decorated small flat vessel with a brick like pattern in the marley was manufactured between 1835 and 1855 (Williams 1981). A black transfer decorated plate of the Parisian Chateau pattern dated between 1822 and 1841 (Coysh & Henrywood 1982:274; Gaston 2002:138; Snyder 1997:68; Williams 1978:363; OTSD McCoy: 44; Cooper-Molera: 88). A large molded ironstone plate fragment exhibited a manufacture's mark used by William Adams, William Adams and Company, and William Adams and Son from 1819 to 1864 (Praetzellis, Rivers & Schulz 1983:455, 89 [6&7]; Kowalsky & Kowalsky 1999:86[B18]; Wetherbee 1985:15). Another plate exhibited the transfer flow mulberry "Pelew" pattern manufactured by Edward Challinor from 1840 to 1867 (Coysh & Henrywood 1989:278; Freeman 1954:41; Gaston 2002:102; Stoltzfus & Snyder 1977:104; Williams 1981:45).

A total of 44 artifacts were identified. The activity profiles are shown in Tables 15 and 16 and Figures 49 and 50. The assemblage is dominated by kitchen items at 47 percent followed by garment items at almost 16 percent. When kitchen items are removed from the calculations garment items dominate at 30 percent followed by fuel remains, hardware, and unidentified items. Like Feature F, this deposit is largely kitchen refuse in addition to other items common in daily use. The quantified fuel items consisted of 4 pieces of fire affected rock.



Figure 48: Unit 58 Feature G, looking southeast.

Table 15: Feature G Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	2	4.55
Kitchen	21	47.73
Fire - Fuel Waste	4	9.09
Garment	7	15.91
Hardware	3	6.82
Hardware - Smithing Waste	1	2.27
Household	2	4.55
Other	4	9.09
TOTALS	44	100.00

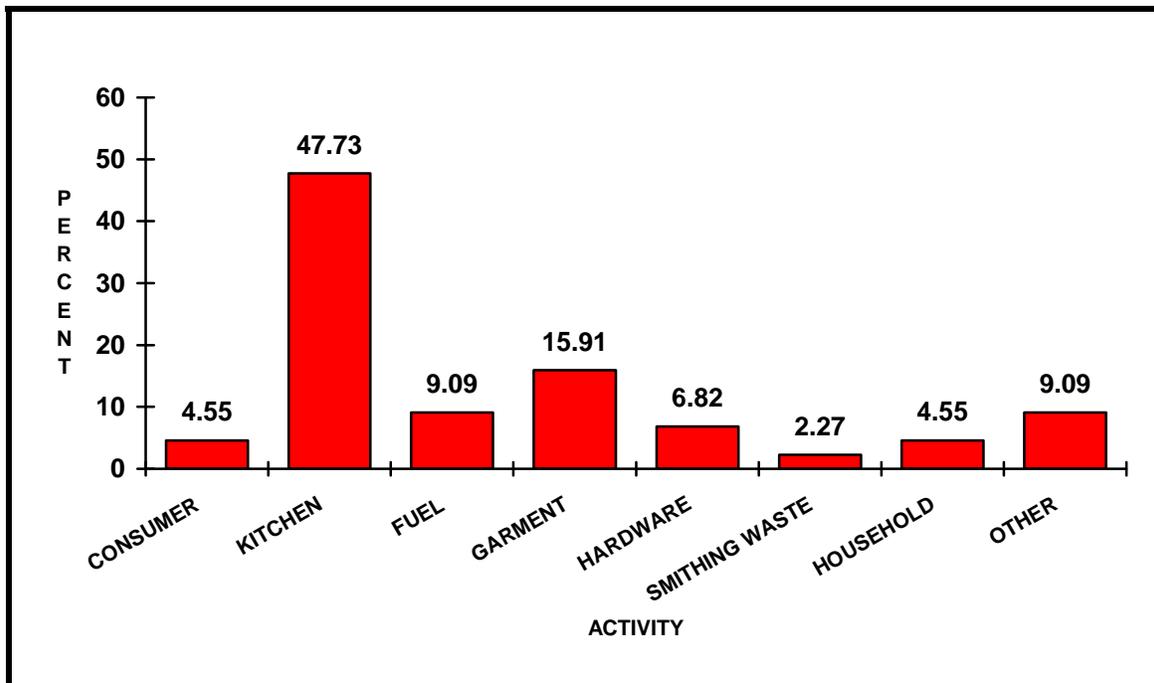


Figure 49: Feature G Activity Profile.

Table 16: Feature G Activity Profile without Kitchen Items

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	2	8.70
Fire - Fuel Waste	4	17.39
Garment	7	30.43
Hardware	3	13.04
Hardware - Smithing Waste	1	4.35
Household	2	8.70
Other	4	17.39
TOTALS	23	100.00

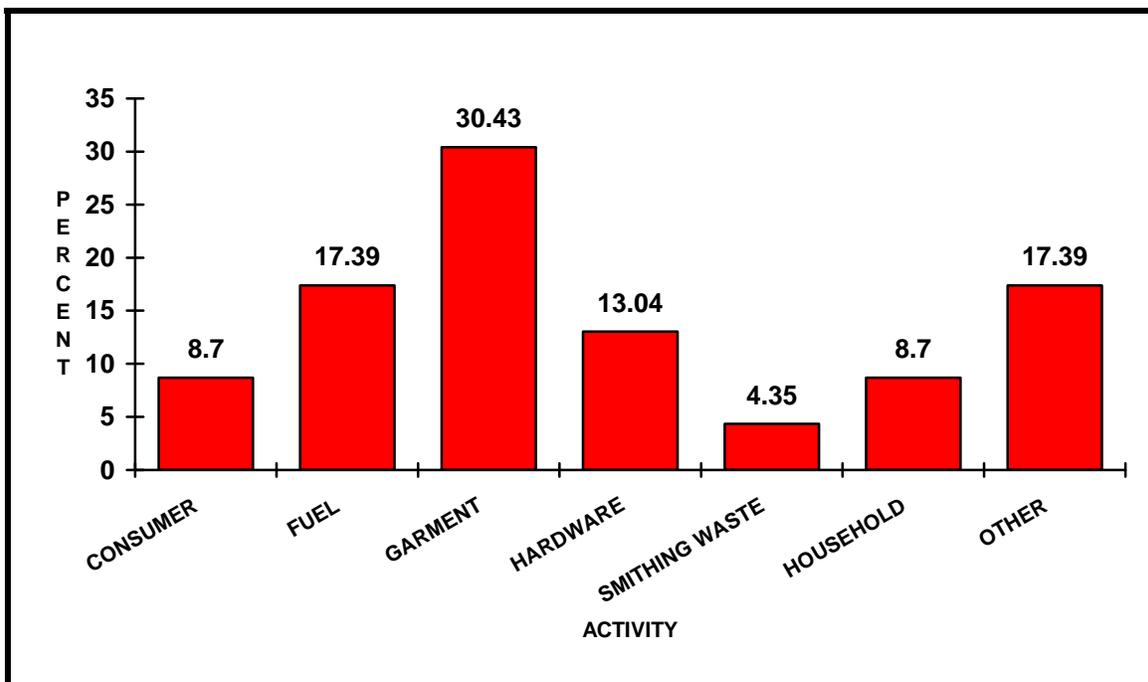


Figure 50: Feature G Activity Profile without Kitchen Items.

X. FEATURE H

Feature H was a sheet refuse deposit located between the south ends of Features B and C that measured 24 feet in diameter. It was discovered by placing test units in an area of light surface artifact scatter between the two features. It was tested with a series of 12 three foot square units. The deposit consisted of about 7 inches of sandy brown loam with kitchen and household and

other artifacts (Photograph 2). In some of the units a light ash layer occurred at the bottom of the deposit. In others the ash layer was not present. In Units 46, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, and 65 a definite burned surface was encountered at the bottom of the artifact deposit, resting on the brown sandy loam soil that covers the site. Burned ceramic sherds, melted glass and other artifacts were lying on the surface as if they had fallen there during a fire. In Unit 63 the surface was extremely scorched. An 1840 half dime, darkened from burning, was found lying on the charred surface (Figures 51 & 52). Other datable artifacts included a fragment of a transfer-flow mulberry Pelew pattern decorated earthenware vessel manufactured by Edward Challinor between 1840 and 1867 (Coysh & Henrywood 1989:278; Freeman 1954:41; Gaston 2002:102; Stoltzfus & Snyder 1977:104; Williams 1981:45), and remains of 32 ceramic vessels that appear to represent a single set of black transfer Parisian Chateau pattern decorated tableware manufactured between 1822 and 1841 (Photograph 3) (Coysh & Henrywood 1982:274; Gaston 2002:138; Snyder 1997:68; Williams 1978:363; OTSD McCoy: 44; Cooper-Molera: 88). This was the only area where evidence for intense burning of the type expected from a structural fire like the one resulting from the Indian attack of 1851 was encountered. Ash and charcoal found throughout the rest of the site were in concentrations typical of 19th century locations where wood was burned on a daily basis for fuel to cook and heat with.

The scorched earth surface, 1840 half dime, predominance of tableware manufactured before 1850, and lack of any datable items manufactured after 1851 suggest that this deposit might represent items in Warner's store and house at the time it was burned by the Indians in November 1851. The presence of only two Parisian Chateau decorated sherds representing a single item in the trash deposit of Feature F suggests that it does not represent items from Feature H and that the two deposits are distinct. In spite of this, the possibility that Feature H represents a pantry or storage area from the Carrillo era occupation that burned some time after the site was abandoned for the second time in the mid-1860s can not be ruled out. In either case, the Parisian Chateau was an older set of ceramics, whether it was owned by the Warners and burned in 1851, or by some one residing on the site during the 1860s. More excavation and research is required to determine which occupation period this deposit represents.

Activity profiles for Feature H are shown in Tables 17 and 18 and Figures 53 and 54. A total of 165 artifacts were identified. The assemblage is dominated by kitchen items at almost 60 percent. If these are taken out a variety of activities are represented including lithics, garment items, hardware, household, munitions, consumer, and unidentified items all ranging between 8 and almost 15 percent.



Photograph 2: Selected artifacts from Feature H. Top row: black-brown and pink transfer decorated ceramics and Chinese ironstone. Second row: 1840 half dime and glass arrow point. Third row: black glass case gin bottle base, aqua culinary bottle necks, unidentified aqua bottle necks. Fourth row: buckle, hook and eye fasteners, tacks.



Photograph 3: A sample of sherds from Feature H, representing a single set of black transfer Parisian Chateau pattern decorated tableware manufactured between 1822 and 1841.

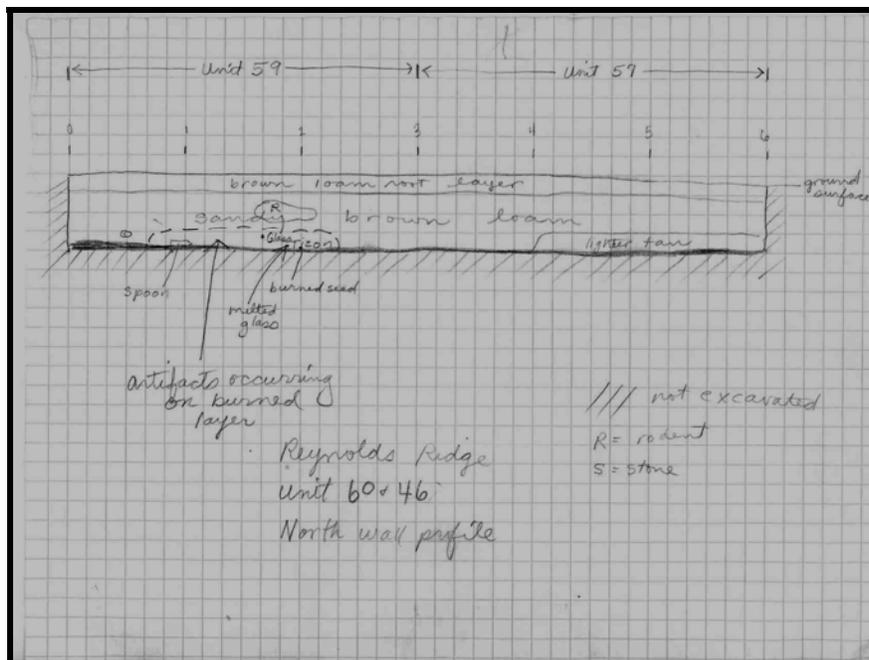


Figure 51: North sidewall profile of Units 58 and 59 showing artifacts deposited on burned surface.



Figure 52: Scorched earthen surface at Feature H, Unit 63.

Table 17: Feature H Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	10	6.06
Kitchen	98	59.39
Lithic	6	3.64
Livery	3	1.82
Munitions	10	6.06
Personal	3	1.82
Building Material	1	0.61
Coin	1	0.61
Garment	6	3.64
Hardware	8	4.85
Household	10	6.06
Unidentified	9	5.45
TOTAL	165	100.00

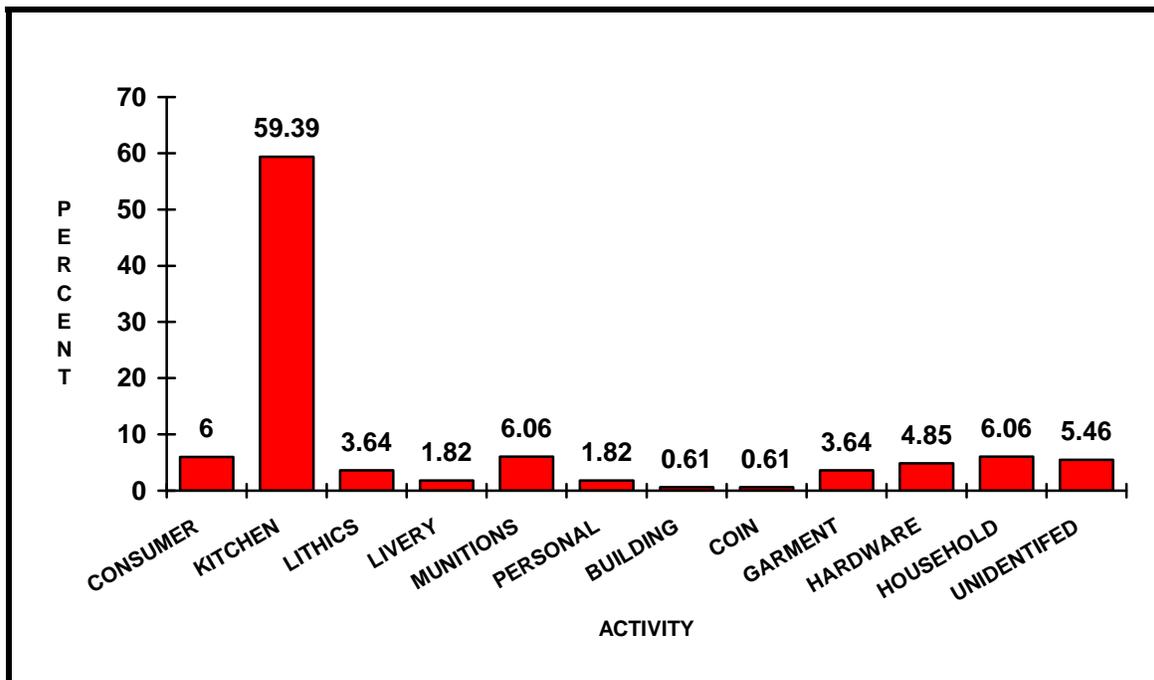


Figure 53: Feature H Activity Profile.

Table 18: Feature H Activity Profile without Kitchen Items

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	10	14.93
Lithic	6	8.96
Livery	3	4.48
Munitions	10	14.93
Personal	3	4.48
Building Material	1	1.49
Coin	1	1.49
Garment	6	8.96
Hardware	8	11.94
Household	10	14.93
Unidentified	9	13.43
TOTAL	67	100.00

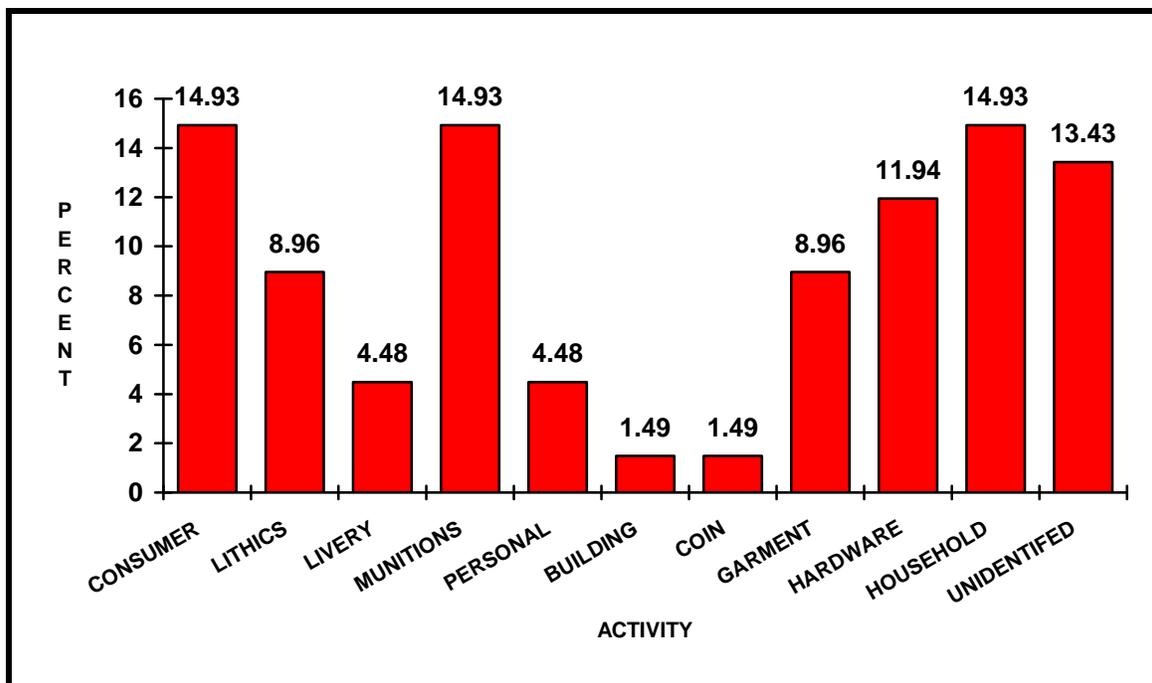


Figure 54: Feature H Activity Profile without Kitchen Items.

XI. FEATURE I

Feature I was a surface trash scatter about 2 feet in diameter, located near the center of the ridge approximately 60 feet north of Feature H at the base of an iron post. The seven artifacts recovered are listed in Table 19 and included Native American pottery, ceramics, nails, and pieces of a writing slate.

Table 19: Feature I Artifacts

ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY / PATTERN	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Liquor - Ale	Iron Pontil / Junk Bottle	-	1840-1870	-	1	14
Kitchen	Ceramic	Plate	Transfer-Black	Earthenware - Parisian Chateau; Possibly Central View #7 (Is Not View #1)	Ralph Hall	1822-1841	Coysh & Henrywood 1982:274; Gaston 2002:138; Snyder 1997:68; Williams 1978:363; Otsd McCoy:44; Cooper-Molera:88	1	5
Kitchen	Ceramic	Plate, Unknown Size	Transfer-Black	Earthenware	-	-	-	1	7
Lithic	Stone	Macro Flake	Quartzite	-	-	-	-	1	18
Personal	Stone, Schist & Other	Possible Gaming Tokens	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Native American	Pottery	Native American Ware	Native American	Pottery	-	-	-	0	12
Native American	Pottery	Native American Ware	Native American	Pottery	-	-	-	0	33
Unidentified Metal	Ferrous	Misc. Unident Ferrous	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
Kitchen	Bone	Bone Misc	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc Unident Frag/S	Undecorated	Earthenware	-	-	-	0	5
Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc Unident Hollow Frag	Transfer-Cobalt	Earthenware	-	-	-	0	1
Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	0	4
Household	Slate	Writing Slate	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
							TOTALS	7	115

XII. ARTIFACT IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

From the excavation a total of 147.591 kilograms of historical material was recovered. Analysis resulted in the identification of an estimated minimum number of 698 items representing 15 of the 20 activity group categories listed on Table 1 in Volume 1.

Consumer Items

Consumer items consist of packaged items purchased and consumed on a regular basis. Generally these include groceries, cosmetics, medicines, and beverages. Under most conditions consumer items found in archaeological deposits came in containers that do not deteriorate over time such as glass or ceramic bottles and jars, and in some instances, tin cans.

A total of 28 glass bottles made up 4.01 percent of the collection. The products represented are listed on Table 20 and discussed below. All are typical of bottles and jars used in the mid-nineteenth century prior to 1880. Most were broken and identification of individual items was made through an analysis of bases, necks, and embossed pieces. In addition to the bottle remains small pieces of metal tins for holding staples such as flour or lard were recovered. The type and size of the tins could not be identified due to their fragmented condition.

Liquor Bottles

A minimum of six ale or porter bottles were represented by bases that exhibited dome shaped kickups, and necks with collar and ring applied lip finishes. The bottles had been squat, cylindrical containers around 8 to 12 inches in height and 3 to 4 inches in diameter, with flattened shoulders and long necks. Known as junk bottles, vessels of this type were commonly used for hop beverages such as ale, porter and beer, although they sometimes held such diverse products as wine, cider, and flavoring extracts. The bottle style was adopted in both England and the United States sometime between 1800 and 1815 and remained popular through the middle of the nineteenth century (McKearin and Wilson 1978: 215-217, 229-232; Switzer 1974:16-21, SHA

2011). The bottles were manufactured in dip and three piece molds. One exhibited an iron pontil mark.

Four gin containers were identified through base and side wall fragments. All represented typical "case gin" bottles with flat tapered sides and sharply rounded shoulders. They would have had flat or tapered lip finishes formed with a lipping tool (McKearin & Wilson 1978; Switzer 1974; SHA 2011). One exhibited a glass pontil mark. Two black glass whisky bottles were represented through shoulder lip and side wall fragments. Six Bordeaux style wine bottles were identified by base fragments.

Food Containers

A minimum of 4 culinary containers represented a limited range of products and styles. Three were identified with fragments of wide mouth laid on ring "packer" style neck finishes. A variety of products were sold in these "packer" condiment and cathedral style jars including horse radish, brandied fruit, pickles, mixed pickled vegetables and spices, honey, preserves and jellies, and tamarind fruit (Switzer 1974: 44-56, 64, 66). A single octagonal paneled pepper or spice bottle was identified through side wall fragments. These bottles were typically manufactured in full height two piece bottom hinge molds with hand finished lips (Switzer 1974: 57-60, 63).

Patent Medicine

A single patent medicine bottle for Dr Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was represented by a black glass base and partial sidewall fragment. It was blown in a full height two piece bottom hinge mold. Introduced in the 1850s, this brand became one of the most popular cure all patent medicines on the market by the early 1860s. It contained over 25 percent alcohol. Hostetter's began using an embossed bottle in 1858 (Schulz et al. 1980:59; Fike 1987:36). The company seems to have converted from black glass to amber bottles by 1865 ¹ (www.westernbitters.com).

Unidentified Bottles

Products for at least five fragmented containers represented by bases, side wall fragments, and hand finished lip fragments could not be identified. Two of the bases had glass pontil marks. One lip was made with an applied finish style lipping tool.

Table 20: Bottled Products

TYPE	PRODUCT			TYPE	TYPE
				QUANTITY	PERCENT
		<i>Product</i>	<i>Product</i>		
		<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
Liquor				18	64.29
	Ale	6	33.33		
	Gin	4	22.22		
	Whisky	2	11.11		
	Wine	6	33.33		
Culinary				4	14.29
	Wide Mouth Paneled	1	25.00		
	Wide Mouth	1	25.00		
	Spice	1	25.00		
	Wide Mouth Packer	1	25.00		
Patent Medicine				1	3.57
	Bitters	1	100.00		
Unidentified				5	17.86
TOTALS				28	100.00

Kitchen Items

Kitchen items made up 38.68 percent (270) of the artifacts recovered. These consisted of food remains and articles used in food preparation, storage, serving, and consumption. The types of artifacts recovered include ceramic kitchen and tableware vessels, glass tableware, Native American pottery, table utensils, stone implements for processing food, barnyard fowl gastroliths, and 128.533 kilos of butchered bone. Ceramic kitchen and tableware objects were divided into two categories: serving vessels and table setting dishes. Analysis used the vessel typology developed by Worthy (1982). Decorative elements were analyzed for use in economic scaling

calculations. Ceramic price scaling uses an indexed scale based on cost relationships between types of decorative wares for a given time period to determine the relative value of a ceramic assemblage (Miller 1980).

Glass and ceramic kitchen items and types identified are listed in Tables 21 through 23. Brief discussions of Native American pottery, stone implements and the faunal remains are provided below. A discussion of the ceramics by Susan Walter is provided in Appendix Volume III, along with more detailed reports on the Native American pottery by Sue Wade, and faunal material by Aharon Sasson. In addition three pieces of flatware were identified that included a fork, knife blade, and spoon or fork handle.

Stone Implements and Native American Pottery

Seven stone food processing implements were identified (Photograph 4). They are listed on Table 24. Although in most cases identical to artifacts found on prehistoric sites, the stone implements and pottery described in the table below were directly associated with historic deposits on the Warner's House and Store Site. Given the Hispanic heritage of the Warner household as a result of Anita Warner's upbringing in the Pico family, and those living on the site during the Carrillo period, it is not surprising the kitchen refuse included ground stone, mano and metate fragments, hammer pounder "machaca rocks" and Native American pottery. The mano and metate were used for processing a variety of foods including corn to make tortilla masa. They could also have been used for processing locally available seed from native plants growing near the site. The hammer pounders also had a variety of uses especially to pound dried meat for machaca.

Native American Pottery

Native American pottery was used by Hispanics living in Southern California for cooking pots and storage vessels throughout the 19th and into the early 20th century (Wade 2004). For this reason, and because it has occurred only in historic contexts, all Native American pottery recovered throughout this project has been considered to be from the historic period.

The Native American pottery sherds were analyzed by Anza Borrego State Park Archaeologist Sue Wade. Her more detailed study is proved in Appendix Volume III. A total of 2,565 grams of pottery was recovered. A minimum number of 22 vessels were identified. This number was primarily defined by unique rim sherds representing individual vessels but several

were also identified by a distinct assemblage of body or base sherds. Cooking, serving, and storage vessels were represented. The vessel attributes and proveniences are described in Table 25. The reliance on locally produced native wares may be a reason for the unusual lack of large kitchen utilitarian cooking and storage vessels as well as household items in the Euro-American produced ceramic assemblage (see Walter Vol. III).

Butchered Bone and Gastroliths

A total of 128.533 kilos of bone was recovered. It was analyzed by Aharon Sasson of the San Diego Natural History Museum. His report is included in Appendix Volume III. The collection provided 1,022 bones for analysis, of which 183 specimens were identified to species with high level of confidence. Cattle, with 81 percent, and caprines (sheep and goats) with 16 percent dominated the bone assemblage. Chicken and other bird bones made up the rest of the collection. The bone assemblage was altered by several taphonomic agents including butchery, dog gnawing, combustion subsequent to the time the bones were discarded, weathering and trampling prior to their deposition in the ground, and fresh breaks that occurred during the archaeological dig. As a result some of the zooarchaeological evidence has been lost and most likely has resulted in an overrepresentation of cattle in the bone assemblage and reduced the survival rates of chicken and other fowl bones.

Cleaver was the primary tool used for butchery and the bones show the repeated cleaver strikes of an unskilled butcher. The butchery analysis showed evidence for round, rump, sirloin, rib, chuck, shank, brisket, and plate cuts. In addition there was a high proportion of cleaver marks on ribs and vertebra. Similar high frequencies of butchery scars on axial skeleton bones were found at the Carrizo Stage Station (Arter 2005) and the Hubbel Trading Post in Ganado, Arizona (Szuter 1996). The high ratio of fragmentation also suggests that bones had been broken for marrow. Steak, roast, and rib cuts reflect Euro-American butchering techniques, whereas the preference for using a cleaver over a saw and the presence of numerous cleaved ribs and shattered limb bones are typical of Mexican culinary practices (Arter 2005).

There is historical documentation of Warner slaughtering and butchering cattle at his store in late 1849 and early 1850. Cattle were obtained from the Pico's Ranch at Santa Margarita. In December 1849 Cornelius C. Cox noted that Warner had established a "grocery and butchery for the accommodation of the emigrants ..." (quoted in Wright 1961:22, ft 1). A month later in January 1850 Benjamin Hayes recorded that emigrants camped in the valley were getting meat from Warner whose beef was "disappearing wholesale." Upon arriving at the trading post Hayes

noted freshly butchered beef hanging on a pole in the shade of the ramada near the building's front entrance. Warner commented that he had no more cattle "fit to be slaughtered" and could not go himself to Santa Margarita (Hayes 1850). Much of the bone may be from Warner's commercial operations. However the majority was recovered from Feature F, which contained a number of items manufactured after 1851 and indicates the Carrilo Ranch period households may also have been butchering at this location.

In addition to the bone, 117 gastroliths or "gizzard stones" were recovered from throughout the site (Photograph 5). These items indicate that the households represented by the artifacts and ruins had significant flocks of fowl, probably chickens. They provide additional evidence not present in the bone assemblage, where only small numbers of bird bones were identified. As noted above, exposure may have caused the deterioration of chicken or other bird bone. The gastroliths identified were of glass and ceramic fragments. Many possible stone gastroliths were also collected, but due to the difficulty in distinguishing them from naturally occurring gravels they were not included in the final count.

Table 21: Glass Tableware

ITEM	TYPE	QUANTITY
Dish	Pressed Glass	2
Dish	Pressed Glass	1
Dish	Pressed Glass	1
Dish	Fine Lines; Sun Colored Purple	1
Dish	Fine Lines	1
Dish	Pressed Glass	1
Dish	Pressed Glass	1
Dish	Pressed Glass	1
Drinking Tumbler	Faceted Pressed Glass	1
Drinking Tumbler	-	1
Faceted Drinking Tumbler	Pressed Glass	1
Cruet - Dish	Pressed Glass Sun Colored Purple	1
Ribbed Tumbler	Pressed Glass Sun Colored Purple	1
Stem Ware - Wine Glass	Pressed Glass	1
Stemware	-	1
	TOTAL	19

Table 22: Ceramic Serving Vessels

ITEM	TYPE	QUANTITY
Large Flat Serving Bowl	Chinese Stoneware, Unidentified	1
Platter	Molded White Ironstone	1
Probable Platter	Molded White Ironstone	1
Lid To Unidentified Hollow Item	Transfer - Brown	1
Uncovered Vegetable Dish	Transfer Black - Parisian Chateau	7
	TOTAL	11

Table 23: Ceramic Tableware

ITEM	TYPE	PATTERN	#
Plate, Small & Thin	Molded White Ironstone	Dallas / AKA Baltic / AKA Mississippi / AKA Maltese	1
Plate, Large	Transfer, Cobalt Blue	Blue Willow	1
Plate, Large	Transfer-Brown - Black	A distinctive diagonal trellis pattern in the border - a bird and nasturtium and tendrils in the border; a peacock in the lower right corner of the central design.	2
Plate, Large	Transfer-Flow Blue	Lozere	3
Plate, Large	Transfer-Light & Cobalt Blue	Columbia	2
Plate, Large Thin	Edge Decorated, Cobalt	Back of plate rim has molded line.	1
Plate, Large Thick	Transfer-Black	Parisian Chateau	2
Plate, Not Large	Transfer, Cobalt Blue	Blue Willow	1
Plate, Unknown Diameter	Transfer-Flow Mulberry	Pelew	1
Plate, Unknown Size	Undecorated	-	1
Plate, Unknown Size	Handpainted Floral Polychrome	[S. Walter's assigned handpainted pattern #2]: Bright Green, Black	1
Plate, Unknown Size	Transfer-Black	-	2
Plate, Unknown Size	Transfer-Black	Parisian Chateau; View #1 pattern variant may be due to vessel size	19
Plate, Unknown Size	Transfer-Flow Mulberry	Pelew	1
Plate, Unknown Size	Edge Decorated, Cobalt	-	7
Soup Plate	Transfer-Black	Parisian Chateau	3
Bowl, Probable Tea Waste	Molded White Ironstone	Probably Quartered Round/Quartered Rose	2
Cup	Undecorated	-	1
Cup	Undecorated, Hotelware	-	1
Cup	Molded White Ironstone	A Paneled Shape	1
Cup	Molded White Ironstone	Columbia (Shape), [A Sydenham Imitator]	2
Cup	Transfer-Black or Bluish Black	A Paneled Shape W Linear Background	1

Table 23: Ceramic Tableware
(Continued)

ITEM	TYPE	PATTERN	#
Cup, or Other Hollow Item	Undecorated	-	1
Saucer	Molded White Ironstone	Dallas / AKA Baltic / AKA Mississippi / AKA Maltese	1
Saucer	Molded White Ironstone	May Be: Unnamed / Persia / No. 5 / Haveloch	1
Saucer	Transfer-Cobalt Blue	-	1
Saucer, Thin	Molded White Ironstone	-	2
Saucer/Small Bowl	Handpainted Floral Polychrome	[S. Walter's assigned handpainted pattern #1]: Cobalt Blue, Rose	1
Saucer/Small Bowl	Molded White Ironstone	Unidentified	1
Saucer/Small Bowl	Transfer-Black	Parisian Chateau	1
Saucer/Small Bowl	Sponge, Cobalt	-	2
Probable Bowl	Sponge, Cobalt	-	1
Small Flat Vessel	Transfer-Flow Cobalt	Has Brick Like Pattern In The Marley	2
Unidentified Flat Item	Handpainted Floral Polychrome	[S. Walter's assigned handpainted pattern #2]: bright green, black	2
Unidentified Flat Item	Handpainted Floral Polychrome	[S. Walter's assigned handpainted pattern #3]: darker green, red	1
Unidentified Flat Item	Mexican Galera (Lead Glazed)	-	1
Unidentified Flat Item	Molded White Ironstone	-	3
Unidentified Flat Item	Chinese Stoneware, Unidentified	-	2
Unidentified Flat Item	Transfer-Black	Parisian Chateau	1
Unidentified Flat Item	Transfer-Flow Blue (Lighter)	Lozere	1
Unidentified Flat Item	Transfer-Rose Pink	Distinctive checkerboard pattern in the marley.	3
Unidentified Hollow Item	Undecorated	-	1
Unidentified Hollow Item	Banded Ware	From rim: white band, blue band	2
Unidentified Hollow Item	Porcelain, Bone	-	1
Unidentified Hollow Item	Molded White Ironstone	-	3
Unidentified Hollow Item	Molded White Ironstone	Possibly Pacific / Fluted Pearl	1
Unidentified Hollow Item	Chinese Stoneware, Unidentified	-	1
Unidentified Hollow Item	Transfer-Black	Parisian Chateau	4
Unidentified Hollow Item	Transfer-Brown	-	2
Unidentified Hollow Item	Transfer-Cobalt Blue	-	2
Unidentified Hollow Item	Transfer-Flow Blue (Darker)	Lozere	1
Unidentified Hollow Item	Transfer-Flow Cobalt	-	1
Unidentified Hollow Item	Transfer-Rose Pink	Distinctive Checkerboard Pattern In The Marley.	2
Unidentified Hollow Item	Sponge, Cobalt	-	1
	TOTAL		106



Photograph 4: Stone food preparation implements. Top: metate fragment. Bottom: hammer pounder “machaca stone” (left) and mano fragment (right).

Table 24: Stone Kitchen Artifacts

ITEM	TYPE	QUANTITY
Hammer Pounder – Machaca Rock	Granitic	1
Hammer Pounder – Machaca Rock	Granitic	1
Hammer Pounder – Machaca Rock	Granitic	1
Mano - Hammer Pounder - Machaca Rock	Granitic	1
Mano	Granitic	1
Metate Fragment	Granite Spall	1
Metate Fragment	Granitic	1
	TOTAL	7

Table 25: Native American Pottery

TOTALS	FEATURE	UNIT	LEVEL	ITEM	MNI	BURNED	VESSEL FORM	APPROXIMATE RIM RADIUS
	A	18	Stratum 2	Body	Unique Material	2	N/A	N/A
	A	18	Stratum 2	Rim	Unique Rim	None	Slightly To Moderately Constricted Pot	Undeterminable
Total Feature A					2			
	B	16	Stratum 4	Rim	Unique Rim	Fire Clouds	Moderately Constricted Pot	Undeterminable
	B	16	Stratum 4	Rim	Unique Rim	Sooting	Slightly Constricted Pot	Undeterminable
Total Feature B					2			
	C	6		Body	Unique Occurrence	-	N/A	N/A
Total Feature C					1			
	F	5	-	Rim	Unique Rim	None	Vertical Sided Bowl	10 Mm
	F	6	-	Rim	Unique Rim	Sooting	Vertical Sided Bowl	10 Mm
	F	12	-	Rim	Unique Rim	None	Moderately Constricted Pot	8 Mm
	F	12	-	Body	Unique Material	None	N/A	N/A

Table 25: Native American Pottery
(Continued)

TOTALS	FEATURE	UNIT	LEVEL	ITEM	MNI	BURNED	VESSEL FORM	APPROXIMATE RIM RADIUS
	F	13	-	Rim	Unique Rim	Sooting	Moderately Constricted Pot	10 Mm
	F	14	-	Rim	Unique Rim	None	Slightly Constricted Pot	10 Mm
	F	29	-	Rim	Unique Rim	None	Slightly Constricted Pot	+/- 10 Mm
	F	31	-	Rim	Unique Rim	None	Vertical Sided Bowl	4 Mm
	F	45	-	Rim	Unique Rim	Sooting	Undeterminable	Undeterminable
Total Feature F					9			
	G		Stratum 1	Rim	Unique Rim	Heavy Sooting	Slightly Constricted Pot	9 Mm
	G		Stratum 1	Rim	Unique Rim	Sooting	Open Bowl	10 Mm
	G		Stratum 1	Rim	Unique Rim	None	Slightly To Moderately Constricted Pot	9 Mm
	G		Stratum 2	Rim	Unique Rim	Sooting	Open Bowl	10 Mm
Total Feature G					4			
	H	60	-	Rim	Unique Rim	None	Slightly to Moderately Constricted Pot	>10 Mm
	H	61	-	Rim	Unique Rim	Sooting	Slightly to Moderately Constricted Pot	Undeterminable
	H		Stratum 1	Rim	Unique Rim	Sooting	Slightly Constricted Pot	9 Mm
Total Feature H					3			
	J	28	Stratum 2	Body	Unique Occurrence	Sooting	N/A	N/A
Total Feature J					1			
Total Minimal Number Of Individual Vessels					22			



Photograph 5: Gastroliths: the ones on the top are of glass, lower left is a button and lower right are ceramic sherds.

Household Items

Household items constituted 5.16 percent (36) by quantity of the assemblage. These artifacts are listed on Table 26 and include those things that are necessary for the daily maintenance of a household. They included a variety of items from an apothecary style storage bottle and chamber pot to fire strikers, lamp parts, pen nibs, sewing items, writing slates, and tacks.

Garment Items

Garment items made up 5.44 percent (38) of the artifactual material recovered. This group consists of all the preserved evidence of clothing. Items identified are listed on Table 27 and included shoe parts; suspender hardware; buttons of ceramic, metal, shell, and bone; hook and eye fasteners; and buckles.

Personal Items

Personal items are defined as the possessions of a specific individual. These artifacts made up 3.15 percent (22) of the historic material recovered and are listed on Table 28. They represent a wide variety of articles including jewelry, glass beads, a false tooth, clay smoking pipes, hard rubber hair comb, and a straight razor.

Munitions and Arms

Munitions and arms made up 6.73 percent (47) of the artifact collection (Table 29). These items represented muzzle loading arms in widespread use in the mid-nineteenth century (Photograph 6). The most common articles identified were 37 percussion caps that included sizes for both hand guns (#10) and rifles (#11), and military arms (musket). A single gun flint and the top jaw to a lock attest to the continued use of flint lock arms in the area through the 1860s. Gun parts also included a short .30 cap lock pistol barrel. Projectiles included .50, .364, .303, .372, and .30 caliber lead round balls, and size "B" lead shot. The round balls are of the size for use in rifles or hand guns. The smaller specimens under .50 were common sizes for percussion revolvers.

The munitions represent a change in arms technology that had occurred during the early 19th century. Since the mid 1600s pistols and rifles had used a flintlock ignition system. At its most basic, a flintlock fires when the trigger is pulled and the hammer strikes a piece of stone against a steel plate called a frizen, causing sparks to fall on a charge of gunpowder, which ignites and shoots the gun. During the early 19th century the flintlock began to be replaced by the percussion lock. Rather than depend on flint striking steel to achieve ignition, this device used a small hollow



Photograph 6: Munitions and arms. Top row: lead round ball projectiles. Second row: gun flint, musket size percussion caps, and smaller # 10 size percussion caps. Third row: small pistol barrel. Bottom row: top jaw to a flint lock and a gun barrel tang bolt.

brass cap coated on the interior with a fulminating powder made of chlorate of potash, sulphur, and charcoal, which exploded by concussion. The cap was placed over a small tube or nipple on the side of the gun barrel. The hammer of the lock struck the cap causing an explosion which fired the gun. Opinions vary as to the actual date and inventor of the percussion cap. The Rev. A.J. Forsythe is credited with a patent for the fulminating powder in 1807. Some authorities say that the actual cap was invented in 1814 by Joshua Shaw although not actually patented until 1823. In the 1820s the percussion system began to replace the flint lock on civilian arms. They were not adopted by the military until the 1840s.

The efficient ignition provided by the percussion cap led to other improvements in firearms. Two of the most significant were the revolver and breech loading rifle. In 1836 Samuel Colt obtained the first patent for his famous revolver which relied on percussion ignition. In 1847 the .44 caliber Colt "Walker" model was issued to the Army Dragoons, which became the first military use of this weapon. This was replaced a year later by the .44 First Model Dragoon. The most popular arm for military and civilian use was the .36 "Navy" revolver first issued in 1851. During this same period experiments in breech loading weapons had been successful and in 1859 Sharps issued its famous breech loading rifle. This gun was loaded from the rear of the barrel with a paper cartridge and used a percussion ignition system. The Colt revolver and Sharps rifle greatly increased the available fire power over more traditional muzzle loading guns of the mid 19th century. They were so effective that the San Antonio San Diego Mail Line management recommended that each passenger "should provide himself with a Sharps rifle, (not carbine), with accoutrements and one hundred cartridges, a navy sized Colts revolver and two pounds of balls" (*San Diego Herald* 11-21-1857).

Agricultural Items

A single scythe blade made up 0.14 percent of the artifact assemblage.

Building Materials

Building materials made up 3.87 percent (27) of the collection. Items identified are listed on Table 30. Much of the material consisted of plaster fragments that could only be quantified by weight. In addition a large number of square cut nails were represented by fragments too small to count and are under represented in the estimated minimum number total.

Livery

The livery items listed on Table 31 were used for the working, maintenance, and care of horses. These artifacts made up 2.44 percent (17) of the collection. They included horse / mule shoes, harness parts, and horse shoe nails.

Hardware

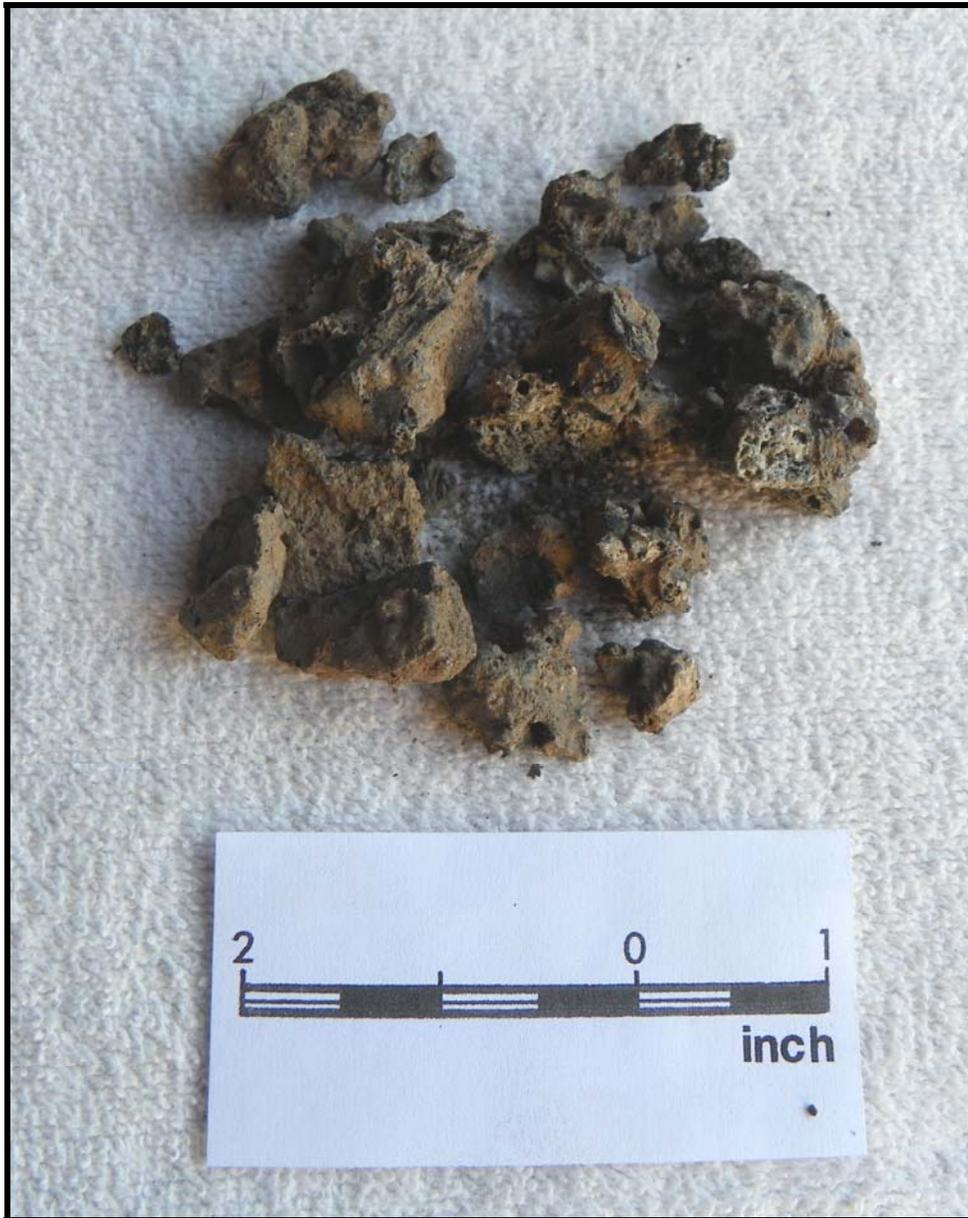
Hardware made up 7.37 percent (23) of the collection. This group includes miscellaneous hardware that does not fit within the other defined activity groups. A variety of items was identified and is listed on Table 32.

Special Occupation - Forge Clinker and Black Smithing Waste

Two special occupation categories attest to the presence of a working blacksmith shop on the site. One is 116 grams (16.62 percent) of forge clinker (Photograph 7). This vitrified material is the noncombustible sediment in coal. It can only form in a forge or furnace where coal is burned. As discussed above, the majority of the clinker was recovered from Feature A, suggesting the forge was located there. The second set of artifacts indicating the existence of a forge was 12 (1.72 percent) pieces of black smithing waste listed in Table 33. These bits of hardware exhibited evidence of having been forged, punched, or cut (Photograph 8). They represent small scraps probably discarded while repairing or forging larger items. Found throughout the site, many were recovered from the Feature F sheet refuse deposit. In 1870 surveyor Reynold's recorded the ruins of Warner's Blacksmith shop near the location of Feature A (Reynolds 1870). A blacksmith vise was noted by Benjamin Hayes when he visited Warner's store in 1849 (Hayes 1850). A forge could also have operated there during the Carrillo period.

Fuel

A total of 2.096 kilos of fuel waste or other evidence of burning was collected from the site. Of this 160 grams consisted of charcoal and coal fragments that could not be quantified by minimum number counts. The remainder included 6 (0.86 percent) fire affected granitic and quartzite rocks.



Photograph 7: Forge clinker from Feature A Unit 15.



Photograph 8: Black Smithing waste.

Coinage

Coinage includes money, tokens, and other coins. A single 1840 half dime found in Feature H was the only coin recovered and made up 0.14 percent of the collection. The half dime is considered to be the smallest coin ever minted in the United States.

Unidentified Items

Unidentified items constituted 1.29 percent (9) of the artifacts recovered. They are listed and described on Table 34.

Lithic Items: Flaked Stone and Glass Artifacts

The excavation yielded 45 individual traditional Native American style lithic “flaked or chipped stone” and glass artifacts, which made up 6.45 percent of the collection. They are listed on Table 35. Flaked glass items have also been included here because they represent the same traditional stone flaking technology adapted to a manufactured material. All were recovered from historic contexts. This is not uncommon for 19th century period sites of Hispanic heritage (Sampson 2011). In Old Town San Diego the 1990s excavations of the nearby McCoy and Silvas house sites yielded slightly over 8,000 flaked stone artifacts. Excavations at the adjacent Rose-Robinson house site in the 1980s produced 349 stone artifacts (Sampson and Bradeen 2006; Schulz et al. 1985:38). The occurrence of these artifacts within historic contexts in Old Town has revealed an intensive manufacture and use of traditional aboriginal tool types manufactured from locally available raw materials. In their analysis of the McCoy-Silvas house materials Sampson and Bradeen concluded that Native American manufactured lithic tools played a “key role in everyday food processing and tool maintenance tasks” well into the historic period (Sampson and Bradeen 2006). As with the stone cooking implements discussed under kitchen items, these items could also have been used by Hispanics or Native Americans residing at the site.

Flakes made up over 85 percent (38) of the lithic assemblage. Three arrow point (biface) fragments made up 7 percent. Two of these were of black (olive green) bottle glass. A core and two scrapers and a generic worked edge “tool” constituted the rest of the collection. For analysis flakes were further broken down into macro flakes (1.5 inches or larger), flakes (.5 to less than 1.5 inches) and micro flakes – debitage (smaller than .5 inch). Macro flakes made up only about 16 percent of the collection, with flakes between .5 and 1.5 inches making up 40 percent, and micro flakes – debitage 39 percent of the assemblage. Most were manufactured of quartz, quartzite and metavolcaonic materials which were available in the San Diego County back country surrounding Warner’s Ranch.

The flaked stone collection is consistent with the lithic artifact assemblages from the Old Town excavations in the large number of flakes and flake tools and the reliance on locally available materials. Stone tool users in Old Town employed simple flakes of quartzite or volcanics without modification to perform basic cutting and scraping tasks (Sampson and Bradeen 2006). Similar activities are represented by the implements from Warner's Ranch. Many were resharpened by unifacial flaking, resulting in the large number of micro flakes and debitage in the collection.

Given the scarcity and high value of metal tools in California prior to the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, it seems likely that stone tools were also used by the Hispanic, Anglo American, and other non-Native American inhabitants of San Diego for basic cutting and scraping tasks. Living in close proximity to, and working with local Indians who were employing this technology on a daily basis, other residents would have seen the usefulness of stone tools and the basic technology of their manufacture, so that they could easily have adapted these methods to their own needs. The flaked stone artifacts from this site are an example of a mixing of Hispanic, Native American, and Anglo American cultures occurring throughout the American Southwest during the middle 19th century.

Table 26: Household Items

ITEM	MATERIAL	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	#
Apothecary Style Bottle	Glass	Apothecary	Clear, Interior Ground Lip	1
Chamber Pot	Ceramic	Undecorated	Earthenware	1
Fire Striker	Chert	Chert (Amber)	Battered Edges	1
Fire Striker Trim Flake	Stone	Crystalline Quartz	Heavy Battering On Edges	2
Fire Striker	Stone	Chert - Tan	Battered Edges	1
Fire Striker - Flake	Stone	Quartz - Crystal	Battered Edges	1
Lamp Part	Glass	Chimney	-	1
Lamp Part	Glass	Chimney	-	1
Pen Nib	Brass	Dip Pen	Crow Quill	1
Pen Nib	Ferrous	Dip Pen	-	2
Safety Pin	Ferrous	-	-	1
Sewing Pins	Ferrous & Brass	-	-	2
Thimble	Silver	Open Ended Tailoring Style	-	1
Writing Slate	Slate	-	-	8
Tacks	Brass			12
			TOTAL	36

Table 27: Garment Items

ITEM	MATERIAL	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	SIZE	#
Buckle Part	Ferrous	-	-	-	Frag.	1
Eye Loop From Hook & Eye	Brass	-	-	-	L=5/16"	2
Hook From Hook & Eye	Brass	-	-	-	Frag.	2
Hook From Hook & Eye	Brass	-	-	-	L=8/16"	1
Hook From Hook & Eye	Brass	-	-	-	L=9/16"	1
Loop Eye From Hook & Eye	Brass	-	-	-	L=5/16"	1
Shoe	Leather	-	-	-	Largest Frag.=6 1/4";W=2 1/2"	1
Shoe Nails	Ferrous	-	-	-	Various	6
Snap	Brass	-	-	-	D=4/16"	2
Suspender Hardware	Ferrous	-	-	-	Frag.	1
Button	Shell	4 Hole	-	-	Tiny; D=4/16"	1
Button	Ceramic	4 Hole	Prosser	"Small China"; White	Tiny; D=6/16"	2
Button	Ceramic	4 Hole	Prosser	"Small China"; White	Tiny; D=7/16"	1
Button	Ceramic	4 Hole	Prosser	"Small China"; Cobalt Blue	Tiny; D=7/16"	1
Button	Rubber, Hard Black	4 Hole	-	Decorative Molded Ring Around Hole Well	Small; D=8/16"	1
Button	Bone	5 Hole	-	-	Medium; D=11/16"	1
Button	Ferrous	Shank, Metal Add On	-	Hollow	Large; D=@16/16"	1
Button	Brass	Shank, Metal Add On?	-	Flat Surface	Large; D=10/16"	1
Button	Ferrous	Shank, Metal Add On	-	Hollow	Large; D=15/16"	1
Button	Ferrous	Shank, Metal Add On	-	-	Small; D=9/16"	1
Button	Ferrous	Unidentified Type	-	-	Large D=12/16"	1
Eyelet	Brass	-	-	-	D=4/16"	5
Buckle Part	Ferrous	-	-	-	Frag.	2
Unidentified	Brass	-	-	-	D=@5/16"	1
				TOTAL		38

Table 28: Personal Items

ITEM	MATERIAL	TYPE	SIZE	#
Jewelry	Glass "Gem Stone"	White	D=5/16";H=1/4"	1
Bead	Glass	Opaque	D=1/4"	1
Bead	Glass	Opaque	D=@5/16"	1
Comb	Rubber, Hard Black	-	Frag.	1
False Tooth	Ceramic	Upper, Central Incisor	L=7/16";W=5/16";Th = 5/16"	1
Harmonica Reed Frag.	Metal	-	Frag.	1
Mineral Specimen	Quartz Crystal	-	D=@1/2"	1
Pipe	Ceramic	Smoking	Frag. Of Bowl	7
Possible Gaming Tokens	Stone, Schist & Ceramic	-	#1=L=11/16";W=9/16 ";Th=6/16"	3
Smoking Pipe Segment	Bone	-	Frag.	1
Straight Razor	Ferrous	-	Frag.	4
			TOTAL	22

Table 29: Munitions

ITEM	TYPE	SIZE	#
Bullet - Round Ball	-	.50	1
Bullet - Round Ball	-	.364	1
Bullet - Round Ball	-	.303	1
Bullet - Round Ball	-	.372	1
Bullet - Round Ball	Shot - Partially Flattened	.30	1
Lead Shot	-	# B (.168)	1
Gun Flint	Amber (French)	3/4 by 5/8 Inch	1
Gun Part	Flint Lock Top Jaw	1 X 1 3/8 Inch	1
Gun Part	Lock Or Tang Bolt	2 1/8 Inch	1
Gun Part	Pistol Barrel - Cap Lock	.30 Caliber; Length 4.5 Inches	1
Percussion Caps	-	# 10	26
Percussion Caps	-	# 10-11	6
Percussion Cap	-	Frag.	1
Percussion Caps	Musket Cap - Military	Musket	4
		TOTAL	47

Table 30: Building Materials

MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	#	WEIGHT
Plaster	Mortar/Plaster	-	0	693
Wood	Lumber	Charred Wood	0	7
Wood	Lumber	Charred Wood	0	1
Ferrous	Nail	Tiny Finishing Nail?	1	1
Ferrous	Nails	Square	17	261
Ferrous	Nail	Hand Forged	1	8
Ferrous	Nail	Hand Forged	1	5
Ferrous	Nail	Hand Forged	2	15
Ferrous	Nail	Hand Forged	1	4
Ferrous	Nail	Hand Forged	1	8
Ferrous	Nail	Hand Forged	1	5
Ferrous	Nail	Hand Forged	2	13
		TOTAL	27	1023

Table 31: Livery Items

ITEM	TYPE	SIZE	#
Harness Part	Buckle	L=1 1/2"	1
Harness Part	Buckle	L=1 5/8";W=1 1/8"	1
Harness Part	Buckle	L=1 1/4";W=1 1/8"	1
Harness Part	Buckle	Frag.	1
Harness Part	Unidentified Ferrous Piece	Broken L=1 3/8"	1
Horse Shoe Nail	-	L=2 1/8"	1
Horse Shoe Nail	-	Frag.	1
Horse Shoe Nail	-	Frag.	1
Horse Shoe Nail	-	L=2 1/2"	1
Horse Shoe Nail	-	L=1 3/4"	1
Horse Shoe Nail	-	L=2 1/2"	1
Horse Shoe Nail	-	Broken	1
Horse/Mule Shoe	-	L=4 1/2";W=3 3/4"	1
Horse/Mule Shoe	-	L=4 3/4";W=@4"	1
Horse/Mule Shoe	-	L=5 1/4";W=4 5/8"	1
Horse/Mule Shoe Frogs.	-	Frogs	1
Ferrule	Hand Forged	D=2 5/8";H=1"	1
	TOTAL		17

Table 32: Hardware

ITEM	MATERIAL	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
Banding Segment	Ferrous	-	-	-	1	5
Bolt	Ferrous	-	Hand Forged	-	1	25
Chain Segment	Ferrous	-	-	-	1	419
Cotter Pin	Ferrous	-	Hand Forged	-	1	26
Ferrous Wire	Ferrous	-	-	Frogs	0	4
Latch - Handle	Ferrous	-	Hand Forged	-	1	258
Lead Strip	Lead	-	-	-	1	3
Screw	Ferrous	Flat Head, Standard, Wood	-	Broken L=1"	8	3
Sheathing	Cuprous	-	-	Frag.	1	3
Strapping	Ferrous	-	-	Various	0	192
Wire Chain Link	Ferrous	-	-	-	1	3
Wire Chain Segment	Ferrous	-	-	-	3	2
Wire Handle	Ferrous	-	-	L=5 1/2"; W=1 7/8"	1	16
Wire Rod with Knob on End	Ferrous	-	-	-	1	9
Rod Segment	Iron	-	Square Cross Section	1/8 X 4 Inches	1	6
Rod Segment	Iron	-	-	1/8 X 6 inches	1	21
			TOTALS		23	995

Table 33: Black Smithing Waste

ITEM	MATERIAL	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	#
Iron Strap Segment	Ferrous	Chisel - Hot Cut	-	1
Rod	Ferrous	Ends Flattened Cut into 3 Pieces	-	1
Rod Segment	Ferrous	Chisel - Hot Cut Both Ends	-	1
Rod Segment	Ferrous	Chisel - Hot Cut Both Ends	-	1
Rod Segment	Ferrous	Chisel - Hot Cut Both Ends	-	1
Strapping - Small Bar Stock	Ferrous	End Flattened Hole Punched Cut 3 pieces.	-	1
Strapping - Small Bar Stock	Ferrous	End Tapered, Hole Punched, Cut Off	-	1
Wire Chain Link	Ferrous	Chisel Cut	-	1
Hammered Rod Segment	Ferrous	Chisel Cut on Both Ends	Hand Forged	1
Rod Segment	Ferrous	Chisel Cut on Both Ends	-	1
Rod Segment	Ferrous	Chisel Cut on both Ends	-	1
Strap - Bar Segment	Ferrous	Hack Saw Cut Both Ends	-	1
			TOTAL	12

Table 34: Unidentified Items

ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	SIZE	#
Bone Covered Handle	-	-	Frag.	1
Unidentified Cuprous Item	-	-	Broken L=1 7/16";W=7/16";Th =1/8	1
Unidentified Ferrous Item	-	Wrought Iron	Frogs	1
Unidentified Glass? Item	-	-	L=13/16";W=6/16"; Th =2/16"	1
Unidentified Cuprous Item	Stamp Molded Trim	Has a Lion Depicted	Frag.	1
Unidentified Metal Item	-	-	Frag.	1
Unidentified	-	-	L=3/16"	1
May Be a Whetstone	-	-	L&W = Broken; Th = @1/4"	1
Stamped Cuprous Fragment	-	-	Frag	1
			TOTAL	9

Table 35: Lithic Artifacts

ITEM	MATERIAL	TECHNOLOGY	SIZE	#
Arrow Point (Serrated)	Black Glass	-	Broken L=@1 5/8";W=@3/4"	1
Arrow Point (Tip)	Black Glass	-	L=@5/8"	1
Biface - Arrow Point Fragment	Quartz	-	.25 Inches	1
Core	Black Glass	-	1/4 X 1/2 Inches	1
Debitage	Quartz Crystal	-	@1/4"	1
Flake	Chert - Tan	-	.5 Inch	1
Flake	Metavolcanic	-	.5 Inch	1
Flake	Quartz	-	1/4 Inch & 1/2 inch	2
Flake	Quartz	-	1 X .5 Inch	1
Flake	Quartzite	-	.5 X 1 Inch	1
Flakes	Chert (1 Pink, 1 Amber)	-	.25 Inch	2
Flake	Metavolcanic	-	.25 X .5 Inch	1
Flake	Metavolcanic Porphyry	-	1 Inch	1
Flake	Quartzite	-	1/4 X 1/2 Inch	1
Flake	Quartzite	Shows Edge Wear From Use	1 X .5 Inches	1
Flake	Quartzite	-	1 X 1.25 Inches	1
Flake	Quartzite	-	1 X .75 Inch	1
Flake	Quartzite	-	1.25 X 1.25 Inches	1
Flakes	Chert (1 Pink, 2 Amber)	-	.25 - .5 Inch	3
Glass Thumbnail Scraper?	Glass, Clear	-	L=15/16";W=13/16";Th=3/8"	1
Macro Flake	Quartzite	-	1 X 1.5, & .5 Inches	2
Macro Flake	Quartzite	-	1.5 X 1.75 Inches	1
Macro Flake	Quartzite	-	1 X 1.5 Inches	1
Macro Flake	Quartzite	Cortex	1 X 1.5 Inches	1
Macro Flake	Quartzite	-	1.5 X 2.25 Inches	1
Micro Flakes	1 Quartz, 1 Metavolcanic	-	Less Than 1/8 Inch	2
Micro Flakes	Amber Chert	-	Less Than 1/8 Inch	2
Micro Flake	Black Glass	-	1/16 Inch	1
Micro Flake	Gray Amber Chert	-	Less Than 1/8 Inch	1
Micro Flake	Quartzite	-	1/8 Inch	1
Micro Flake	Pressure Flake	-	Less Than 1/8 Inch	1
Micro Flakes	2 Quartz, 1 Pink Chert	-	Less Than 1/8 Inch	1
Micro Flake	1 Quartz, 1 Metavolcanic	-	1/8 Inch	1
Micro Flake	Quartzite	-	1/16 Inch	1
Micro Flake	Metavolcanic	Heavily Patinated	Less Than 1/8 Inch	1
Pressure Flake	Glass	-	L=@1/4"	1
Thumbnail Scraper	Glass	Rectangular Glass Wear on 4 Edges	.75 X .25 Inch	1
Tool	Granitic	Worked Edge	L&W =1 3/4";Th =13/16"	1
		TOTAL		45

¹ . According to the editor of *Western Bitters News* for May 19, 2009, “the first [Hostetter’s] containers produced for the western market were the large 31 ounce size “black glass” bottles that were manufactured for the Pacific Coast. A 27 ounce bottle was also produced for the western market. These large blacks are rarely unearthed east of the Rocky Mountains and almost all examples have been discovered on the west coast. The large size Hostetter’s were distributed until sometime around February 1865 when in an advertisement run by Hostetter, Smith & Dean they claim to be discontinuing “the old size large bottle used exclusively in the west” and replacing it with the small size 20 ounce bottle. This information leads me to believe that . . . the large size [black glass] Hostetter’s . . . [was] made before 1865 . . .” (www.westernbitters.com).

XIII. DATA SYNTHESIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Introduction

This section will synthesize historical and archaeological data to examine the architectural methods, site function, and traditions represented by the building remains; and the ethnic, social, and economic influences affecting the occupants of the Warner's House and Store site.

Architectural and Feature Assessments

In summary, archaeological testing of the Warner's House and Store Site revealed a large complex of features representing building remains and refuse deposits. Due to the limited amount of testing that occurred at all of the features except F, conclusions are tentative and somewhat ambiguous. Originally built and occupied by J.T. Warner and his family, the site appears to have been reoccupied after Warner abandoned it, following its destruction by the Indians in 1851. This conclusion is based on the discovery of two packed earthen floors in southwest portion of the Feature B, and a concentration of artifacts manufactured after 1851 in Feature F. As a result of this reoccupation more work is necessary before it can be determined what parts of the complex originated with Warner and what are the results of later rebuilding during the Carrillo period.

Feature A was the remains of an extremely well built footing wall of semi dressed granite stones that measured 23 by 27 feet. The north and east walls were tightly tied together in a single unit suggesting a single construction episode. Units placed on the interior of the feature revealed a floor of packed brown sandy loam covered with a thin layer of gray ash. Evidence suggests the building was open on the south side. The footing wall may have supported an adobe wall, although only small deposits of wall fall and adobe melt were encountered. The artifact activity profile was dominated by forge clinker, strongly suggesting that there was a working blacksmith forge in this area. Feature J was a packed earthen surface on the north side of Feature A, revealed through excavation.

Feature B is a rectangular earthen mound that measured 60 by 48 feet with a large flat depression in the center. It is the remains of a large rectangular adobe building that measured approximately 48 feet east to west by 35 feet north to south. It was constructed against and after

Feature A. Due to its large size, it may have originally been the barn described in the 1851 Indian attack on Warner's store (Philips 1975:79). Differences in foundation construction, and the occurrences of segments of exterior walls without stone foundations, indicated that the building might have been erected in various construction phases and not all at one time. Interior features included well preserved packed earthen floors and the remains of a probable adobe interior dividing wall. A large post hole excavated into the earthen floor encountered in Unit 34 suggested that a series of posts ran down the center of the room on an east-west axis to support the main roof beam. The discovery of two packed earthen floors in Unit 16 at the southwest portion of the feature signified that the building may have undergone two periods of occupation. The artifact assemblage was dominated by kitchen items. The majority were recovered from the southwest corner of Feature B in Unit 16, indicating a kitchen was located in this part of the building. This is also indicated by the hearth in the east side wall of Unit 16. Cooking fire blackened Native American pottery vessels associated with the lower floor found in this unit also suggests that this part of the building was a kitchen during the earlier phase of its occupation. The presence of a packed earthen floor of imported yellow-tan clay suggested that at least the central southern portion of the building may have been a residential structure. Feature B is the ruins of a very large building that evolved over time. It may have served more than one function. During the 1860 Carrillo period occupation this was the largest building of the complex and probably the main dwelling on this part of the ranch.

Features C, D, and E are smaller architectural remains located along the eastern edge of the site. Feature C is a rectangular earthen mound measuring 40 by 29 feet, with a depression in the center. Feature D is an almost square earthen mound that measured 23 by 20 feet, with a depression in the center. Feature E is an irregular backward "L" shaped feature consisting of two small terraces cut into the gently sloping knoll enclosed on the south side by an earthen mound alignment. It measured 61 by 36 feet. The discovery of the articulated wall fall in Unit 64 confirmed that Feature C was the ruins of an adobe building. Given their similar nature to Feature C, Features D and E also seem to be vestiges of former structures although architectural remains were not found at these locations.

Features F, G, and H are refuse deposits. Feature F was a sheet refuse deposit measuring 62 by 44 feet. It covers the southern portion of the knoll south of Features A and B and east of Feature E. The deposit is largely kitchen refuse. Lithics, munitions, and garment items also make up significant portions of the collection. Although some of the refuse may come from the time of Warner's residence on the hill, datable items from the feature revealed that the trash was deposited in the late 1850s and early 1860s, which corresponds with the Carrillo occupation and also includes the operation dates of the Overland Mail. Feature G was an 8 by 9 foot refuse filled

depression on the eastern edge of the site between Features C and D. Like Feature F, this deposit is largely kitchen refuse.

Feature H was a sheet refuse deposit located between the south ends of Features B and C that measured 24 feet in diameter. Like Features F and G, this assemblage is dominated by kitchen items. Burned ceramic sherds, melted glass, an 1840 half dime, and other artifacts were lying on a burned surface as if they had fallen there during a fire. Other datable artifacts included remains of a single set of black transfer Parisian Chateau pattern decorated tableware manufactured between 1822 and 1841 (Coysch & Henrywood 1982:274; Gaston 2002:138; Snyder 1997:68; Williams 1978:363; OTSD McCoy: 44; Cooper-Molera: 88).

The scorched earth surface, 1840 half dime, tableware manufactured before 1850, and lack of any datable items manufactured after 1851, suggest that this deposit might represent items in Warner's store and house at the time it was burned by the Indians. In spite of this, the possibility that the deposit represents a pantry or storage area from the Carrillo era occupation that burned some time after the site was abandoned for the second time in the mid-1860s can not be ruled out. More excavation is required to determine which occupation period this deposit represents.

Feature I was a surface trash scatter about 2 feet in diameter, located near the center of the ridge approximately 60 feet north of Feature H at the base of an iron post. Seven Artifacts were recovered that included Native American pottery, ceramics, nails, and pieces of a writing slate.

The architectural remains at Features A, B, C, D, and E, reflect traditional Mexican Period California building methods. This vernacular construction style combined elements of traditional structural design commonly found in Northern Mexico and specifically in the desert regions of Sonora and Baja California. It was a method of building derived from a combination of Spanish Colonial and Native American styles that evolved as Hispanics adapted to the desert. It was the architecture of a people who, for generations, had lived in the desert as desert dwellers (Garrison 1990; Sheridan 1986:12). The building remains of the Warner's Store and House reflects vernacular Mexican Period architectural traditions in almost all of its construction aspects.

Traditional adobe structures maximized the use of earth throughout the building. Adobe walls 18 to 24 inches thick were built in shallow trenches on the bare earth or on small cobble foundations. These had small door openings framed with wooden lintels, and floors of packed earth, stone, or adobe pavers. Some had no windows. In those that did, they were small and often unglazed. Flat or shallow gabled roofs were covered over with a thatch of branches supported by mesquite poles. This was often topped with packed earth or mud. However, in some cases, especially

over kitchen areas, the thatch was not covered. After 1850 many original thatch roofs were replaced with wooden shingles. Walls were plastered inside and out with mud, and sometimes white washed with lime. In extremely arid regions they were sometimes left unplastered (Garrison 1990; Gleye et al. 1981:127-35; Delgado and Wade 1978).

The Warner's Ranch construction conforms to traditional methods used in Northern Mexico during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The buildings were made of local materials found on site. Essentially they were thatched or shingle roofed adobe buildings with packed earthen floors. The wide adobe walls were supported by cobble stone foundations or rested directly on the ground.

Artifact Data Synthesis

Artifactual data synthesis will consist of summarizing and interpreting analytical attributes of the artifact assemblage that gives indications of the ethnic and economic influences manifested by the population it represents. Much of the interpretation is based on cross-site comparison of quantified artifact patterns developed from the Warner's collection with the same types of information developed from other mid 19th century household sites dating circa 1860 through 1880. The synthesis consists of functional artifact patterning analysis, bottled product consumption pattern analysis, dietary analysis, and economic analysis.

Activity Profiles

Activities represented at the site by the artifact assemblage were determined by development of activity profiles. As explained in the methodology sections in Volume 1, artifacts were divided into functional categories or groups. Artifacts in each group were then quantified by the estimated minimum number of individual items represented and the amount converted into a percent of the total weight or number of artifacts for each deposit. The resulting percentages for each activity group define relationships between activities that occurred on the site and allow the detection of broad patterned regularities related to site function.

The activity profile for the Warner's Store Site is presented on Table 36 and in Figure 55. It is dominated by kitchen items at 38 percent and forge clinker at 16 percent. In Table 37 and Figure 56 the profile is shown after kitchen items and clinker have been deleted so that the values of other artifact classes can be more easily interpreted. The assemblage is now dominated by

munitions at 15 percent, followed by lithics at 14 percent and garment and household items at 12 and 11 percent respectively. The high number of munitions reflects the need for personal defense as well as hunting at this isolated outpost in a wild and sparsely inhabited back country frontier. Judge Hayes commented that Warner's house looked like an armory (Hayes 1850 quoted in Hill 1927:120-129). The murder of John Rains and Ramon Carrillo attest to the dangerous conditions and violent use of arms typical of the entire southwest border region during the 1850s and 1860s as described by San Antonio and San Diego Mail passenger Phocion R. Way:

There are a good many border men living here and they are decidedly a hard looking set. They are generally fine specimens of the physical man but the life they lead is of constant danger and makes them bold and reckless. They seem to place no value on human life, and apparently think no more of shooting a man that offends them than they would of shooting a horse or dog. . . . Every man, no matter what his business goes well armed at all times (Way 1858:44).

Everybody goes armed here. If a man has no shirt to his back he will have his knife in his belt (Way 1858:159).

In addition to kitchen items, munitions, and the considerable quantities of lithic artifacts; garment, household items, and the wide variety of other activity groups represented signifies a substantial occupation by a household of several individuals. The site was not simply a bunking area or camp for surplus employees associated with the Carrillo Ranch during the late 1850s and 1860s. The quantities and types of artifacts suggest that families lived here in a full domestic setting.

Cross Site Artifact Profiles

The activity profile of the Warner's House and Store Site was compared to profiles of assemblages representing households dating circa 1860 through the 1880s. For the purposes of this cross site analysis it will be assumed that these artifacts represent the Warner Family occupation from 1849 to 1851 and one or more of the Carrillo Ranch households that lived here during reoccupation of the site from 1857 to the middle 1860s. Few examples of assemblages from Southern California that date from the mid 19th century exist. Those that could be found that have been reported on are the Carrizo Creek Stage Station, the Diaz Adobe privy in Monterey (Felton & Schulz 1983) and the Aguirre Adobe in Old Town San Diego (Phillips et al. 2001). An assemblage from the Pio Pico Adobe in Whittier California dates to the 1880s (Van Wormer 1983b). Artifactual material from these excavations was also quantified according to the methods previously

described.

The activity profiles of these sites are compared to the Warner's collection in Figures 57 and 58. Although the quantity of kitchen items from the Warner's site is comparable to most of the other collections, the assemblage stands out two aspects. It is the lowest in consumer items, the next lowest being the Carrizo Creek Stage Station. Both are under ten percent. The collection, on the other hand, is the second highest for munitions at 6 percent. Carrizo is the highest at 20 percent. Munitions values for the other sites are less than 3 percent.

The Carrizo Creek Stage Station profile was extremely low in the quantity of kitchen items, at just over 10 percent. This would have the effect of giving other activity groups a greater emphasis. As noted in Table 37 and Figure 56, if kitchen items and forge clinker are removed from the Warner's Store Site assemblage munitions now dominate the activity profile at 15 percent and even more closely reflect the values seen at Carrizo Creek.

This analysis shows the unique and isolated environments of the Warner's Store Site and the Carrizo Creek Stage Station. Both locations were in the sparsely settled San Diego County back county. All of the other sites are on the coast and the Pio Pico assemblage dates to the period after the transcontinental railroad had been completed. Supplies were much more readily available for these households resulting in higher consumer item values. In contrast, Warner's Ranch and Carrizo had to be supplied overland by wagons. Their isolated location in an unsettled and dangerous frontier required an increased emphasis on weapons for personal protection as well as hunting. The situation of difficult supply lines and an increased need for fire arms is reflected in the decreased percentages of consumer items and the high value for munitions.

Consumer Analysis

Relative frequencies of beverage bottles from the Warner's House and Store Site assemblage were compared to the other collections in Figure 59. Although soft drinks are included, over 95 percent the beverage containers from all the sites were liquor bottles. At 64 percent the Warner's assemblage is the highest of all the sites and comparable to the Aguirre house in Old Town San Diego. The Diaz, Pio Pico and Carrizo sites are considerably lower at around 40 percent. As previously discussed, the liquor bottles included ale or porter, wine and gin containers. These products would have come overland from either San Diego or Los Angeles.

Dietary Analysis

A cross site comparison of culinary bottles is shown on Figure 60. The Warner's assemblage is compared to collections representing Latin American and southern European as well as Anglo - American populations. In addition to the Diaz, Pio Pico, Aguirre, and Carrizo Creek collections comparisons were also made to some other late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century sites representing specific ethnic groups. These assemblages include refuse from the foundation units of the Encino Roadhouse, the Encino Roadhouse Features 1 and 3, and household refuse deposits from Santa Ana, California. The Encino foundation units and Santa Ana represent Anglo-American culinary traditions (Van Wormer 1983a; Elliott 1985). The other sites represent southern European and Hispanic populations. The roadhouse features are from a Basque population, while the Pio Pico and Diaz adobes were occupied by Mexican Californio families (Van Wormer 1983a; 1983b; Felton and Schulz 1983). Carrizo Creek exhibited a blending of Hispanic and Anglo American dietary traditions (Van Wormer, Wade, Walter and Arter 2007).

The Hispanic - Southern European assemblages are high in percentages of pepper sauce, spice, and olive oil, and exhibit a distinct lack of other culinary products (Van Wormer 1983a, 1983b). The San Diego, Santa Ana, and Encino foundation unit assemblages resemble each other in the wide variety of products and their dominance by packer lip, club sauce, and catsup bottles. These products make up 10 percent or less of the Southern European - Hispanic sites. Spice, pepper sauce, and olive oil constitute 4 percent or less of the Anglo-American culinary bottle assemblages. Like the Carrizo Creek Stage Station, the Warner's Ranch assemblage, shows a blending of both traditions. Although based on a small number of bottles, the assemblage exhibits Hispanic dietary influences with a relatively high percentage of spice - pepper sauce. Aspects of an Anglo-American style diet, however, are also strongly indicated by the fact that the collection is also the highest in packer closure style condiment and pickle bottles at 75 percent of the culinary bottle assemblage.

Faunal, Native American pottery, and groundstone data also document this blending of two dietary traditions. According to Sasson's bone analysis in Appendix Volume III, the butchering tools used and meat cuts represented among the butchered domestic fauna reflect two different processing methods. Steak, roast, and rib cuts reflect Euro - American butchering techniques, whereas the preference of a cleaver over a saw, along with cleaved ribs and shattered limb bones are typical of Mexican culinary practices (Arter 2005). Significant quantities of Native American pottery cooking vessels are another element of the assemblage that suggests

traditional Mexican and/or Indian cooking. In nineteenth century Mexican society much of the food was prepared in locally made paddle and anvil manufactured wares. This is still (2011) the case in some of the remote ranching regions and Indian communities of Baja California. High quantities of Native American pottery have been associated with artifact assemblages from late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Southern California mining camps that had been occupied by Mexican families, and represent Hispanic dietary patterns (Burney and Van Wormer 1993; Schaefer 1993). The reliance on locally produced native wares may be a reason for the unusual lack of large kitchen utilitarian cooking and storage vessels as well as household items in the Euro-American produced ceramic assemblage. The use of traditional stone grinding implements and open hearth cooking methods also reflects the incorporation of Mexican and/or Indian traditional processing and cooking styles at the site. In addition to the blending of two dietary traditions the types of meat consumed at the stage station is interesting and insightful. The large quantity of cattle and sheep remains indicates a reliance on livestock butchered on or near the site.

The small amount of historic documentation of food available along the overland mail route confirms the blending of Mexican, Euro - American, and Indian cooking found in the unsettled border regions of the American Southwest and in the Warner's Ranch and Carrizo Creek Stage Station archaeological assemblages. References are often made to beef steak and mutton. All meals appeared to have included beans (Mexican frijoles) and coffee as consistent staples (Way 1858:53, 155). In 1857, Charles F. Running described a typical Mexican supper of "jerked beef, tea, and *algunas tortillas mal hechas* (some badly made tortillas)," served by an Indian woman. Passengers on the Butterfield Stage recorded eating beef, dried apples, beans, potatoes, and frequently pies and venison. At Alamo Mocho Station travelers breakfasted on "tough steaks in another dusty adobe." The Butterfield passengers described a more Anglo-American diet with a partial reliance on wild game.

Economic Analysis

Economic analysis was conducted by cross site comparison of ceramic economic index values or price scaling. As previously explained, ceramic price scaling is based on an index developed from cost relationships of decorated tableware during specific time periods (Miller 1980). This analysis used the indexes developed by Miller (1980) for the mid nineteenth century and Henry (1982) for ceramic tableware manufactured during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Henry 1982). Results are shown in Table 38 and Figure 60. At 2.11 the Warner's index value is comparable to middle class households. It is higher than 1.82 for the privy at the

well to do merchant's house of the Aguirre Adobe in San Diego, but considerably lower than the values of 2.28 for the sheet deposit from the same location, and 2.69 for the wealthy Diaz household in Monterey (Phillips et al. 2001; Felton & Schulz 1983; Van Wormer, Wade, Walter, and Arter 2007).

Table 36: Site Activity Profile

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	28	4.01
Kitchen	270	38.68
Lithics	45	6.45
Livery	17	2.44
Personal	22	3.15
Munitions	47	6.73
Agricultural Items	1	0.14
Building Materials	27	3.87
Coin	1	0.14
Fuel	6	0.86
Forge Clinker	116	16.62
Garment	38	5.44
Hardware	23	3.30
Smithing Waste	12	1.72
Household	36	5.16
Unidentified Items	9	1.29
TOTALS	698	100.00

Table 37: Site Activity Profile without Kitchen Items and Forge Clinker

ACTIVITY	QUANTITY	PERCENT
Consumer	28	8.97
Lithics	45	14.42
Livery	17	5.45
Personal	22	7.05
Munitions	47	15.06
Agricultural Items	1	0.32
Building Materials	27	8.65
Coin	1	0.32
Fuel	6	1.92
Garment	38	12.18
Hardware	23	7.37
Smithing Waste	12	3.85
Household	36	11.54
Unidentified Items	9	2.88
TOTALS	312	100.00

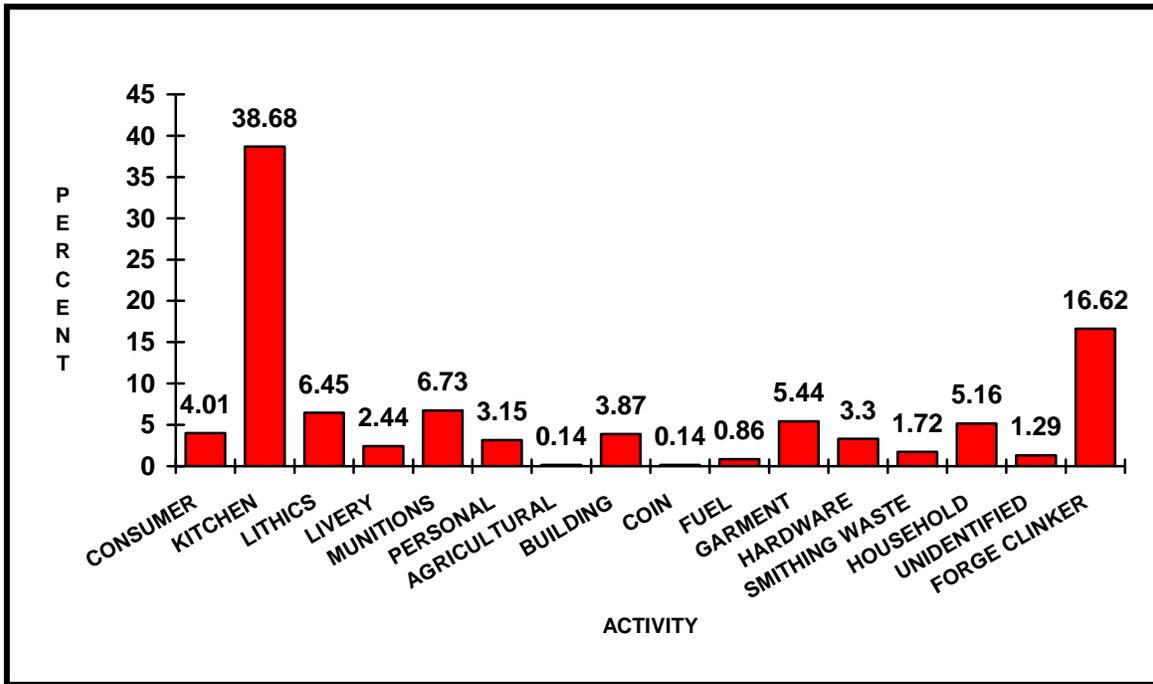


Figure 55: Site Activity Profile.

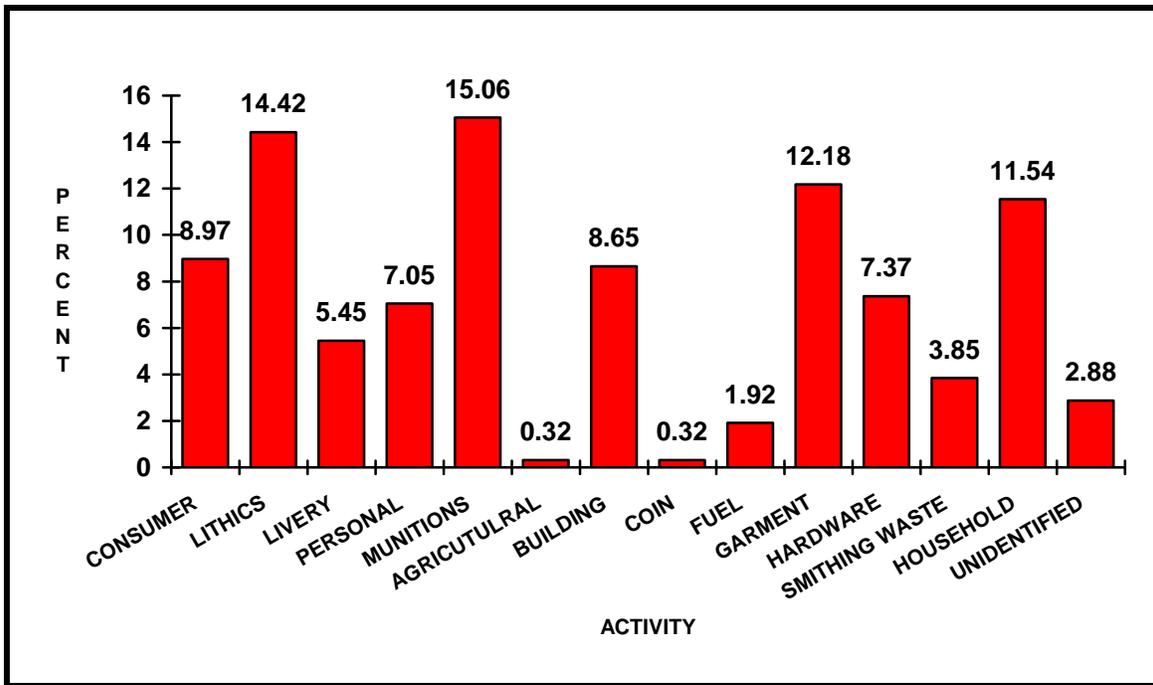


Figure 56: Site Activity Profile without Kitchen and Clinker.

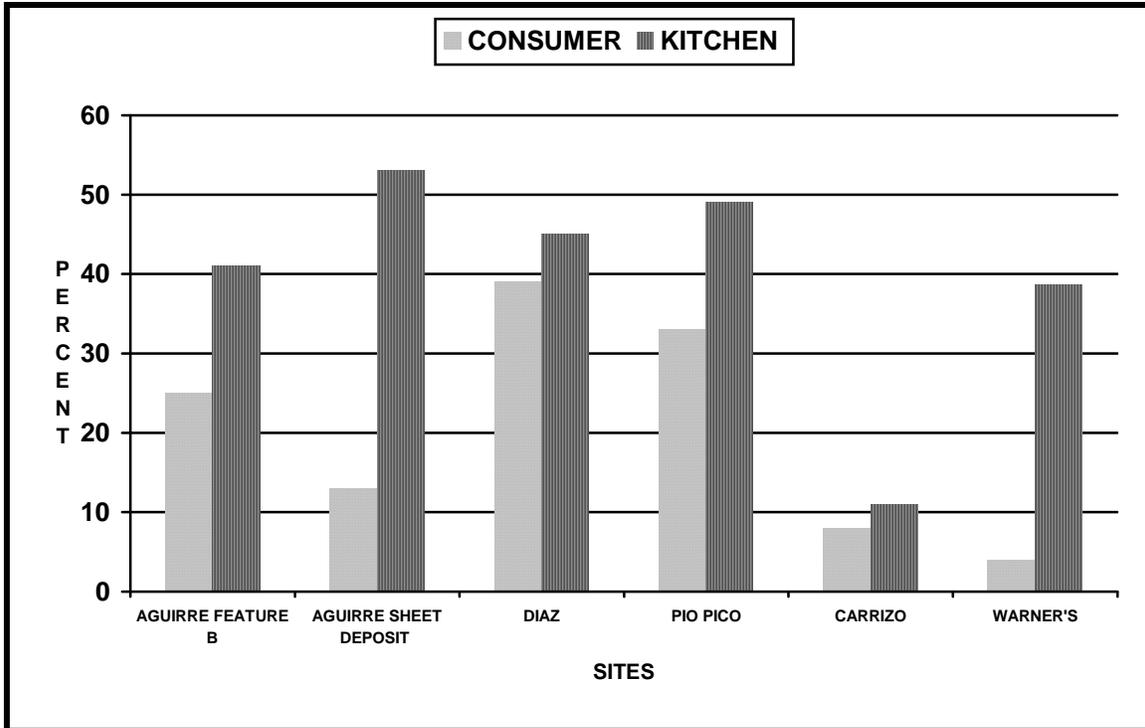


Figure 57: Consumer and Kitchen Cross Site Activity Profiles.

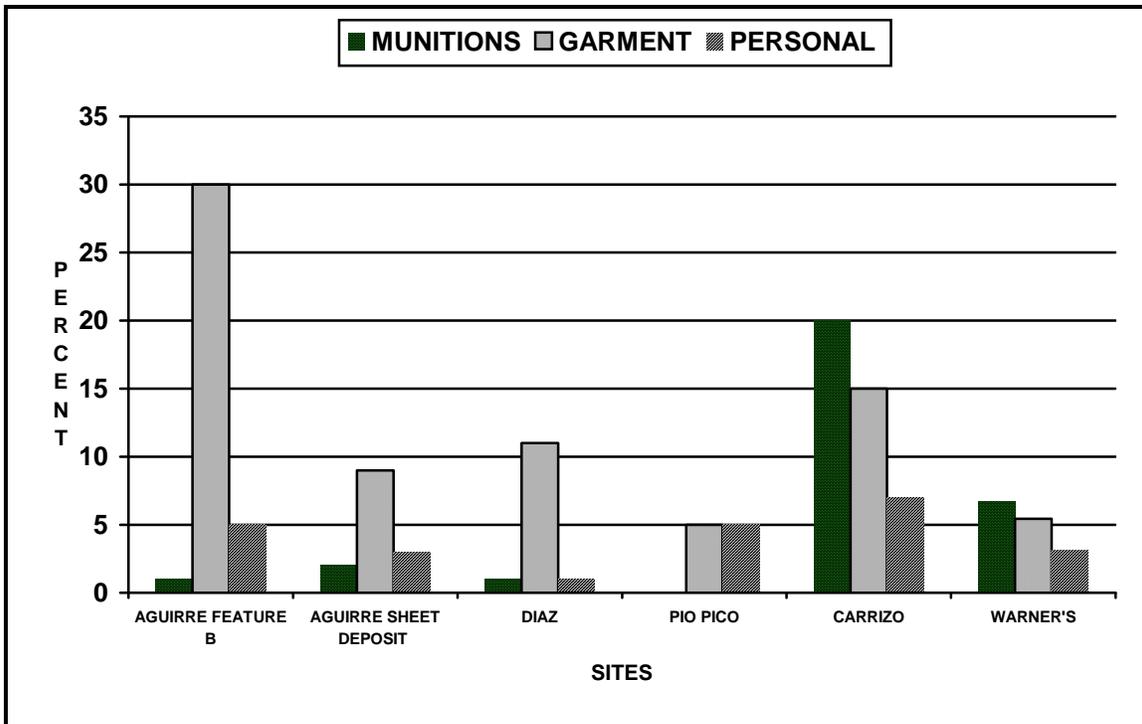


Figure 58: Cross Site Activity Profiles: Munitions, Garment, and Personal.

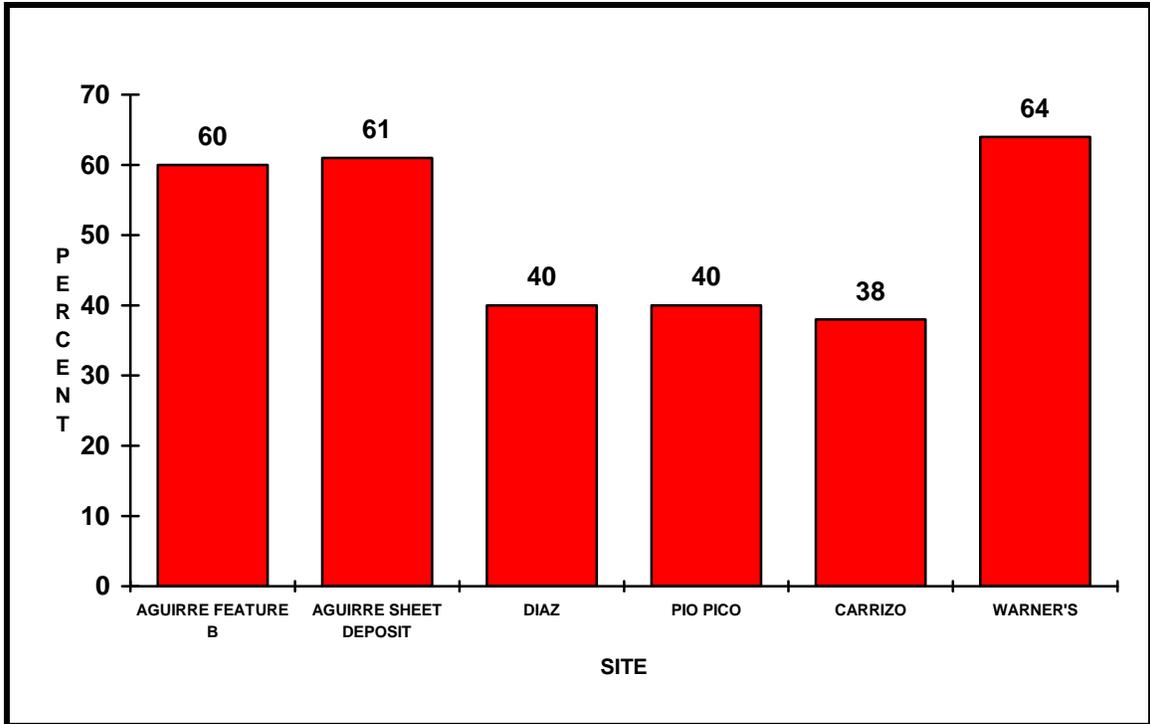


Figure 59: Cross Site Beverage Bottles.

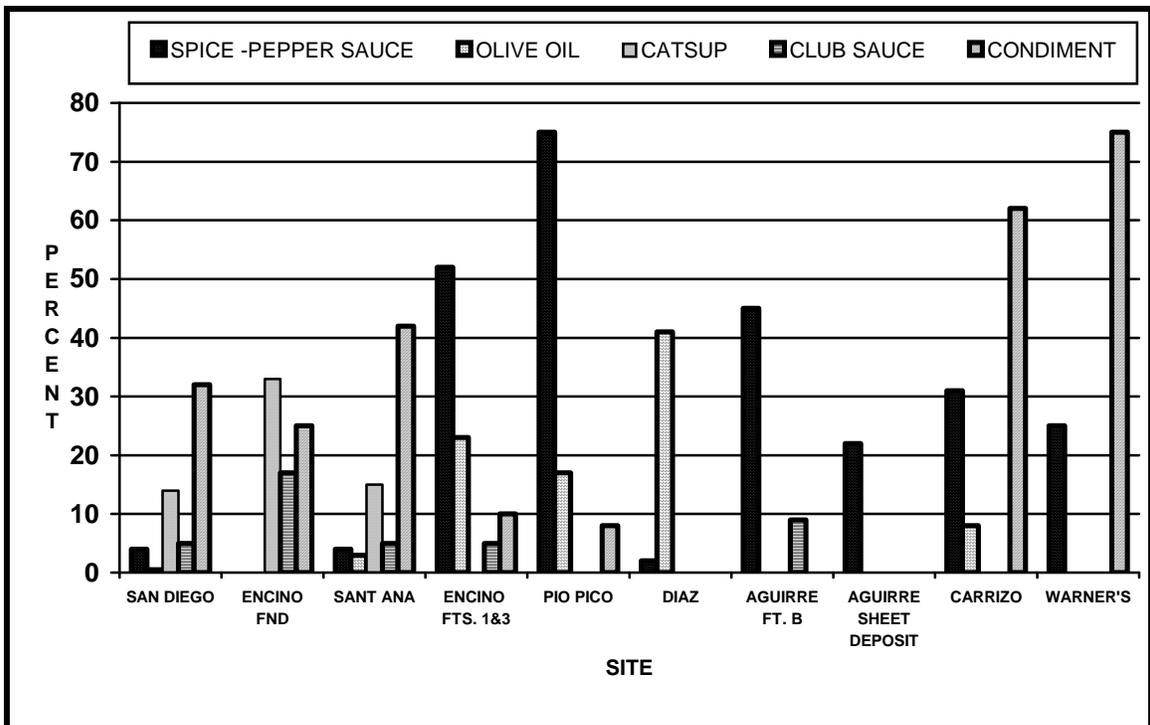


Figure 60: Cross Site Culinary Bottles.

Table 38: Ceramic Index Value Calculations

ITEM	TYPE	INDEX	#	PRODUCT
		VALUE		
Bowl				
	Molded White Ironstone	2.00	2	4.00
Plates				
	Edge Decorated, Green and Cobalt	1.13	8	9.04
	Handpainted Floral Polychrome	2.36	1	2.36
	Molded White Ironstone	1.80	1	1.80
	Transfer	2.63	34	89.42
	Undecorated	1.00	1	1.00
Soup Plate				
	Transfer	2.20	3	6.60
Cups And Saucers				
	Handpainted Floral Polychrome	1.50	1	1.50
	Molded White Ironstone	1.23	8	9.84
	Sponge, Cobalt	1.13	3	3.39
	Transfer	3.00	3	9.00
	Undecorated	1.77	3	5.31
	TOTALS		68	143.26
	Index Value $143.26/68 = 2.11$			

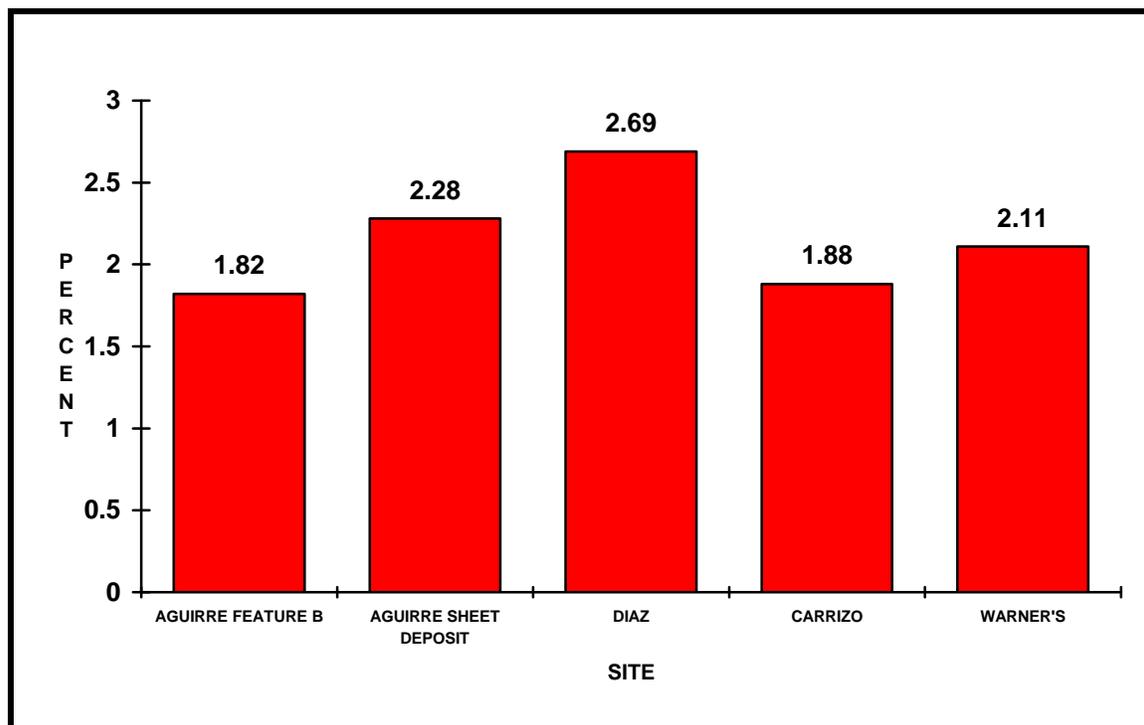


Figure 61: Cross Site Ceramic Index Values

XIV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

To summarize results of archaeological investigations at the Jonathan T. Warner's House and Store Site, the remains represent a large complex of buildings. Due to the limited amount of testing that occurred at all of the features except F, findings are tentative and somewhat ambiguous. Originally built and occupied by J.T. Warner and his family, the site appears to have been reoccupied after Warner abandoned it following its destruction by the Indians in 1851. This conclusion is based on the discovery of two packed earthen floors in southwest portion of Feature B, and the deposition of artifacts manufactured after 1851 in Feature F. As a result of this reoccupation more work is necessary before it can be determined what parts of the complex originated with Warner and what are the results of later rebuilding.

There is evidence to associate Feature A with a blacksmith forge. Feature B was probably a large dwelling and multi-purpose building with a kitchen located at the southwest corner. Two distinct packed earthen floors in Unit 16 suggest the building was reoccupied after a period of abandonment. Features C, D, and E were small adobe buildings along the east side of the complex. Datable artifacts from Feature F suggest that the site was reoccupied during the late 1850s and early 1860s when the Carrillos lived at the Ranch House on the south side of Buena Vista Valley. Families lived here in a full domestic setting. A scorched earthen surface in Feature H may represent the fire that destroyed Warner's house and store in 1851 but more investigation is needed to rule out the possibility that these artifacts may represent a later occupation.

Essentially representing shingle or thatched roof adobe buildings with packed earthen floors, the ruins combined elements of traditional architecture commonly found in Northern Mexico and specifically in California and the desert regions of Sonora and Baja California. This method of building derived from a combination of Spanish Colonial and Native American styles that evolved as Hispanics adapted to the desert. It was the architecture of a people who, for generations, had lived in the desert as desert dwellers (Garrison 1990; Sheridan 1986:12).

The artifact assemblage activity profile of the Warner's House and Store Site was compared to profiles of assemblages representing households dating circa 1860 to through the 1880s. It was assumed that these artifacts represented the Warner Family occupation from 1849 to 1851 and one or more of the Carrillo Ranch households that lived here during reoccupation of the site from 1857 to the middle 1860s. The assemblage stands out from the other sites in several aspects. It is the lowest in consumer items. The collection, on the other hand, is one of the highest for munitions. In these aspects it closely resembles the Carrizo Stage Station assemblage and shows the unique isolated environment of both of these backcountry locations. Warner's Ranch and Carrizo had to be supplied overland. Their remote location in an unsettled and dangerous frontier required an increased emphasis on weapons for personal protection as well as hunting. The situation of difficult supply lines and an increased need for firearms is reflected in the decreased percentages of consumer items and the high value for munitions.

In spite of the difficulty of obtaining supplies, life at the ranch was by no means lacking amenities. The ceramic index value is not exceptionally low and is comparable to middle class households. It is higher than the privy at the well to do merchant's house of the Aguirre Adobe in San Diego, but considerably lower than the values for the sheet deposit from the same location and the wealthy Diaz household in Monterey. A variety of liquors were also consumed including ale or porter, wine, and gin.

Dietary analysis showed a blending of Anglo American and Hispanic dietary traditions. The assemblage shows relatively high percentages of spice bottles. It is also the highest in packer closure style condiment and pickle bottles.

Faunal information and Native American pottery and groundstone data also document a blending of dietary traditions. The butchering tools used and the meat cuts represented among the butchered domestic fauna reflect two different processing methods. Steak, roast, and rib cuts reflect Euro-American butchering techniques, whereas the use of a cleaver as the main butchering tool along with cleaved ribs and shattered limb bones are typical of Mexican culinary practices. Significant quantities of Native American pottery cooking vessels and groundstone implements are another element of the assemblage that suggested traditional Indian and/or Mexican cooking practices. In nineteenth-century Mexican society much of the cooking was done in locally made paddle and anvil manufactured wares. This is still the case in some of the remote regions of Baja California. High quantities of Native American pottery have been associated with other assemblages that represent Hispanic dietary patterns in nineteenth-century Southern California. The reliance on locally produced native wares may be a reason for the unusual lack of large kitchen utilitarian cooking and storage vessels as well as household items in the Euro-American produced ceramic assemblage. Chipped stone lithic artifacts showed that not only Native-Americans, but also Hispanics and Whites living at the site employed simple flakes of quartz, quartzite, meta-volcanics, and glass without modification to perform basic cutting and scraping tasks.

In conclusion, historical and archaeological evidence present a picture of the 1860s occupation of the Warner's Store and House Site as an isolated frontier ranch. Based on vernacular architectural designs common to northern Mexico, the buildings would have appeared as rude "backwoods" dwellings to travelers from the eastern United States. The ranch's isolated location in an unsettled and dangerous frontier required an emphasis on weapons for personal protection as well as hunting. The situation of difficult supply lines and an increased need for fire arms is reflected in the decreased percentages of consumer items and the high value for munitions when compared to artifact assemblages representing households on the California coast. Also reflective of its situation was evidence of the blending of multiple culinary traditions. The American Southwest at this time had recently been annexed from Mexico and remained largely unsettled. It was a land where Hispanic, Native American, and Anglo American cultures were mixing and blending. Evidence of the combining of the material and dietary traditions of these cultures was seen in the faunal analysis, bottle glass assemblage, lithic flaked stone and glass artifacts, and Native American ceramics at Warner's Ranch.

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**TWO FORKS IN THE ROAD:
TEST EXCAVATIONS
AT THE WARNER'S RANCH
RANCH HOUSE
(WARNER – CARRILLO RANCH HOUSE)
AND SITE OF
J.T. WARNER'S HOUSE AND STORE**

**VOLUME III: APPENDIX
SPECIAL STUDIES**

BY

SUSAN D. WALTER

AHARON SASSON

SUE A. WADE

AND ARTIFACT TABLES

By

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CERAMICS AT WARNER'S RANCH

by Susan D. Walter

Setting

The project is located on a property commonly known as Warner's Ranch, currently under the jurisdiction of the Vista Irrigation District (VID). Two separate sites were investigated.

In this section on ceramics the site referred to as the "Adobe" has for many years been known as Warner's Ranch House, Warner's Ranch, or the Warner Adobe. In fact, it was not the Warners, but the Carrillo family that built the Adobe in 1857. The building has gone through physical changes and a long series of tenants. The Adobe is a standing structure located to the *south* of Buena Vista Creek.

The other site is located to the *north* of Buena Vista Creek. Until fairly recently the placement of this site seemed to have been forgotten. As described elsewhere in this 3 volume report, archaeological work done at both sites has resulted in the determination that this hilltop site was where the Warner House and Store was located. All references, in this section, to the "Hilltop" refer to the northern site. The Warners were believed to have inhabited the hilltop only from 1849 through 1851. It was later reoccupied by households of the Carrillo ranch circa 1857 through 1865. A much more complete treatment of the history of this complex project can be found in Volume 1 of this report.

In this section, the use of the term "Warner's Project" refers to both sites inclusively, in other words both components of this project, Adobe and Hilltop.

An additional note: Jonathan Trumbull Warner was also known under the name of Juan Jose Warner. "J.T." and "J.J." Warner both refer to one man.

Acknowledgments

Two other archaeological assemblages were particularly important to identifying the ceramics patterns of the Hilltop and Adobe collections; both belong to California State Parks. One is the McCoy House in San Diego's Old Town, and the other is the Cooper-Molera Adobe assemblage at Monterey. A partial catalog is available on line for the Cooper-Molera collection.

Physically, both of these assemblages are housed in Sacramento, though portions of the McCoy collection are at San Diego Old Town State Park.

Numerous previous researchers have done extraordinary work identifying the histories and pattern names of the ceramics ware types we found at the Hilltop and Adobe. The author has leaned heavily upon the cited sources. Another valuable resource was a collection of articles put together by Larry Felton, Julia Huddleston and Kimberly Wooton as readings for a class on California ceramics (Felton, Huddleston and Wooton 2006). From this was obtained a number of original writings pertinent to this project. Larry Felton has also graciously helped the author by making the Sacramento holdings available for research. Appreciation is tendered to Paul Chace and Lee Bibb who shared their knowledge and research, especially on Chinese stonewares (Chace 2004; Bibb 2011). Immense and grateful recognition is due to two particularly helpful women contacted during the course of this project. Bev Dieringer, Editor of *White Ironstone Notes*, assisted with the sherds of molded white ironstones (Dieringer 2011). Judie Siddell, Membership Coordinator of the Transferware Collector's Club (TCC), provided help with the bits of transfer decorated wares (Siddell 2011).

Ceramics Background

Two main categories of ceramics were used in the homes of the nineteenth century. The most commonly found are those in the kitchen or dining areas. What are referred to here simply as kitchen ceramics are all those items used in preparing, serving, eating, drinking, and storing food. For example, mixing bowls and churns are representative of vessels used to prepare food in, serving vessels include such items as creamers and casserole dishes, eating vessels includes tableware like plates or bowls, drinking includes cups and saucers, and storage vessels includes crocks and jugs. Broadly, kitchen items are further divided into two usage types: tableware, which includes serving, eating and drinking vessels; and utilitarian items, or vessels used for food, but not for its direct consumption.

The second major ceramics category is those items for nonfood household use. Examples of household ceramics includes toiletry objects such as chamber pots, ewers, wash basins and soap dishes, utilitarian items like flower pots and cuspidors, and decorative items such as vases.

The majority of the Warner's Project ceramics assemblage is small fragments. Plates that exhibited no rims were not included in item counts, as it was clear from the assemblage that some of the wares at Warner's included decoration only on the rim. Similarly, small bowls are

often in size and shape identical to saucers. The author is aware that saucers of this period often do not have wells, or do have them in larger diameter of what is necessary to center a cup base; however if a well was not present, the item was defined as a "saucer or small bowl." What constitutes a set is also problematic; for instance cups and saucers were not always a part of a dining service, and were purchased separately as, for instance, tea wares. Unidentified fragments of identifiable patterns, but not identifiable vessels, were literally everywhere at both the Hilltop and Adobe.

Native American Wares

Native Americans in this area produced a pottery type characterized by its paddle and anvil hand built production, and no glossy glaze. Both decorated and non decorated sherds were in this assemblage. The use of decorative patterns is generally attributed to peoples to the west or north of the area. A more complete description of these wares, which are referred in this ceramics section as local wares, can be found in the Appendix by Sue A. Wade.

Native Americans are known to have lived at the vicinity during the historical period these Warner's Project sites were occupied. Numerous local ware sherds were found at both the Hilltop and Adobe excavations. The presence of these Native produced wares may explain the unusual – at least archaeologically for any rural ceramics assemblage – lack of large kitchen and ceramic household items, at both the Hilltop and Adobe.

Absolutely no Euro-American crocks, mixing bowls or similar large kitchen utilitarian items were present in this assemblage. There is not even flint glazed, salt glazed, or Albany slip glazed fragments. Nor were household objects such as ewers or washbasins present in normal quantities. Only one household item, a chamber pot, was identified in the entire Warner's Project assemblage. A second unusual lack at this project was the complete absence of other Euro-American produced utilitarian ceramics, such as yellow ware. Yellow ware was often used for utilitarian vessels, i.e. mixing bowls, but it is not present at Warner's. Another common utilitarian decoration was spongeware; but none of the sponge decorated fragments in this assemblage are thick enough to be utilitarian vessels. Finally, another archaeologically common surface decoration from the time period at the Warner's Project that is not in the assemblage is Rockingham, a ware that often exhibits a mottled brown surface treatment resembling tobacco spit. Like yellow ware and spongeware, Rockingham decorated kitchen utilitarian and household ceramics; however Rockingham is missing entirely from this collection.

A possible explanation for this very unusual finding is perhaps at these sites these vessels were enameled metal that has not survived or just not yet found. More interestingly, it is perhaps a fact that these large utilitarian kitchen and household items are actually represented in the assemblage, through historical use of Native American local wares. Native American vessels were often produced in large sizes.

Hispanic Wares

The earliest colonists to what later became the United States of America, on both sides of the continent, brought dishes of types familiar to them when they emigrated. The earliest non Native settlers here in Southern California were Spanish subjects from colonial Mexico. Wares they brought are well represented at the twenty one missions and four presidios of Alta California. They include the Tonola wares¹, which are characterized by burnished slip surface decoration; Galera wares, generally a red colored body with transparent glossy lead glaze sometimes augmented with accents of other colors; and Majolica, a ware completely covered with a thick, opaque white tin glaze with additional colored decorations. All of these wares, in various forms, are still being produced in Mexico, mostly for the tourist trade, although Galera, at least, is still being produced, still for sale, and still used in Mexican households, or those of Mexican heritage, today.²

At Warner's, the Hispanic produced assemblage is tiny. One small sherd of Galera was identified at the Hilltop; the sherd is thin and curved which suggests it was part of a cup. A single fragment of Tonola was found at the Adobe. It has a red slip interior and is burnished both inside and outside, and exhibits smoke variation from the kiln. It appears to be wheel thrown (Hector 2011). No majolica was found.

Chinese Stoneware

Ceramics from China came to California via the early Hispanic emigrants as well as Euro-American importers. One ware type from China was represented at the Hilltop. The examples in the assemblage have a grey stoneware paste, with a clear glaze and blue or brownish handpainted decorations, and feature a biscuit (unglazed) band in the interior, where the vessels were stacked during firing. They exhibit an unglazed footrim. Also present on some sherds is a distinctive swirled shape, like the spiral of a snail.

¹ What is called Tonola in this report may be referred to as Brunido by other researchers.

² Modern produced "Galeras" are said to be lead free.

Controversy has arisen over modern researchers' assignation of these wares as export ware, because they were not made specifically for export. These wares were:

"simply domestic chinawares sent to take their chances on the markets overseas. Were they made to suit an imagined exotic taste...or were they made to the precise specifications of the importers? No." (Willetts and Lim 1981:2.)

The accepted name for these wares is Kitchen Ch'ing (Willetts and Lim 1981:2; Jones 1992:7-8).³

As stated above, some of the sherds at the Hilltop appear with a decorative motif reminiscent of a snail. This snail shape occurs on two different Kitchen Ch'ing patterns. In their catalog, the Southeast Asian Ceramic Society, West Malaysia Chapter, pictures shallow bowls with decoration similar to the Hilltop sherds, describing the decorations as "simplified vegetal forms" with "roughly-brushed double loops"; or simply with "disintegrated vegetal forms." The number of "vegetal forms" on the three dishes illustrated varies from 2 to 3. These traditional types of vessels originated from Swatow, China and are referred to as *Fu* plates. The *fu* refers to a Chinese character featured in the center of the plate or bowl, and is translated as "happiness." (Willetts and Lim 1981: 82-85.)

The *Fu* dishes in the SACS catalog are of a similar type as were carried on the *Frolic*, a brig that foundered off the California coast on July 26, 1850, north of Point Cabrillo in what is now Mendocino County. The *Frolic* dishes originated from Canton (now Guangzhou). There were "676 nested stacks and some 20 cases of Chinese export ceramics" in the cargo. Various parts of this blue and white ceramics cargo were studied for a master's thesis, the author of whom divided the wares into the *Fu* type and 5 different versions of one type she named "Snail", plus others that are not represented at the Hilltop⁴ (Jones 1992:1). Those she defines as *Fu* have a central motif (the happiness character) surrounded by the biscuit ring that the Snail types do not (Jones 1992:143-145).

The *Frolic* cargo, and others in the China trade "was intended for the Euro-American and Hispanic population in California" (Jones 1992:2). Typically the *Frolic's* Kitchen Ch'ing *Fu* and Snail ceramics are coarse in appearance, and obviously rapidly produced with simple designs. The vessels were not produced in their entirety by an individual worker, instead "a single vessel could pass through as many as seventy hands before it was fired" with highly specialized tasks

³ Synonymic names Jones listed for these wares includes "Overseas Chinese Ceramics," "Kitchen Ch'ing [Quing]," "Chinese export ware," "trade pottery," and "Canton or Swatow ware" (Jones 1992:7).

⁴ The other *Frolic* Kitchen Ch'ing patterns do not include the snail element.

assigned to the workers. Different design elements on the same plate would be drawn on by the specialist in that design: “Sketching, embossing or engraving, carving, tracing elements such as flowers, drawing lines, and painting discrete bits of decorative elements were each separate and specific jobs assigned to a specialist.”

Over time, and from pottery to pottery, the *fu* character has been written in more or less legible formats, probably reflecting differences similar to the differences in handwriting by different people. To assemble sets of say, bowls and plates of different sizes within the decorative type may have been a challenge for the Euro-American exporting companies, as some potteries only produced a specific vessel form.

According to Jones the Snail type is unknown outside of the Frolic collection (1992:15); however she does mention “a version of Snail” which was identified at a site in Portland Oregon (Jones 1992:66), which denotes a possible expansion of the Snail types. In a figure showing the cross sections of the vessel components, Jones illustrates 3 different rim shapes – rounded, rolled, and everted – and 4 different footring shapes (Jones 1992:19-20).

At any rate the Hilltop examples appear to be either the Snail or the *Fu* patterns that Jones (1992) and the Southeast Asian Ceramic Society (Willetts and Lim 1981) describe and picture. The largest piece of Kitchen Ch’ing from the Hilltop, 10-1667B, includes evidence of the base of another vessel in its biscuit ring, as a result of stacking in the kiln. The glaze is bubbled and spotty, particularly on the underside. Fragments of some of the Hilltop rims are present that are flattened, i.e. rather square shaped, not rounded as in all the edge profiles shown by Jones. The footrings at the Hilltop (and there are only 2 examples) are of 2 different shapes, the blocky flat version of Jones’ variants Snail A, B, & C, and the pointed type as illustrated by Snail variety D (Jones 1992:124, her Figure 8). The footring illustrated for the *Frolic’s Fu* type which is “wide and angled” (Jones 1992:38,143) is not what is present at the Hilltop 10-1667B Kitchen Ch’ing possible *Fu* vessel.

It seems possible the multiple variations of Snail may simply be the differences between individual potteries and the individuals employed in producing a traditional hand built and hand decorated ware. This may also be why there are different footring and rim edge treatments at the Hilltop than from the cargo from the *Frolic*. Furthermore, Chinese wares are often decorated on the undersides of vessels that are not visible when the item is filled with food. Typically, at least concentric lines encircle the vessel. Jones states the number of these bands upon the reverse

sides is “inconsistent” with varying numbers of them on her 3 sherds large enough to count the bands from the *Frolic*.⁵

However it may be, the Hilltop Kitchen Ch’ing assemblage is fragmented, so both *Fu* and Snail types may be present, in more than one shape, or they may be “a version of” Snail or *Fu*, or even blends of them.

Kitchen Ch’ing objects identified from the Hilltop included a large, flat serving bowl from Feature G; a 10” diameter, large flat item which was found dispersed in 6 units plus a surface find in Feature H; and the fragment of other large, flat items from Stratum 4, beneath the rock rubble in Feature B, and in Feature J. None of the large items from the Hilltop would correspond with the form Jones describes as “approximately the size of a contemporary soup plate, ranging from 17.2 centimeters to 18.0 centimeters in diameter” as the 10 inch diameter Hilltop items are considerably larger at about 25.5 centimeters. Miscellaneous unidentified fragments of these Chinese stonewares were also in Feature D, F, the East Gully and in the features already noted with identifiable vessels. No Chinese stoneware was present at the Adobe.

Euro-American Wares

Potteries in America became established soon after the earliest immigrants arrived on both the Atlantic and Pacific shores, though European ceramics were still looked upon as of better quality and higher status than American produced wares (Thorn 1947:ix). Residents in the United States of America, including Californians, predominantly used imported European ceramics during the period bracketed by the assemblage. Germany, France, and England were the primary ceramics exporters at this time, with England the heavy favorite.

Ceramics were produced in several areas in England, but the Staffordshire district had risen to prominence in ceramics manufacture as a result of a huge local supply of coal, superior and abundant clay reserves, and the availability of transportation to various markets throughout the world (Bagdade and Bagdade 1991:99-100). The major ceramics producing cities in Staffordshire included Burslem, Cobridge, Fenton, Hanley, Lane End, Longport, Longton, Stoke, and Tunstall (Wetherbee 1985:10).

⁵ In the Walter Collection are 8 small flat stoneware Chinese plates of a pattern showing a traditional lotus plant motif. They were all bought together as a collection from one man who had dozens of these similar plates he had brought from one village in China. His many plates varied in diameter, thickness, paste composition, rim shape, footring appearance, hue of cobalt, style of painting, and number of concentric lines on the top and bottom. The differences clearly are simply a result of different potters and painters making a traditional item.

The companies in Staffordshire often featured pictorial subjects to appeal to Americans, and sometimes even included American derived symbolism, motifs and verbiage in their manufacturer's marks for their wares on the undersides of the vessels for exports to this country (Thorn 1947:ix; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:24). At the Hilltop, for instance, a British manufacturer's mark incorporates the American eagle in its design. Another way the British marketed their wares specifically to this market was by giving pattern and shape names that directly appealed to American pride: For instance states, city names, and terminology specific to the United States were assigned to wares that had no bearing on the actual pictorials on the dishes, just to catch the attention of the purchasers. This project, for instance, produced examples of this on two different types of wares – a black transferware, and a molded white ironstone – that had the same name, "Columbia," calculated to appeal to Americans.

One of the largest markets for Staffordshire ceramic companies was the United States, and English manufacturers suffered severely during the interruption of their commerce as a result of the War of 1812. After the war ended British merchants were aggressive in their efforts to resume trade with Americans. Numerous innovations, improvements and changes were occurring in the British ceramics industry at this time. Americans, forgiving the English rapidly, were eager to again purchase the imported wares. British wares were considered such a high status product by American housewives that early American manufacturers shamelessly copied British marks as their own in an attempt to fool the consumer (deBolt 1994:228-233).

Euro-American ceramics in the United States during the period that the J.J. Warners and the Carrillo family were purchasing dishes were considered rare and expensive enough that in 1843 British emigrants to America were advised to travel light but "take your crockery ware with you for it is very dear in America" (Strange 1843, cited in Ewins 1997:42).

It was observed by both American importers and British exporters that an "American taste" in ceramics had developed as early as 1814. Boston merchants who ordered imported wares from Staffordshire's potters sometimes requested "subtle changes to be made to the wares being purchased in order to suit particular preferences." In the case of blue transfer wares, the darker the saturated color, the better (Ewins 1997:42-43), and a heavy inky look was often the result. In 1840 American merchants were requiring the British to provide "a definite commitment...on behalf of the manufacturer to produce certain goods if the American market was to be successfully supplied." One result was an increase of flowing dark blue and the even darker mulberry transferwares to this country (Ewins 1997:44).

Another example of this is found in an article written in 1852 by a “San Francisco correspondent” entitled “Trade with California.” The writer emphasized this American taste with the observation: “Earthenware of suitable patterns and make is wanted.... Great attention ought to be paid by manufacturers to the strict attention of orders...as the taste here varies from that of the English, and an unsaleable [*sic.*] article leaves at a heavy loss...” (*The Times*, August 18, 1852, quoted in Ewins 1997:45).

During the Mexican period in California, from 1821 to 1846, these English ceramics arrived on the West Coast aboard ships that sailed an arduous route from England, Boston, around the Horn, to California and the Sandwich Islands. Indeed, Anita Gale Warner’s father, sea captain William Gale, had been a ship captain for this very trade, and knew this route intimately. He would have been transporting these exact items to California’s shores on his Boston based ships. Later, during J.J. and Anita’s married life, as the wife of one of the richest men in the region, Anita could have had her pick of the best that was offered. A manifest of the ship *Tasso* listed several ceramic items purchased by “John Warner”⁶, including such items as chamber pots, ewer and basin sets, a sugar bowl, tea pot, and pitcher. The manifest purchase date was May 12, 1846; it is therefore possible some of these *Tasso* items were brought to the Hilltop which the Warners occupied from 1849 to 1851, broken, and are part of the assemblage under scrutiny.

Decorated items from the Hilltop and Adobe were of several styles, including hand painted floral polychrome, edge decorated, banded ware spongeware, transfer decorated, molded white ironstone, from England, and decal decorated that are Euro-American.

All of these wares are common examples of the tastes and styles of the times, and all of these vessels were produced by English potteries located in the Staffordshire district that specialized in ceramics manufacturing for export to the United States. None of the very few identified marks were from any origin than the Staffordshire potteries. Again, the predominance of Staffordshire produced wares from these sites of the Warner’s Project reflects both American acceptance of the belief that European ceramics were superior to native produced items, and British dominance of the market.

Undecorated

The majority of the tablewares at both the Hilltop and Adobe were decorated, and some types only had the embellishments on their rims. Only vessels *with rims present* were identified as undecorated. Very few actual undecorated rims were found at Warner’s.

⁶ “John Warner” is the name written in the *Tasso* manifest.

The Hilltop produced a few undecorated items including 3 cups; one was a hotelware quality item; and there was another unidentified hollow item. Feature G of the Hilltop produced the only household ceramic item found in the Warner's Project, a small piece of a rim of a chamberpot.

Undecorated items at the Adobe were nearly all of hotelware quality. Plain, heavy pieces were manufactured specifically for heavy use, such as in hotels and boarding houses. Inexpensive, easy to replace, and durable, these plain dishes were ubiquitous in mass feeding establishments. At the Adobe they included 3 saucers, as well as another probable saucer or small bowl and a plate, of unknown diameter. Three cups were found. Several of these undecorated objects were surface items, or contributed by the construction workers. At the Adobe an exception to the hotelware designation was the undecorated cup plate that was collected during the 2004 season. It has the impressed mark of T. & R. Boote, which dates to circa 1842-1906. Cup plates were in fashion from 1826 into the 1850s in America (Williams 1978:12). This makes the cup plate likely to have been produced 1842 to circa 1850.

Hand painted Polychrome

Some items were identified as typical hand painted dishes of types of patterns found throughout early California sites. Numerous synonyms are in the literature referring to this ware, perhaps the most common is enamel ware. The decorated designs were painted over the already glazed surface. They are termed hand painted polychrome for this analysis.

The Adobe produced sherds of hand painted polychrome that could have been from one plate, or 2 items of the same pattern. What is present of the pattern is a light green line around the edge of the rim and delineating the well, and a linked maroon chain like design. A guess would be that this was a saucer.

The Hilltop had a few more handpainted polychrome vessels, all of them flat, and all with some level of blue puddling indicating they are pearlware. There are 3 "patterns" present, based on the colors. The word is in quotation marks because the sherds do not show enough to be definitely identified as a pattern. What is referred to as Pattern #1 is blue and rose of delicate design on a thin plate. Pattern #2 includes the common pale green leaves and black stems. Most likely there also were large red rose like flowers present, as in the McCoy assemblage of Old Town San Diego and the Cooper-Molero assemblage of Monterey. This was found on flat

item/s. Pattern #3 exhibits a darker more forest green foliage, and part of a rose is present. At least one example of this darker color green was present at Cooper-Molero.

Spongeware

Spongeware is a method of surface decoration which utilized a sponge or other item that was dipped into a pigment, and repeatedly applied onto the surface of the vessel.⁷ The most common color was cobalt blue. Originally utilized on tablewares, it became a popular decoration on heavy, durable, utilitarian earthenwares and stonewares. Spongewares were first produced in the early 1700s in England. Massive exports followed to numerous world wide markets; for example, W. Adams and Sons were said to have exported 70,000 dozen pieces a week in the 1860s. It was one of the least expensive decorated wares (Miller 1991:6). American ceramists, by 1900, had a well established home production. Spongeware continued to be produced well into the 1930s (Slesin, Rozensztroch, and Cliff 1997:73, 98-113). Spongeware is still produced in small quantities, mostly as nostalgic or souvenir type items, not usually in sets.

Cobalt blue spongeware was present at the Hilltop, including many miscellaneous fragments. Apparently only 2 other cobalt sponge items make up what remains in the spongeware assemblage. One has a rim like a saucer or small bowl and the other is a hollowware object again identified from small rim sherds. All of the Warner's Project spongeware fragments appear to be tablewares as they are not thick enough to be utilitarian or household items.

Banded ware

Banded ware, historically, consisted of hollow items nearly exclusively; particularly tankards, pitchers and bowls (Kovels June 2002:111; Slesin, Rozensztroch and Cliff 1997:116-135). Common synonyms for banded ware includes annular, and dipped, aka "dip" as well as other designations. "Mocha" refers to additional decorations found on these wares, generally of organic shapes such as swirls, squiggles, fern or tree like shapes, and so on.

Mocha was most popular from the period 1795 to 1835 on American sites; however, mocha mugs continued to be produced in England for tavern use until the 1930s. ... Blue-banded wares continued to be produced well into the 20th century (Miller 1991:6).

⁷ There are two styles of spongeware decoration, however the repeating, carved "stick" sponge type is not present at either site at Warner's Ranch.

Banded wares have been found on archaeological sites in California that date into the 1860s (Van Wormer 1994; Van Wormer and Walter 2001; Walter 2007). Old Town San Diego's McCoy site had banded ware, as did the Cooper-Molera Adobe in Monterey. Now, banded wares are being reproduced and can be purchased as souvenirs at many historical museums and parks.

No mocha decoration was present at either the Hilltop or Adobe sites; the very few items of banded ware at the Warner's Project were only linear in design, the typical simple concentric lines or bands of color separated by white or black lines or bands. Only 3 vessels of banded ware appear to be archaeologically present at the 2 locations. All of them are on white paste bodies. Note that all the Warner's Project banded wares had blue on them so could be those later produced types as described above by Miller.

One item, from the Adobe, is represented by a miscellaneous surface find. The others are from the Hilltop. The first, with an unmeasurable rim, may possibly be part of a bowl. Feature F contributed a number of fragments of a second item with a distinctive greenish grey color (as well as blue, brownish black and white). The greenish grey fragments appear to represent a large, wide band bordered perhaps on top and bottom with white. Five units had this distinctive color, and an exact match – a crossmend – occurs between greenish grey sherds of Units 11 and 27. The Feature F banded ware object – probably one vessel scattered over a large area – most likely was a bowl. Feature A also contributed an isolated small fragment of the same greenish grey, from the surface.

Edge Decorated

Edge decorated vessels usually have a cobalt blue, green, or yellow hand painted treatment over the molded design. They were the least expensive of all the decorated wares available to the consumer, and at one time were the most common tableware used in the United States. Depending upon the shape of the molded edge, various terms are used, including shell edge, feather edge, and so on. "Shell edge" vessels appeared in England in the mid 1770s on creamware. Shell edge continued to be used on the succeeding pearlwares, at least into 1859. The introduction of transfer decoration cut severely into the popularity of edge decorated wares, but still between 1856 and 1858 shell edge wares made up about ten to fifteen percent of all the ceramics bought in America. After the 1860s shell edge lost its popularity and is rarely found on archaeological sites after 1870 (Miller and Hunter 1990).

The Adobe contributed one large blue painted rim plate that is an atypical example in that there is no molded shell or feather shape; the rim was perfectly circular and flat. However it does

have blue pearlware puddling and the old style foot ring and stilt marks present. It is included in the edge decorated category because of its early production and blue painted rim.⁸

At the Hilltop site, edge decorated plates occurred in cobalt and green, with only one item colored green. Differences in some of the blue items could be seen in the thicknesses. One blue plate rim was found in the western gully below the hilltop area. In total there were 4 vessels.

Transferware

A major technological change during the 1800s was an innovation in surface decoration initiated by Spode, but quickly copied by many other manufacturers. The new technique is now called transfer printed ware. Initially, transfers were applied over the glaze. The unfortunate result was the decoration quickly wore off. Experiments on using glazes applied over the transfer design were successful, and by the first half of the nineteenth century, underglaze transfers in blue became tremendously popular and enabled potters to decorate their vessels with elaborate patterns that could easily be applied by unskilled workers (Bagdade and Bagdade 1991:99-100). The process speeded up the production of decorated wares and allowed the English to sell at even lower rates, further cementing their dominance of the ceramics market.

Blue was the original color used in transfers, as it was initially the only color that could withstand the high temperatures of the kiln when the vessels were fired. Experimentation with other coloring agents later produced black, brown, green, lavender, mulberry, orange, pink, purple, and red. Additionally, brown and black transfers were sometimes applied on an ivory, rather than white, body. The range of productions for “all colors” spans from 1784 to 1895 (Samford 1997:20), but actually transfer patterned ceramics are still being produced today.

Flow blue, a blurry form of transfer decoration, was initially developed by Wedgwood in the 1820s. Flow blue, and the other flowing colors of mulberry/black, and grey were considered an appealing new way to produce transfer decorated vessels. Flowing patterns also concealed minor defects in the printing process, causing fewer waste pieces. Flowing transfer decoration went in and out of style during the Victorian era. Early flow blue pieces were fashionable from 1835 into the 1850s, then reappeared from the 1860s for about a decade until the 1870s. The last period of popularity for flow blue was from the 1880s until about 1900 (Bagdade and Bagdade 1991:104-105). Another source notes two periods of popularity for flow blue; from the 1840s to the 1850s, and then later from the 1890s until about 1904 (Samford 1997:24). During

⁸ Blue rim painted plates became popular during the 1900s. This is not one of those, it is clearly much older.

the peak of flow blue production, over 1,500 patterns are known to have been manufactured (Bagdade and Bagdade 1991:104-105).

Names for transfers patterns often had little or nothing to do with the subject depicted on the plate. The development of printing and the subsequent publication of illustrated books resulted in pottery decorators at different companies copying the same designs. Also, since most patterns were not registered, various potters freely copied from each other, and some patterns were sold or leased between potteries. Manufacturers occasionally changed pattern names, but still used the same design. Entirely different patterns were often given the same name. Any large reference book or website depicting transfer patterns by name illustrates this name duplication.

Transfer decorated ceramics were widely available and in vogue for an extended period of time. A huge variety of patterns, colors, and ornamental decorative flourishes combined with a multitude of divergent subjects to push this ceramic style to the forefront of fashion. Some of the major categories of transfer patterns were: floral designs, geometric patterns, genre scenes, classical motifs, oriental topics, American and other historical subjects, British scenery, views of other exotic events and locales, and pastoral subjects. Transfer patterns also reflected Gothic Revival, Romantic, Japanese Aesthetic, and Art Nouveau themes. Numerous specialized pieces were commonly produced for the elaborate table settings that became popular. Transfer decoration was used primarily on kitchen items destined for table settings, and household pieces such as toilet sets (Williams 1978:13; Williams 1981:v; Samford 1997:17).

And now, before getting too confident of identifications based on transfer designs, another caveat; some transfer designs were used on different shaped, molded sets. In some cases (for instance), the colored transfer design was sold to one manufacturer using the transfer upon a (for instance) round plate, and also to another manufacturer, who placed it upon (for instance) an octagonal one. In other words, the long use of a popular transfer pattern, used by several different manufacturers, could span over time onto different shapes of molded white ironstone, the ware type described in the next section.

The transferware ceramics of the Hilltop tended to be multiple examples of particular patterns. In some cases particular patterns were spread throughout the area. The site is riddled with gopher hills, was grazed on for many decades, impacted by the building of the reservoir, and undoubtedly trash from one area was scattered about due to the events produced by the Indian

attack at the Hilltop as well as other probable subsequent disturbances over time.⁹ As a result, the vessel counts are problematic.

A note of interest is that one ceramic sherd from the Hilltop crossmended with one from the Adobe. It should be pointed out that the Carrillos, who built the Adobe in 1857, had had access to the same wares as the Warners had had. In fact, several exact ware types and patterns are present at both sites. The possibility that pieces were taken from one area to the other seems suggested by the exact crossmend. Possibly even a cowboy or child picked up a pretty sherd from the Hilltop and lost it at the Adobe.

In size the transferware fragments ranged from bits of 1/4" or so, to pieces large enough to discern the actual vessel form; but most were about 1 inch or less. A few were heavily burned, enough so that that the surface had bubbled and scorched so the patterns could not be seen, and in some cases the fire damaged fragments were split longitudinally through the sherd so there was a glazed side and the interior exposed side.

Transferware at Warner's: Black

Anita Gale Warner – or someone who lived on the Hilltop – had a lot of black transferware. Three patterns will be discussed here due to their dominance of the assemblage: Parisian Chateau, an unidentified design here referred to as "Peacock & Nasturtium," and Pelew (a black flowing mulberry).

Without a doubt, the dominant transferware pattern at the Hilltop site is the black version of Parisian Chateau. Parisian Chateau was made by Ralph Hall of Tunstall, Staffordshire, England. The mark, shown in Kowalsky and Kowalsky (1999:219) dates to circa 1822 to 1836. Other researchers date the manufacturing of the pattern to as late as 1841 (TCC 2011). Note that sherds of this pattern exhibit bluish puddling. Parisian Chateau deserves an intense treatment as it clearly was so important at the time of the fire at Feature H on the Hilltop.

Figure 1 depicts a complete Parisian Chateau 10" diameter plate, in cobalt blue, showing View#1, with parts of various vessels recovered from the Hilltop overlaying the item within the correct locations in the pattern. All of the Warner's Parisian Chateau pieces were black. Fragments of a soup plate, and a handled plate are present in the illustration. Two pieces of the

⁹ At times these bits almost seem to have been the result of someone's taking the fragments and flinging them around while spinning in place.

manufacturer's mark are on the right. Not pictured is the sherd with the alternate rim form that features a piece of fruit. All of these features are discussed in detail below.



Figure 1: A complete Parisian Chateau 10" diameter plate, in cobalt blue, showing View#1, with parts of various vessels recovered from the hill top overlaying the item within the correct locations in the pattern. All of the Warner's Parisian Chateau pieces were black. Fragments of a soup plate (A), and a handled plate (B) are also present in the illustration. Two pieces of the manufacturer's mark are on the right (C).

Petra Williams described the Parisian Chateau pattern as including the scalloped white rim with a edge of what she calls “pointed beads”, and an elaborate rim with a large magnolia and smaller flowers alternating with a floral pair consisting of a peony and a rose.¹⁰ The floral clusters are “set against a background of narrow vertical lines.” What she describes as “Six butterfly-shape dark triangles” are butterfly-shape probably by happenstance, not purposely formed, that are “inset with half a flower and supported by white scrolls [that] are set against the upper rim between the floral designs.” Around a 10 inch plate in the Walter Collection the large magnolia motif, and the peony and rose design repeats three times. “Beneath the scrolls and filling the spaces between the flowers, there is a diaper pattern which is contained at the bottom by a pendant scroll design” (1978:363).

Currently (2011) there are 9 identified central patterns for Parisian Chateau, with one particular scene prevalent at the Hilltop. Here assigned “Central Scene #1” (or View 1), based on the order in which they are shown (2011) in the Transferware Collectors Club web reference (TCC), the scene is a romanticized pastoral view with fanciful flowers and foliage framing the following distinctive elements. In the foreground, are two standing cows, one light and one dark; the dark one is grazing; 2 people apparently conversing: A woman is seated on garden furniture that includes a large ornamental vase; she wears what appears to be a mop cap, corseted top and voluminous skirts and has a large basket at her feet, is facing a man in a large brimmed hat, probably the cowherd as he holds a stick in his hand. In the midground, the Chateau is on the left, it features two stories. Several identical tall windows are on both levels and there are ornamental treatments to the roof. To the right is a sailing vessel with 3 full sails. In the far background is a sharply conical mountain peak with structures in front of it. Of particular note in this scene is the presence on both left and right, some peculiar trees that look like a cross between palms and weeping willows; View 1, 6, 7 & 9 all have this type of tree (View 7 is also represented in the Hilltop assemblage). Another very distinctive feature of View 1 is in the lower front central foreground, below the floral elements, the ground appears as an almost braid like horizontal series of a repeating pattern.

Taken together, this is a typically overblown romanticized scene, and probably depicts a figment of the artist’s imagination. It is improbable anything like this actually existed near the environs of Paris. The outlandish floral elements present on Parisian Chateau includes a second tree type that features feathery branches and big clumps of what would be blossoms individually larger than the people’s heads, an unlikely tree to be growing in Paris. The various central scenes of Parisian Chateau are not known to have been named (Siddell 2011).

¹⁰ Williams calls these large flowers lilies and full-blown roses (1978:363).

The pattern is extremely busy, with nearly no area on, for instance, a 10 inch diameter plate left white. It is also a well done, carefully made pattern, with few flaws and attention to detail in matching up the transfer sheets.

True to form, different sized plates or other vessels are slightly different in the presentation of their details. Discrepancies in cloud formation and leaf details are enough to drive the obsessive researcher mad. This pattern comes in other colors than the black found at the Hilltop including blue, green, sepia, pink, and purple (Snyder 1997:68). Parisian Chateau was found in black at both the McCoy House in San Diego Old Town and the Cooper-Molera Adobe in Monterey.

None of the references consulted showed a full set of Parisian Chateau. Attempting to see a full set online, the only vessels shown were plates, platters and large serving pieces. Searches for cup, saucer, bowl and serving failed to find anything for Parisian Chateau. Measurements found of flat vessels included a 3 3/4" cup plate, 6 3/4" plate, 8 1/2" plate, 8 7/8" plate, 9" plate, 10 1/2" plate; in fact these varying diameters probably are what are present in the thinner and thicker unidentified fragmentary flat items found at the Hilltop.

Of note is a variant of the Parisian Chateau rim pattern, showing a very round peach, apricot, or similar piece of fruit. This variant is present on a sherd from the Hilltop. It seems to have only appeared on large items. The Hilltop fragment is on a rim of an unidentified, large, apparently flat vessel.

The plates at the Hilltop have portions of a transfer printed mark which was placed on the underside of the rim, about 1/4 inch or less from the edge. The mark depicts 3 simple flowers, bracketed with curving elements, a reserve, again bracketed with curving elements and one of the same simple flower as above; and within the reserve is "Parisian / Chateau" in script. Below is another smaller reserve with beaded lower edge, within which is "R.HALL" in uppercase italics (Walter Collection 2011). Another mark, impressed "Hall" is mentioned by Gaston (2002:138), and possibly is present at the Hilltop but the example is severely burned. This mark would not have been impressed on a rim but somewhere on the bottom center section, as seems to be present on the burned piece.

All together, there are 31 Parisian Chateau vessels identified at the Hilltop. Forms include plates of varying thickness, soup plate, saucer/small bowl, uncovered vegetable dish, and hollowware vessels that could not be identified further than that they were hollowware. The vast

majority of Parisian Chateau was from Feature H, with one item in each of Features C, G, and I, and two items at both Features B and F.

Transferware at Warner's: Blue

Transferware was also found at the Adobe and Hilltop in other colors than black. One was a blue teacup handle. Early teacups / teabowls from China had no handles, and initially this was copied by European manufacturers of teacups. The Asians used warm – not hot – water in their tea. Europeans, though, did use boiling water, and this resulted in the need for handles on teacups.

Petra Williams shows the various forms of English produced teacups (1988:15-17, Plates I-III). A handle of the shape she calls “twig” is present at the Adobe. The 2 examples she shows are on patterns dated circa 1840 (Scinde by J.&G. Alcock) or circa 1841 (Scinde by Thomas Walker) (Williams 1981:47); and ca. 1834 (Formosa by W. Ridgway [Williams 1981:26]). The example from the Adobe is of an unidentified pattern.

Lozere was a blue transferware pattern found only at the Hilltop. Like Parisian Chateau, it is what is referred to as a Romantic pattern. Unlike Parisian Chateau, it has only one rim pattern, as well as only one central scene, with a variant used for smaller vessels. Lozere was manufactured by E. Challinor from 1842 to 1867. E. Challinor had potteries in Tunstall and Burslem in the Staffordshire district of England. Lozere also came in pink, mulberry and as flow blue, as well as the blues represented at Warner's Project. The Lozere dishes at Warner's were printed in two different shades, lighter blue items were collected from Features A and B, and darker printed vessels were from Features B and F. A total of 17 entries, including miscellaneous sherds, for Lozere were cataloged; 13 of them were from Feature F. The vessel types included large plates and hollowware item in the darker print, and smaller flat items in the lighter version.

One other blue Romantic pattern was identified, again from the Hilltop only. Called Columbia, it was manufactured by William Adams and Sons, who operated potteries in both Tunstall and Stoke-on-Trent in Staffordshire, England. It was also found in the Monterey collection at Cooper-Molera. Columbia has a generally light color blue overall, but small floral clusters printed much darker. Two different central patterns are known. The dates for the William Adams and Son companies at their two potteries encompasses 1819 through 1864. A later version of the same company, William Adams V existed 1865 through 1880 (TCC 2011). Petra Williams dated the William Adams and Sons version as circa 1850 (Williams 1978:237). This pattern was also made in green and pink.

The best known transferware pattern ever produced, called Blue Willow, is present at the Warner's Project. Willow actually comes in 9 different rim marleys, and 10 different central versions or scenes, with variations in numbers of people, boats, presence or absence of trees or other features. Without the maker's mark, it is difficult to attribute sources or dates. Blue Willow was made by dozens of manufacturers for approximately 200 years, and still is being produced. It has been made in the British Isles, America, Japan, Germany, France, Belgium, Finland, and Belgium (Gaston 1990:7-32). These vessels were found on the Hilltop site. Both items were plates, of different sizes.

Transferware at Warner's: Flow Blue & Mulberry

As mentioned above, a subset of transferware is termed "flow" and became popular in the colors of blue and a blackish type termed mulberry.

At least one flow blue item was found though there was not enough of it to identify the pattern. It was thinly potted. It was either a saucer, small plate or bowl. The paneled rim, which carries the decorative element, measures 3/4" wide; not enough of the item is available to measure the diameter accurately, but it appears to have been about 6 inches or less. Pieces of this item/s were located in Features A, G and F. The rim decoration is a large fanciful flower with smaller foliage and blossoms over a narrow (about 3/8") band of brick-like diaper. The very dark cobalt pattern is unidentified. Some pieces of the vessel/s show a hint of a central motif.

Mulberry printed vessels were also present at the Hilltop in Features F and G. The vessels were two different plates, both of unknown diameter. The pattern was called Pelew. It was manufactured by E.C. Challinor, and was registered in 1847 (Hill 1993 & 1994:asian-#30). E.C. Challinor had potteries in Tunstall and Burslem, in the Staffordshire district of England. E.C. Challinor also was the source for the already described Lozere pattern.

Transferware at Warner's: Other colors

Many other colors of transferwares were produced, such as green, brown, lavender, and "rose" also called "pink." No pink transfer was found at the Adobe. But at the Hilltop pink transfer is represented by several small fragments of a single pattern in Features F, G and H. An unidentified pattern, the marley was dominated by a checkerboard like diaper background. Looking closely, the dark portions actually are colored with an X through the block (which is rectangular), and a dot within each resulting triangle. Around the rim of the vessels are curved

flourishes. A smidgen of a central section shows there was some sort of scene or figure. One of the sherds exhibits blue puddling as is typical of pearlware. There were hollow and flat vessels represented, with their thinness suggesting they were teacups and saucers.

Molded White Ironstone

In the 1830s France had become more competitive in its porcelain production, and the lovely wares were much coveted. However, their high prices were daunting. Then the English rallied by producing finer quality “white granite” and “ironstone” that appealed both to the esthetic and the pocketbook of the average American tableware consumers.

These uncolored plates were a result of one of the most significant technological advances of the time – the development of ironstone. The ironstone formula resulted in a much harder body, which resisted chipping and breakage better than the earlier creamwares or pearlwares. Not only were the purchasers happy because of the better durability of their dishes, but the manufacturers suffered fewer damaged items during shipment.

Ceramics tastes shifted. As a reaction against the brightly colored tablewares that were prominent during much of the Victorian era a new method of vessel decoration became very popular. Utilizing simple shapes with molded surface decoration, and no color, the gleaming molded white ironstone dishes were eagerly bought and proudly used by American households (Wetherbee 1985).

The result was British Staffordshire ceramics continued to dominate the export market (Ewins 1997:47). In 1852, an English ceramics trade paper stated that “a great change [has occurred] among transatlantic purchasers; white ware of very superior quality taking the place of the printed ware formerly in vogue” (*Staffordshire Advertiser*, November 20, 1852, cited in Ewins 1997:46). In point of fact, transferwares continued in popularity, although they now shared the stage with the brilliant white molded tablewares.¹¹

Decided fashions in tableware shapes occurred in the molded white ironstones. Gothic shapes were first produced, and were also used as the body for transfer decoration. During the 1860s to 1870s, floral and vegetation designs were in style, followed in the 1870s into the 1880s with rectangular shapes. The 1840s to the 1890s was the period of greatest popularity. In fact,

¹¹ “Surviving invoices show that printed wares were still making up 21.5% of wares on Staffordshire invoices to America in the 1850s, 7.5% in the 1860s, 6% in the 1870s, rising again to 11% in the 1880s” (Ewins 1997:46).

the sales of ironstone only decreased as a result of improvements in the production, and therefore also the lessening of price, of porcelain (Bagdade and Bagdade 1991:160-161).

One problem with archaeologically identifying molded white ironstones is that due to the fragmented nature of the items, it is impossible to tell if it was 8 sided, 10 sided, 16 sided or whichever number of edges it had, and diameters of vessels often cannot be ascertained. For instance on the Hilltop, one paneled cup was identified, but simply as “paneled” as its shape name could not be proven, due to the large number of paneled cup shapes that had been produced. Platters in molded white ironstone are sometimes rectangular; but when the rim corners of the artifactual bits were not squared off at a ninety degree angle they present what appears to be an octagonal shape, and a degree of uncertainty occurs that said fragments of rims may represent a plate not a platter; molded white ironstone is generally pretty thick.

The shape known as Syndenham, introduced by T. & R. Boote in 1851 (Wetherbee 1985:49)¹² became very popular and spawned a number of variant imitations. During the production of molded white ironstone, a plethora of manufacturers often produced the exact same pattern. Without a manufacturer’s mark, it is very difficult to ascertain exactly who made the vessels. Two of the Syndenham variant shapes, found at the Hilltop, were identified as Columbia and Dallas, with the caveats noted below.

The Columbia shape was registered in 1855 (Wetherbee 1985:51) and has a distinctive little inset decorative motif in its rim pattern. Manufacturers of Columbia includes W. Adams; Penman Brown & Co., E.&C. Challinor, J. Clementson, Elsmore Forster/Foster, Livesley & Powell, J. Meir & Son, and G. Wolliscraft (Wetherbee 1985:56-57). Compounding the confusion was the production of the President Shape, with the same little inset motif by J. Edwards; it was registered in 1855 and 1856 (Wetherbee 1985:53). However, the Columbia shape was identified in the Cooper-Molera assemblage, providing an additional nudge towards use of this name here in the Hilltop assemblage.¹³ Two cups were identified; one each in Feature A and F (Dieringer 2011). No plate fragments exhibited the distinctive decorative inset motif of molded white ironstone Columbia.

The other Syndenham spin off, Dallas, was shown in Wetherbee’s books (1985:54-55), and in those drawings the Dallas shape is the only one with a molded ridge in *both* the decorative molded area and in the rim area. Some of these shapes came with both round and octagonal

¹² Wetherbee states also: “Occasionally, we find pieces that are lesser in quality molded and marked Syndenham by J. Clementson.”

¹³ Cooper-Molera TMI cat#P297-243-17.

plates in the same set. The exact shape as Dallas was produced by other potteries. According to Wetherbee:

Another related pattern [to Syndenham] registered in 1855 received four different names. J. Clementson called his *Dallas Shape*. T. Hulme, J. Meir, G. Bowers, and G. Wooliscroft labeled their round and octagonal plates *Baltic Shape*. E. Pearson, a Cobridge potter, stamped his *Mississippi Shape*. And a jug identical to Pearson's has been seen marked *Maltese Shape*, E. Corn, Burslem (Wetherbee 1985:54).

With no mark that can be assigned to these vessels, the exact attribution cannot be made; in this report for this shape the name Dallas has been used for utility's sake.

Items of the Dallas type of Syndenham imitations includes a probable platter, plates of at least 2 different thicknesses, saucers in at least 2 different thicknesses, and a saucer or small bowl (Dieringer 2011). All of the Dallas items were found in Feature F of the Hilltop.

The Adobe produced 2 molded white ironstone shapes, both during the 2004 season. One, referred to here as Fig (also known as Union) was manufactured both by J. Wedgwood of Tunstall and Davenport of Longport. The pattern was registered in 1856 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:91). Fig has been identified in numerous locations in Old Town San Diego sites.

Another Adobe vessel was one of the various wheat shapes. At least 14 different molded white ironstone shapes incorporated grain clusters of wheat, "corn" and so on (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:126-133; Sussman 1985).¹⁴ These so called wheat shapes enjoyed great popularity among the American rural communities, and eventually attained the sobriquet of Threshers China. At least 40 English/Scottish manufacturers of wheat type shapes are listed in Sussman's treatise on wheat patterned molded white ironstone (Sussman 1985:7).¹⁵ The pattern on the item found at the Adobe is too small to clearly identify further to the specific pattern than to generally say it has some form of grain in the shape.

In summary, molded white ironstone vessels of all patterns and vessel forms at the Hilltop counts up to 20 items, and included hollowwares and flat pieces. The Adobe's similar contribution total was 7.

¹⁴ The word "corn" used to refer to wheat and similar grains.

¹⁵ Sussman also has identified, one each, Canadian and French manufacturers. It is unlikely these were the pottery sources at Warner's.

Porcelain

Porcelain originated in China. Porcelain was the original material imported by the Dutch from China for teawares. The Chinese, wishing to maintain their dominance in the trade, kept the formula to make it secret. Eager to reproduce this lovely translucent ware, European ceramists experimented to produce a similar substance. By the mid 1700s, England was producing soft paste porcelain. Soft paste porcelain, though beautiful, was fragile. It was unable to hold hot liquids; for instance, pouring tea water into a cup could crack it. New formulas resulted in a true hard paste, and more durable, porcelain. Hard paste porcelains were developed in other countries in Europe as well, and available to consumers in America (Bagdade and Bagdade 1991:99-100).

Porcelain was particularly desirable for teawares because the pristine white ware showed off the brewed tea to its best advantage (Kamm 1999:45). By the 1880s, with the discovery of the germ theory, an even greater appreciation for porcelain developed, because of the belief that it was easier to clean and would therefore be free of disease causing organisms.

Almost no porcelain was found at either the Hilltop or Adobe. The Adobe produced one cup fragment that was too small to measure, from a surface provenience. The porcelain assemblage from the Hilltop included 3 miscellaneous unidentified fragments, one was a hollow item.

Copper Luster

The copper luster vessels of the period of the Warner's Project were molded white ironstone patterns with linear painted copper enhancements around rims, bases, and molded shapes, and in many cases a tiny floral (or other) motif that was centered on the front. If the tiny floral element is present, it is referred to as Tea Leaf china. The fashion for this decoration painted on molded white ironstone, was "well-established by the 1850s" and its "use was prevalent for half a century" (Wetherbee 1996:150).

Parts of a single pitcher was found at the Adobe exhibiting a dull brown edge decoration that was originally a bright copper luster decorated item; the tea leaf motif is not present on these fragments. The pitcher had been found during the 2004 excavations. There was no copper luster identified at the Hilltop.

Decal decorated

The last ware to be described from the Warner's ceramic assemblage is a method of decoration where a decal was applied, and was originally called "decalcomania." Decals are usually polychromatic on a white background. The favorite motif was flowers. Decals were applied over the glaze, with the result that they often wore off as a result of use, from chemical changes from burial, or bleaching from sunlight. The majority of decaling is only on the rim and often placed over molded shapes. Decals were made by companies that sold them to whichever pottery wished to purchase them. However, specialty patterns were also made for a particular client who would then have an exclusive use of that design. Decal decoration was introduced around the 1890s and are still very popular today.

Three decaled items were identified from the Adobe, including a cup, a saucer or small bowl, and a small shallow bowl, which probably matched a 2004 molded item. Visually from the pattern fragments available, they seem to date as early as circa 1900 into the Art Deco period. No decaled items were found at the Hilltop.

Marks

Marks identified at the Warner's Project were pitifully few and as seen above most of the makers were identified by the patterns or shapes of the vessels. This presents a problem. When lacking the actual mark, as repeatedly seen above, it expands the possibilities because in some cases multiple manufacturers produced the identical shape or pattern.

At the Adobe, possible manufacturers that could be ascertained based on shape or pattern includes: W. Adams & Co., T. & R. Boote, D. Bridgwood, Davenport, Hollinshead & Kirkham, J. & G. Meakin, Podmore Walker & Co, J. Wedgwood, Edmund T. Wood, and G. Wooliscroft & Co.

All the actual manufacturer's marks that were identified at the Adobe were excavated in 2004. These included: a small shallow molded bowl marked by W. Adams & Co. that dated 1905-1917, the undecorated cup plate bearing a T. & R. Boote mark dating 1842-1906 but which the cup plate vessel form argues for a date of 1826 to the 1850s (Wetherbee 1996:18; Williams 1978:12), the base of an unidentified item that had been reused (chipped into a circle) with a J. & G. Meakin mark from 1851-1970 / 1870-1890 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:276(B1615), and a miscellaneous mark sherd for G. Wooliscroft & Co. that dated to 1860-1863.

The possible manufacturers identified or associated with patterns or shapes for the Hilltop include: W. Adams, W. Adams & Co., W. Adams & Son, William Adams & Sons, E. & C. Challinor, Edward Challinor, J. Clementson, E. Corn, Liddle Elliot & Son, Ellsmore & Foster/Forster, Jacob Furnival, Joseph Goodwin, Ralph Hall, Holland & Green, T. Hulme, Livesley & Powell, J. & G. Meakin, J. Meir & Son, E. Pearson, Penman Brown & Co., and G. Wooliscroft & Co.

Manufacturers marks actually found at the Hilltop was one of the William Adams companies. It includes the word "IMPERIAL" and an eagle mark that dates circa 1893-1917 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:86[B18]; Praetzellis, Rivers and Schulz 1983:[5,6]). Portions of Ralph Hall's mark on Parisian Chateau were located at Feature F and in the gully east of the main part of the site. The mark, shown in Kowalsky and Kowalsky (1999:219), dates to circa 1822 to 1836. Other researchers date the manufacturing of the pattern to as late as 1841 (TCC 2011).

Summary

The ceramic assemblage at the Warner's Project is typical for the wares that were common to archaeological sites in California from the mid 19th century through the early 20th century. The collection is highly atypical in what is absent, namely the lack of kitchen utilitarian and household items. This absence is particularly striking at the Warner's Project that is situated in a rural location. Ceramics assemblages for rural sites usually have large numbers of utilitarian kitchen items especially for food storage such as canning jars and crocks. And the lack of household ceramics such as chamberpots, ewers, washbasins, and so on is unusual for any household site, whether rural or urban.

An interesting peek into individual choices by the residents can be seen in the seeming preference for dark colored wares, which were noted as an "American taste" in ceramic decorations. Parisian Chateau, the dominant transferware pattern, possibly made in sets that did not include cups, begs the question of what types of cups were set at the table with the Parisian Chateau plates.

These complicated sites at Warner's, particularly the Hilltop, would benefit with more research and excavation to see if these questions can be resolved.

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THE FAUNAL REMAINS FROM WARNER'S TRADING POST AND CARRILLO RANCH HOUSE

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Introduction

Two bone assemblages were studied, one from Warner's Trading Post (1845-1851; Van Wormer 1997) and the other from the Carrillo Ranch House (1857- 1935; Flanigan 1996; Van Wormer and Walter 2008). The sites are located few hundred yards from each other near San Felipe Road (State Highway S2), Warner's Springs Vicinity, San Diego County, California. Warner's Trading Post provided total of 1022 bones and the Carrillo Ranch House provided 309 bones for analysis.

Material and Methods

Retrieval of faunal remains

All soil was passed through 1/8-inch screen to retrieve artifacts, which were collected and labeled according to the unit and level from which they were recovered.

Taxonomic identification

The zooarchaeological study was carried out in the San Diego Zooarchaeology Lab, using the osteological reference collection housed in the San Diego Natural History Museum. Anatomical

atlases of various species were also consulted (Cohen and Serjeanston 1996; Schmid 1972; Sisson 1953; Wolniewicz 2001; Wolsan 1982).

Specimens were identified to species, skeletal element and side (left or right) when possible. Limb bones fragments were assigned to an articular end (distal or proximal) or shaft. Species identification was graded using 1 to 5 levels of confidence, where 5 denotes a high confidence degree and 1 denotes a low degree of confidence in the identification. For example, a bone fragment with clear visible morphological characteristics was identified to skeletal element and species and received a confidence rating of 5. Ribs and vertebral fragments of and less frequently limb bone shafts and cranial elements were identified to species based on their morphology and reconstructed size with confidence level of 3 or 4. This method allows us to include important skeletal elements (such as elements of axial skeleton) in the analysis rather than categorizing them as “small” or “large” mammal.

Sheep bones were distinguished from those of goats using criteria proposed by Boessneck (1969), Prummel and Frisch (1986), Halstead *et al.* (2002) and Balasse and Ambros (2005). When it wasn't possible to distinguish sheep from goat, specimens were classified as sheep/goat (caprines). Equid bones (donkey or horse) were identified based on criteria proposed by Davis (1980).

Partly identified specimens were those that could not be identified to a body part or species. They were assigned to animal size-groups: small mammal represents rodents and leporids, medium mammal represents caprines, pig and deer-size and large mammal represents cattle and equids. Bone scrap and bone splinters that could not be assigned to animal size-group were not recorded.

Data Recording

Specimens were examined using magnifying lens (X5) and loupe (x15) for evidence of bone modifications resulting from fire, butchery, weathering, trampling, hacking, and animal gnawing. Gnawing marks were grouped into two primary categories: rodent or carnivore gnawing. The preservation percentage for each identified specimen was recorded. For instance, one-half of a distal humerus received a value of one NISP and a preservation value of 50 percent. Fresh breaks (fractures) occurring during the archaeological excavation or during transportation and storage were also recorded. Cracked bones or fresh splinters were not recorded as fresh breaks (Sasson 2010: 62).

When applicable, specimens were measured, following a measurement protocol described by von den Driesch (1976). Specimens of interest were photographed by the author.

Mortality Profiles

Age at death of caprines and cattle was determined based on indices of epiphysial fusion (Bullock and Rackham 1982; Silver 1969) and tooth eruption and wear (Deniz and Payne 1982; Grant 1982; Hillson 1986; Payne 1973; Greenfield and Arnold 2008). In the analysis of the dental data, a mandible containing a single tooth or a number of teeth was treated as one specimen.

In order to generate a mortality profile based on fusion, skeletal elements were grouped into four age categories: skeletal elements that fuse at the age of 6-10 months (scapula, distal humerus, proximal radius and pelvis); 13-16 months (phalanges I and II); 18-28 months (distal metapods and distal tibia); and 30-42 months (calcaneus, ulna, distal femur, proximal femur, proximal humerus, distal radius and proximal tibia). To best utilize the fusion and dental data, the first two age categories (6-10 and 13-16 months) were combined into one category (6-16 months).

Consequently, both sets of data allowed the analysis of mortality profiles that were based on three primary age groups: juvenile animals (up to one year of age), sub-adults (1-3 years of age) and adults older than three years (Payne 1973; Sasson 2008). Fetal bones were identified and aged based on comparative specimens and data provided by Prummel (1987a; b; 1988).

Quantification

NISP (Number of Identified Specimens), the most common quantification method used in zooarchaeological studies was applied here (Grayson 1984: 17-34; Reitz and Wing 1999: 191-202). It represents the total number of identified skeletal elements (e.g., distal tibia) and their side in a skeleton, if applicable (e.g., right or left).

Butchery Analysis

Butchery marks were grouped into five primary categories:

Cut- denotes cut marks caused by knives;

Cleave- denotes cleave or axe scars that cut through the entire bone;

Cleave stop- denotes cleave marks that were initiated and stopped and did not cut through the entire bone;

Saw- denotes saw scars that cut through the entire bone;

Saw stop- denotes saw marks that were initiated and stopped and did not cut through the entire bone.

Identified specimens were assigned to one of thirteen body part categories representing, for the most part, the primal beef cuts (Bayham *et al.* 1982; Gust 1982; Lyman 1979; Spooler 1917; Fig. 1): Head includes the cranium, mandible and hyoid; Neck includes atlas, axis, and cervical vertebrae 3-7; Chuck includes the scapula, proximal humerus, dorsal rib 1-5 and thoracic vertebrae 1-5; Rib includes the dorsal ribs 6-13 with head and thoracic vertebrae 6-12; Foreshank includes the distal humerus and radius, ulna; Brisket includes ribs 1-5 with sternabrae and costal cartilage 1-5; Short Plate includes ribs 6-13 and coastal cartilage 61-13 (Fig. 2); Short loin includes the lumbar vertebrae; Sirloin includes the illium and sacrum; Round includes the femur shaft; Rump includes the acetabulum, pubis, ischium, proximal femur and caudal vertebrae, Hindshank include the Tibia (Fig. 3) and Feet include the phalange, carpal, tarsal, calcaneus and astragalus.

However, not all bone fragments could be assigned to a particular meat cut. Ribs appear in four meat cuts- short plate, rib, brisket and chuck and thoracic vertebrae appear in two meat cuts- chuck and rib. Rib fragments with the proximal head could be assigned to either rib or chuck and rib fragments with sterna were assigned to either brisket or short plate. Rib shafts that could be identified as rib 1-5 were assigned to brisket and ribs 6-13 were assigned to short plate (Fig. 2). Other rib shafts were classified as any of the four cuts mentioned above. Fragments of unidentified long bones could be part of the fore or hind shank, chuck or round and were classified as any of the four meat cuts.

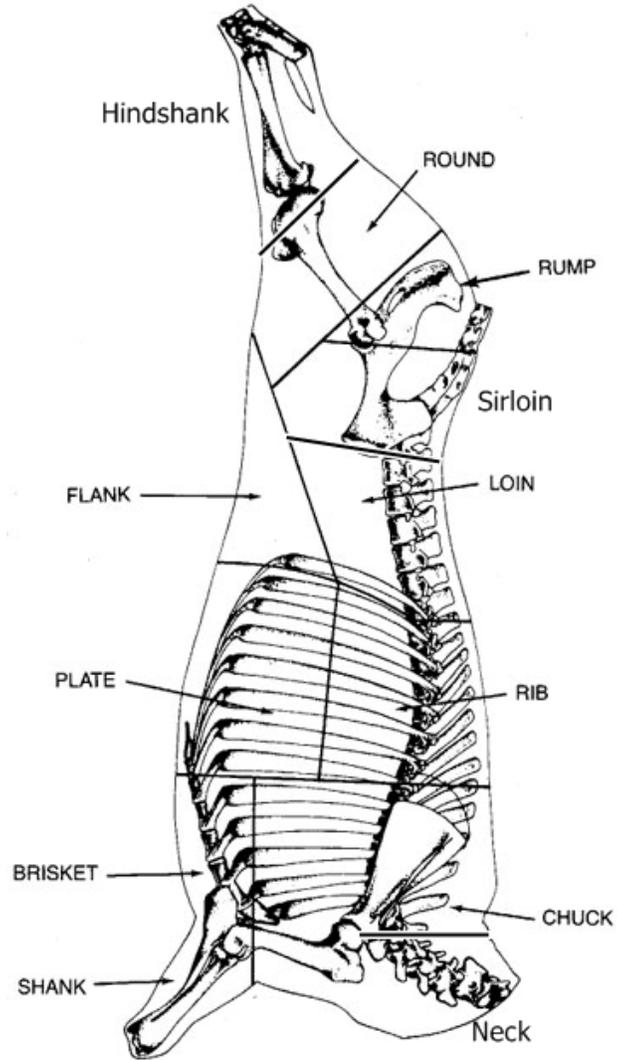


Figure 2: Standard wholesale cuts of beef

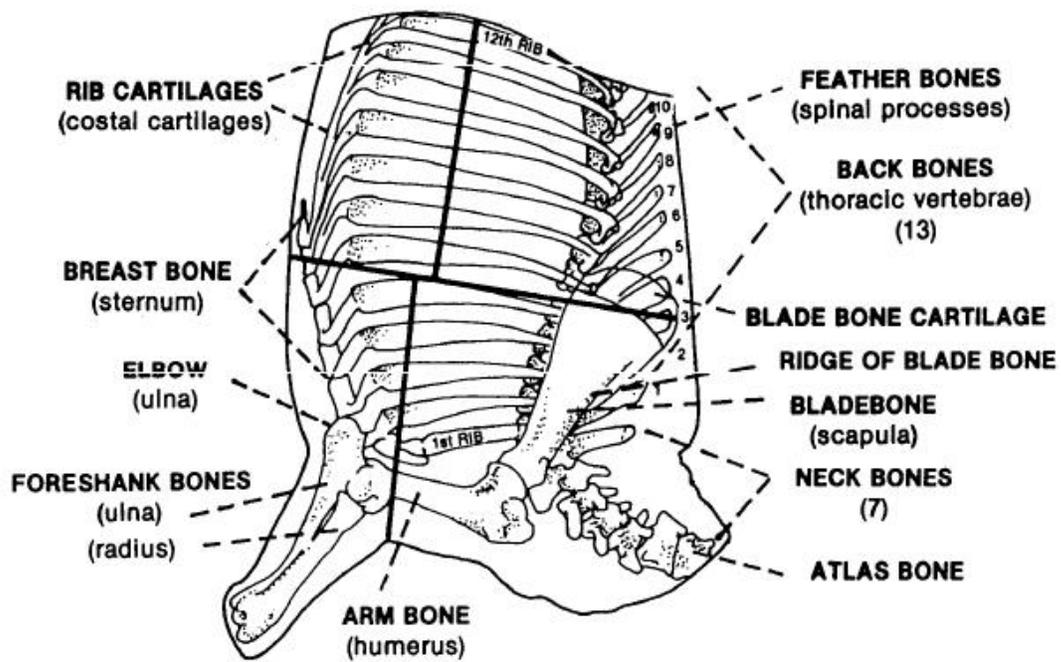


Figure 3: Meat Cuts: Neck, Chuck, Rib, Plate, Brisket, Short Plate, Foreshank

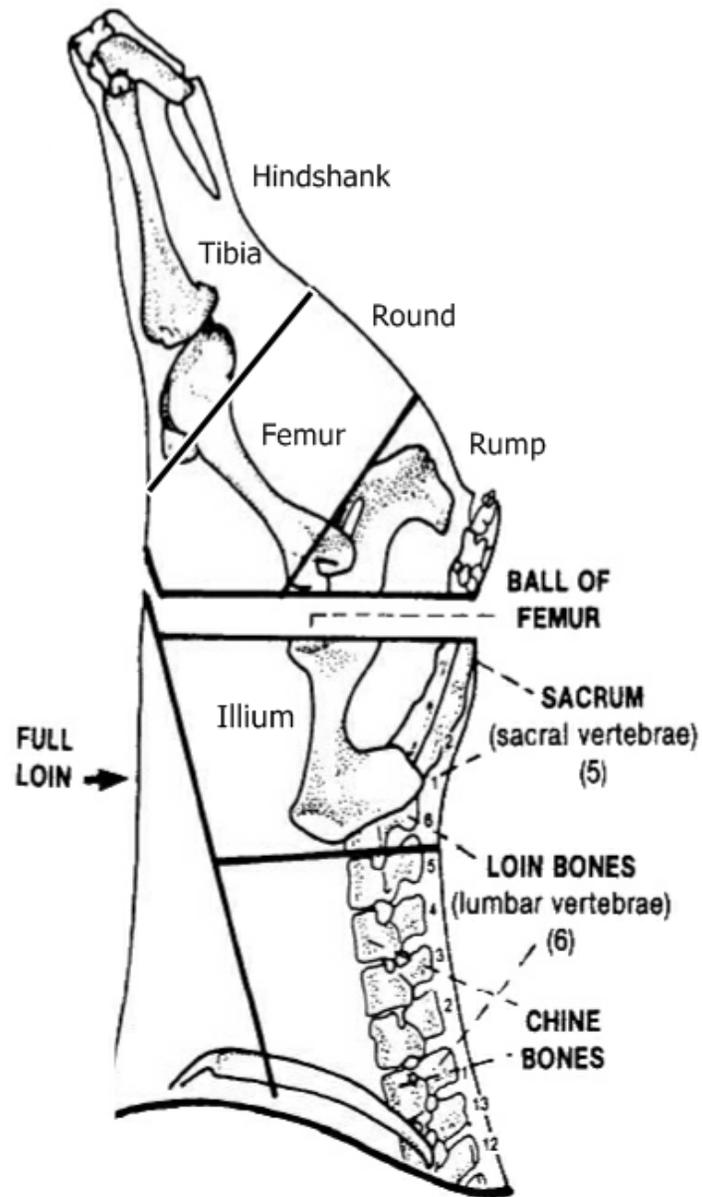


Figure 4: Meat cuts: Loin, Sirloin, Rump, Round, and Hindshank

Results

Warner's Trading Post

Warner's Trading Post provided 1022 bones for analysis, of which, 183 specimens were identified to species with high level of confidence (Table 1). Cattle, with 81% and caprines (sheep and goats), with 16% dominate the bone assemblage (Fig. 4). Of the caprine bones, only a single bone could be identified to sheep. This evidence is not sufficient to determine the sheep/goat ratio or to infer that only sheep were reared in the Warner's Trading Post.

Taphonomy

Warner's Trading Post bone assemblage was substantially fragmented particularly compared to the Carrillo Ranch House bones. It is most likely that the fragmented nature is a result of combined taphonomic agents. Many specimens were brittle and displayed cracks on the bone cortex (Fig. 5, 8) indicating they were exposed to weathering (Behrensmeyer 1978). Trampled cow rib (Fig. 5) may indicate that trampling also played a role in the fragmentation of bones (Behrensmeyer *et al.* 1986; Dominguez-Rodrigo *et al.* 2009).

Additional reason for bone fragmentation is probably the fact that almost half of the specimens (n=455, Table 1) suffered from fresh breaks that occurred during the archaeological dig and subsequent stages (Sasson 2010: 102-104).

Most of the burned bones could not be identified to species (94%, Table 1) due to the small size of the fragments (<1 inch). According to Costamagno *et al.* (2005), if bones are exposed to a long-term combustion, the percentage of undetermined burned bones is much more representative than the percentage of determined burned bones.

Carnivores are a major destructive agent affecting faunal remains (Binford 1981: 35-87).

Gnawing marks found on two cattle bones indicate that carnivores (probably of dogs) also contributed to bone fragmentation and alteration of the bone assemblage.

It is possible that the small number of chicken bones (n=2) and other birds is a result of the destructive taphonomic agents described above.

Species	NISP	ID Conf. 3	ID Conf. 4	ID Conf. 5	Cleave	Cleave Stop	Saw	Saw Stop	Cut	Butchery- Total	Burned	Hack	Gnaw	Trampling	Fresh Break
Cattle	149	1	95	53	45	40	1	1	7	94	10	5	2	1	77
Sheep/Goat	28	0	16	12	4	1	0	0	5	10	1	0	0	0	21
Chicken	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Horse	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Redhead (Duck)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pocket Gopher	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Mammal	25	0	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Medium Mammal	265	0	24	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	127
Large Mammal	549	0	70	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	0	214
Total	1022	1	209	811	49	41	1	1	0	105	218	5	2	1	455

Table 1: NISP, identification confidence and bone modifications per species (for scientific names see table 5)

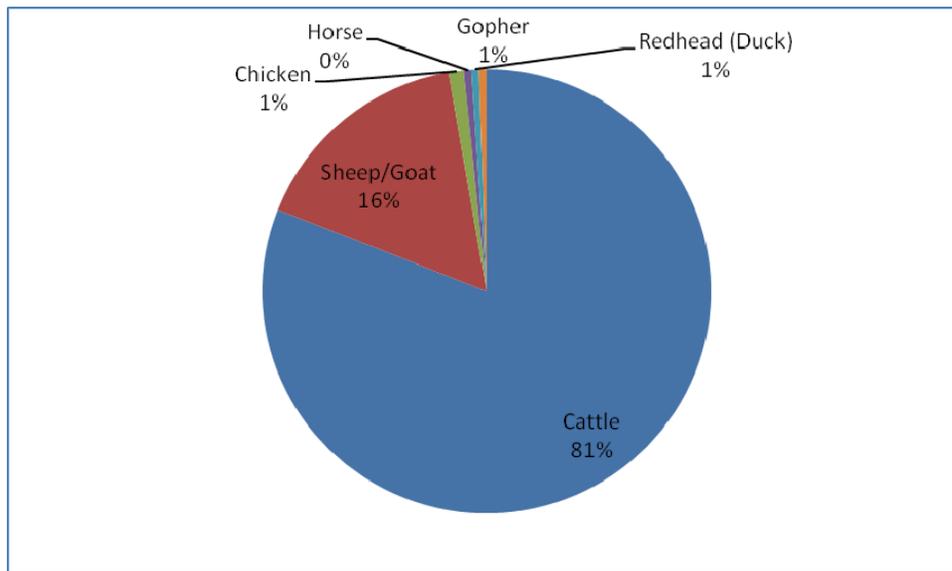


Figure 5: Distribution of species in Warner's Trading Post



Figure 6: Trampled cow rib

Mortality profiles

Mortality profiles for caprines and cattle could not be constructed due to the scarce data. The caprine bone assemblage provided a single unfused specimen (distal radius) and cattle provided eight specimens. All cattle specimens there were found unfused, fuse between 24 to 42 months indicating a slaughter pattern of calves in the ages of 2-3.5 years (Table 2). The main reason for

this slaughtering pattern in that calves reach their optimal weight at these ages and their growth slows down significantly after that (Vigne 1991; Landon 1997).

Skeletal Element	Unfused Count	Fusion Age (Months)
Femur Proximal	2	40
Humerus Proximal	1	40
Tibia Proximal	1	40
Metapod Distal	4	24-36
Total	8	

Table 2: Unfused cattle bones

Body-part representation

Skeletal elements of caprines and cattle were grouped into two categories— slaughter offal comprised of cranium and lower feet bones and consumption refuse comprised of axial and limb bones (Sasson 2010: 95-98; Landon 1997). Figure 6 clearly demonstrates that Warner's Trading Post bone assemblage was comprised, for the most part, of consumption refuse.

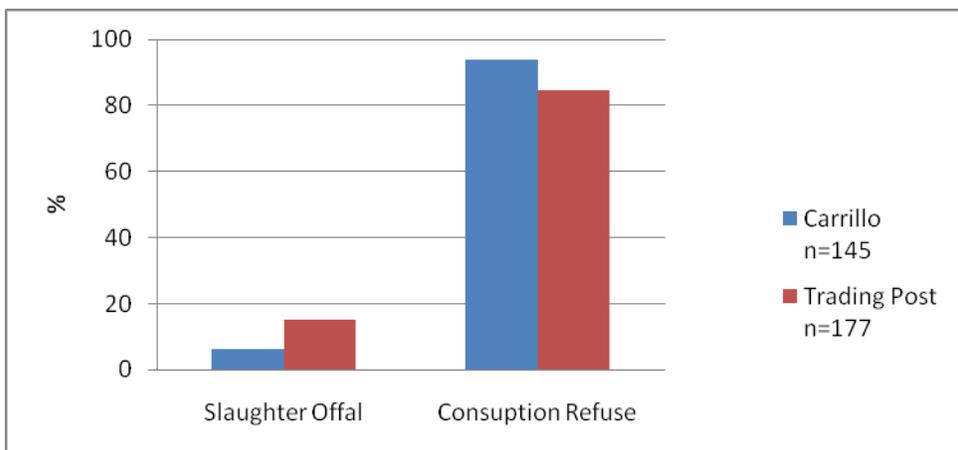


Figure 7: Slaughter offal and consumption refuse in Warner's Trading Post and Carrillo Ranch House

Butchery and food processing

Hacking scars were found on five cattle bones (Table 1, Fig.7). Only specimens with clear hacking scars were recorded. High ratio of fragmentation such as in the Warner's Trading Post

bone assemblage may indicate that bones had been broken for marrow (Binford 1978: 155-156; Lyman 1994: 115- 128). However, as discussed above, this bone assemblage had been also affected by destructive taphonomic agents and because of the difficulty to distinguish between fragments resulting from taphonomic agents or hacking, we can only assume that breakage of bones for marrow and fats was common in Warner's Trading Post.

One hundred and five specimens displayed butchery marks, 94 of cattle, 10 of caprines and one of chicken (Table 1). Saw scars were found only on two cattle specimens (Tables 1, 3, Fig. 8). It is evident that cleaver was the primary tool used for halving and processing beef and mutton. Cleaver marks were found on 85 of 94 cattle bone bearing butchery marks (Tables 1, 3; Fig. 9,10). The relative frequency of cleave stops is notably high (47%).

Analysis of butchery marks per skeletal element shows a high proportion of cleaver marks on ribs and vertebra (Table 3). High frequency of butchery scars on axial skeleton bones can be found in similar sites such as the Carrizo Stage Station (Arter 2005) and the Hubbel Trading Post, Ganado, Arizona (Szuter 1996). It is interesting to note that cleave stops can be observed on 14 skeletal elements with high frequency on ribs (n=24) while cleave marks can be observed on 20 skeletal elements.

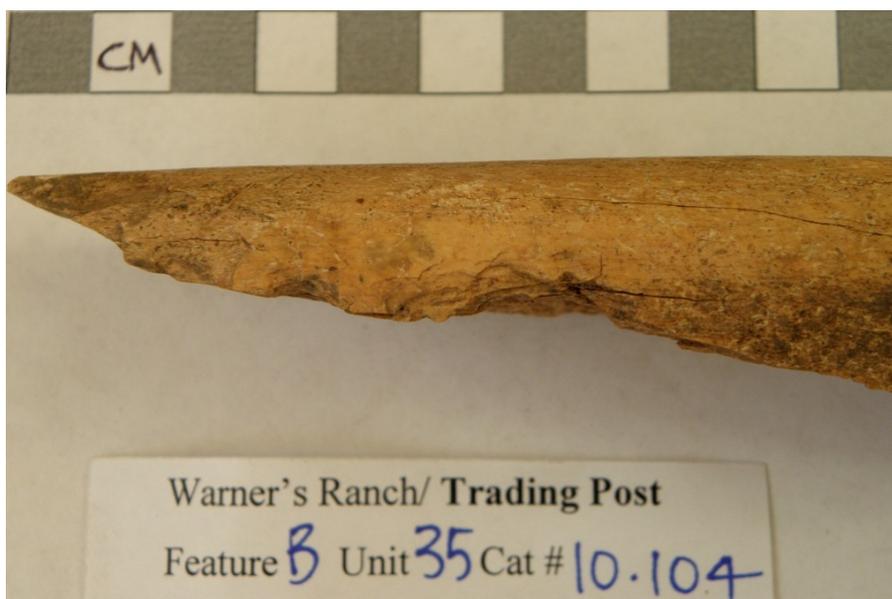


Figure 8: Hacked long bone shaft of cattle



Figure 9: Sawn cattle rib

Skeletal Element	Cattle				Sheep/Goat	
	Cleave	Cleave stop	Saw	Saw Stop	Cleave	Cleave stop
Calcaneus Distal	1	0	0	0	0	0
Calcaneus Proximal	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical Centrum	3	1	0	0	0	0
Cervical Centrum+Process	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical Process	1	0	0	0	0	1
Femur Proximal	1	0	1	0	0	0
Femur Shaft	2	4	0	0	0	0
Humerus Distal	2	0	0	0	0	0
Humerus Proximal	1	0	0	0	0	0
Humerus Shaft	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ilium	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ischium	1	1	0	0	0	0
Long Bone Shaft	4	1	0	0	0	0
Metatarsal Distal	0	1	0	0	0	0
Radius Proximal	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rib Head	0	2	0	1	0	0

Rib Shaft	4	22	0	0	2	0
Scapula	3	1	0	0	0	0
Thoracic Process	4	1	0	0	1	0
Thoracic Centrum	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tibia Proximal	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tibia Shaft	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ulna Shaft	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vertebra Centrum	5	0	0	0	0	0
Vertebra Process	4	1	0	0	1	0
Total	45	40	1	1	4	1

Table 3: Butchery scars per skeletal element of caprines and cattle



Figure 10: Cleaved cattle ribs. Note the cleave stop marks on the right rib

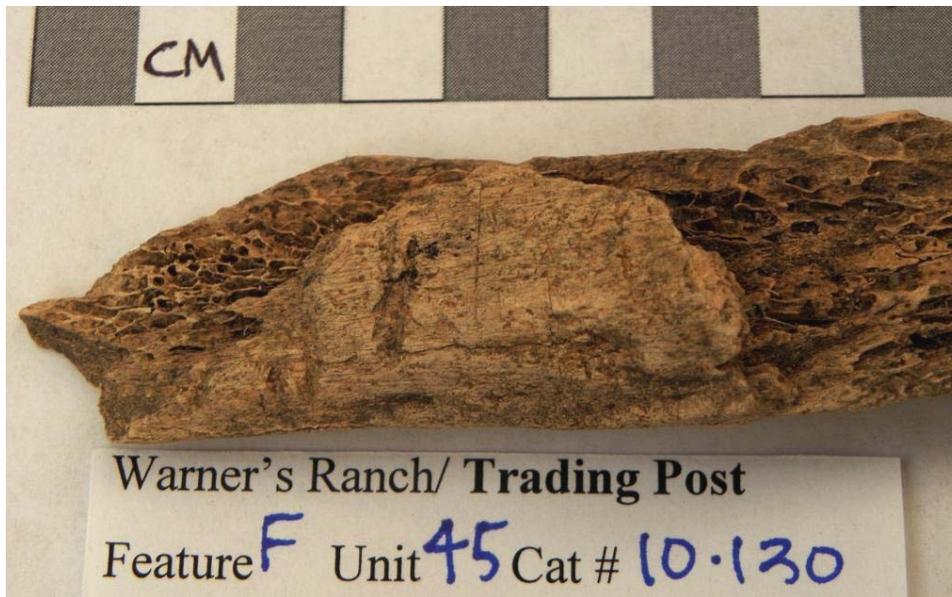


Figure 11: Cleave stop marks on cattle thoracic vertebrae

Spatial analysis

Archaeological features that yielded the largest number of bones were examined for spatial patterning (Table 4). All features contain skeletal elements related to meat consumption such as ribs, vertebra and limb bones. Slaughter offal was found in low numbers in all features (see discussion on body-part representation). The highest proportion of slaughter offal, such as cranial fragments, carpal and phalange, was recovered in feature F. It may indicate that the primary butchery and skinning took place in feature F however, it should be noted that the largest number of faunal remains was recovered in feature F (n=104) and it may be the reason for the relatively high proportion of slaughter offal found there.

Caprines were found in feature B in relatively high frequency (38.6%). Moreover, remains of Chicken and Redhead (Duck), (and Botta's Pocket Gopher) were recovered in feature B making it the only area in Warner's Trading Post where species other than caprines and cattle were found.

Skeletal Element	Feature B		Feature F		Feature G	
	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Cattle	Sheep/Goat
Calcaneus	0	0	1	0	0	0
Carpal	1	0	2	0	0	0
Cranium	0	0	12	0	0	0
Femur	0	0	9	0	0	0
Humerus	0	2	2	0	1	0
Long bone	5	0	10	0	0	0
Mandible/Teeth	0	2	0	0	0	0
Metapod	0	0	2	0	2	0
Metatarsal	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pelvis	1	4	6	0	0	0
Phalange	1	0	1	0	1	0
Radius-Ulna	0	3	5	1	0	0
Rib	11	2	24	1	9	0
Scapula	0	0	5	0	0	0
Tibia	0	0	5	1	0	0
Vertebra	8	3	15	2	2	0
Total	27	17	99	5	15	0

Table 4: Spatial distribution of species and skeletal elements

Warner's Trading Post: Discussion and conclusions

It is evident that the bone assemblage was altered by several taphonomic agents and most likely some of the zooarchaeological evidence got lost during these processes. The taphonomic agents are diverse and include butchery, dog gnawing and combustion subsequent to the time the bones were discarded, weathering and trampling prior to their deposition in the ground and fresh breaks that occurred during the archaeological dig. It is most likely that these taphonomic processes generated an overrepresentation of cattle in the bone assemblage (Sasson 2010: 102-107) and reduced the survival rates of chicken bones and the assemblage.

The faunal data strikingly match the historical records of Warner's Trading Post. According to the records from the county tax assessor (1851) the proportion of cattle was around 72% (Van Wormer 1997). This study shows that cattle proportion in the bone assemblage is 82% (Fig. 4).

Szuter (1996) has already noted that faunal remains from a trading post site should reflect a completely different set of circumstances than these urban, historic sites. Animals were known to be butchered and their meat consumed at the trading post. Home butchering and home consumption meant that all portions of the animal would potentially be found in trash deposits.

However, the data from Hubbel Trading Post studied by Szuter as well as the faunal data from Warner's Trading Post both show low proportions of slaughter offal (Fig. 6). As mentioned above, the historical accounts indicate that caprines and cattle were raised in Warner's Trading Post negating a likelihood that beef was purchased from urban markets. Despite the data from feature F, showing a relatively high proportion of cranial and lower feet bones, it is most likely that trash deposits containing slaughter offal were not excavated, thus the low proportion of this category in the bone assemblage.

As mentioned above, there was not enough data to construct a detailed mortality profile for cattle. Nonetheless, the data that was collected (Table 2), support the idea that cattle in Warner's Trading Post were raised for meat production and portions of the cattle herd were slaughtered when they reached their optimal weight, at around the age of three. Similar results were reported from Hubbel Trading Post, Ganado, Arizona (Szuter 1996).

The 104 caprines and cattle specimens with butchery scars allow us to safely infer that butchery was made by rather amateur butchers. Comparison of the butchery at the Carrillo Ranch House and Warner's Trading Post underscores this idea (Fig. 11). Cleaver was the primary tool used for butchery at Warner's Trading Post and the number of cleave stop incident is substantially high pointing to repeated cleaver strikes and unskilled butchery. With that said, it is apparent that Euro-American standard butchery was performed in Warner's Trading Post. The butchery analysis and Table 3 show evidence for round, rump, sirloin, rib, chuck, shank, brisket and plate cuts. The skeletal system of Caprines and cattle includes 26 vertebra (excluding sacral vertebra) and 26 ribs (Lyman 1987). Therefore, the relatively large number of butchered ribs and vertebra should be attributed to their high frequency in the skeletal system rather than indicate a preference for particular meat cut such as rib, chuck, plate.

Carrillo Ranch House

Carrillo Ranch House provided 309 bones for analysis, of which, 169 specimens were identified to species with high level of confidence (Table 5). Caprines with 44%, cattle with 27% and chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) with 15% dominate the bone assemblage (Fig. 12). Of the caprine bones, only two bones could be identified to sheep. This evidence is not sufficient to determine the sheep/goat ratio or to infer that only sheep were reared in the Carrillo Ranch House. The relatively high proportion of caprines in the bone assemblage matches the historical records of the Carrillo Ranch House. Assessment records from 1867 through 1869 indicated that Doña Vicenta operated primarily a sheep ranch in the valley. John G.

Downey, a former California Governor, who owned the ranch between 1870 and 1888, also specialized in sheep husbandry (Flanigan 1996).

The faunal remains also include 5% rabbits and 3% rodents (house rat and squirrel). A variety of wild birds such as the Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*; Fig. 13), American wigeon (*Anas Americana*), greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*), lesser scaup (*Aythya affinis*; Fig. 14) and white-winged dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) is also represented in the bone assemblage.

Taphonomy

Only a single bone was found burnt and seven bones had fresh breaks. No evidence for weathering or trampling was found (Table 5). Gnawing marks were found on seven specimens demonstrating that like in many historical sites, dogs contributed to bone destruction and alteration of the bone assemblages (Kent 1981; Fig. 15).

Mortality profiles

Only three cattle (distal metacarpal, proximal tibia and proximal ulna) and two sheep/goat bones (proximal tibia and phalanx 2) from the Carrillo house could be aged. All cattle specimens, fuse between 24 to 42 months indicating a slaughter pattern of calves in the ages of 2-3.5 years (Table 2).

Body-part representation

Skeletal elements of caprines and cattle were grouped into two categories— slaughter offal that is comprised of cranium and lower feet bones and consumption refuse that is comprised of axial and limb bones (Sasson 2010: 95-98; Landon 1997). Figure 6 clearly demonstrates that most of Carrillo Ranch House bone assemblage was comprised of consumption refuse.

Butchery analysis

Forty caprine specimens and 31 cattle specimens displayed butchery marks. No hacking incidents were identified on the caprines and cattle bones (Table 5). Cut marks were also found on three turkey bones (sternum and two coracoids), two chicken bones (proximal humeri), a single Greater white-fronted goose bone (coracoids) and a single desert cottontail bone (proximal tibia).

The butchery scars point to the use of cleavers, saws and knives for butchery. It is apparent that the use of saw was more common (Fig. 15-18). The number of saw incidents is over five times more than saw stops and the number of cleave marks is 4 times more than cleave stops (Fig. 11).

Analysis of butchery marks per skeletal element shows that, as in Warner's Trading Post, most of them were found on ribs and vertebra (Table 6). This is not surprising considering the high frequency of these elements in the caprines and cattle skeleton (see discussion above).

Comparison of the proportion of cleave stops in caprines (0%) and cattle (50%) is noteworthy and may reflect the difficulty in processing the beef cuts.

Spatial analysis

Archaeological units at the Carrillo Ranch House that yielded the largest number of bones were examined for spatial patterning (Table 7). All units contain skeletal elements related to consumption refuse such as chicken and turkey remains and ribs, vertebra and limb bones of caprines and cattle. The evidence for slaughter offal in these units is insignificant.

Room 108, a bedroom of the Carrillo Ranch House, adjacent to the kitchen (Van Wormer and Walter 2008), is the richest and most diverse with faunal remains. In addition to the zooarchaeological finds listed in Table 7, the remains of desert cottontails (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), Western toad (*Bufo boreas*) and various wild birds (Table 5) were also recovered in Room 108. The Carrillo Ranch House was occupied for around 60 years (Flanigan 1996) and the archaeological deposits couldn't be discerned (Van Wormer and Walter 2008). This makes the question whether the diverse zooarchaeological finds from Room 108 reflect primary refuse or secondary refuse (Schiffer 1972) difficult to address.

Only 12 bones were found in Room 107, the kitchen of the Carrillo Ranch House. The finding of pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) and house rat (*Rattus rattus*) remains in a kitchen is not surprising. It most likely that the three bones of the house rat came from a single individual making MNI of one (Minimum Number of Individuals; Grayson 1984: 17-34).

Warner's Trading Post and the Carrillo Ranch House: comparison and Conclusions

Even though both sites were not occupied by the same inhabitants, their geographical and chronological proximity begs for comparison. From the taphonomic aspect, a clear contrast between both sites can be observed. Warner's Trading Post faunal remains were affected by various taphonomic agents that most likely altered the bone assemblage. The Carrillo Ranch House faunal remains recovered within the adobe structure were considerably better preserved.

The proportion of cattle in Warner's Trading Post was higher than in the Carrillo Ranch House where caprines are predominant. The presence of chicken and turkey and the diversity of species are much higher in the Carrillo Ranch House and may be related to the taphonomic processes that took place in Warner's Trading Post (Figs. 4, 12).

Evidence for slaughter offal in both sites is insignificant. It may indicate that beef and mutton were acquired in outside markets. However, considering the historical and geographical context of the sites, it is more likely that trash pits or middens containing slaughter offal simply were not excavated (Fig. 6).

Butchery analysis also demonstrates a clear contrast between the two sites. It is apparent that saw was the primary tool used for butchery in the Carrillo Ranch House while cleaver was more common in Warner's Trading Post. The analysis also indicates that the Carrillo Ranch House butchers were more skillful and accurate than the butchers of Warner's Trading Post with relatively small number of cleave stop and saw stop incidents. Both sites show clear evidence for Euro-American standard butchery (Tables 3,6) however it is possible that butchery at Warner's Trading Post was performed by nonprofessional butchers residing at the site while professional butchers were hired at the Carrillo Ranch House.

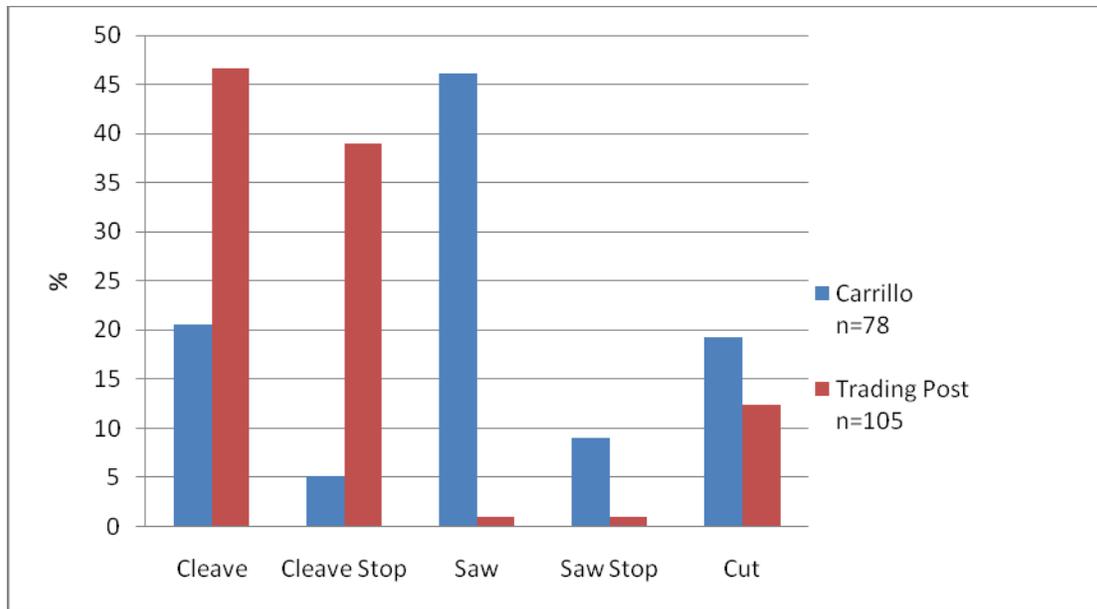


Figure 12: Comparison between the butchery at Warner's Trading Post and Carrillo Ranch House

Common name	Scientific Name	NISP	ID Conf. 3	ID Conf. 4	ID Conf. 5	Burn	Cleave	Cleave Stop	Cut	Saw	Saw Stop	Total Butchery	Gnaw	Fresh Break
Sheep/Goat	<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	72	5	5	62	0	11	1	3	20	4	39	0	1
Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Cattle	<i>Bos taurus</i>	46	6	22	18	0	4	4	5	16	3	31	3	4
Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Desert cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Rabbit	<i>Lagomorph</i>	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calif. ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	19	4	6	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	2
Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	6	0	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater white-fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Green-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesser scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-winged dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Animal		23	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium Mammal		80	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Large Mammal		37	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		309	15	38	222	1	16	4	15	36	7	78	8	7

Table 5: NISP, identification confidence and bone modifications per species from the Carrillo Ranch House

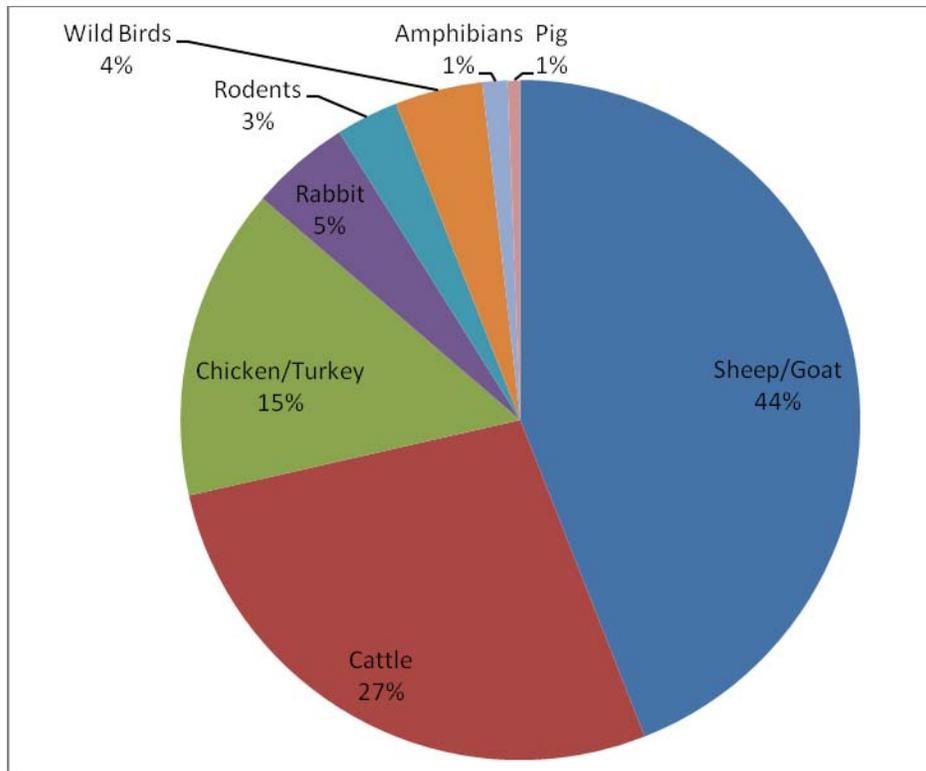


Figure 13: Relative frequency of species in the Carrillo Ranch House

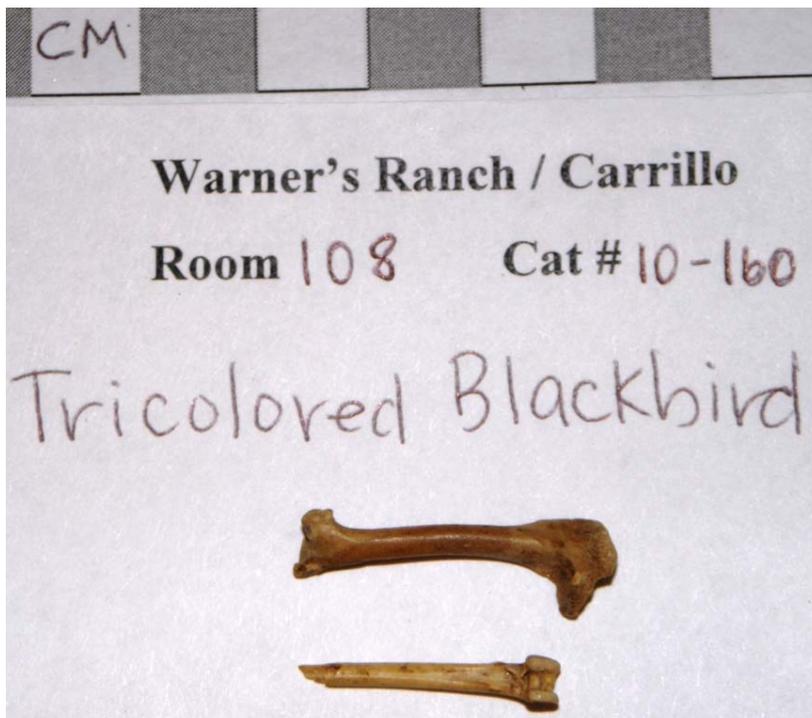


Figure 14: Humerus a distal tibia of Tricolored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)



Figure 15: Humerus of a Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)



Figure 16: Cattle proximal femur with sawn shaft and gnawing marks on the proximal end



Figure 17: Sawn caprine thoracic vertebra from Room 108 (Cat# 10-159) at the Carrillo Ranch House



Figure 18: Sawn cattle ribs from the Carrillo Ranch House

Skeletal Element	Cattle					Sheep/Goat				
	Cleave	Cleave stop	Saw	Saw Stop	Cut	Cleave	Cleave stop	Saw	Saw Stop	Cut
Cervical Centrum+Process	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical Process	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Femur Shaft	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humerus Distal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Humerus Proximal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilium+Acetabulum	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rib Shaft	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Rib Head	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0
Scapula Body	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Thoracic Centrum	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Thoracic Process	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
Tibia Proximal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tibia Distal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vertebra Centrum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vertebra Process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Radius Proximal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sternum	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lumbar Process	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Lumbar Centrum	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tarsal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Occipital	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phalanx 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phalanx 2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Cartilage	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Coracoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	16	3	5	12	0	20	4	3

Table 6: Butchery scars per skeletal element of caprines and cattle in the Carrillo Ranch House



Figure 19: Sawn cattle femur shafts

Skeletal Element	Room 108				Room 105			Kitchen Drain
	Sheep/Goat	Cattle	Chicken	Turkey	Sheep/Goat	Cattle	Turkey	Cattle
Rib/Costal/Sternum	15	2	3	0	3	3	0	10
Vertebra	19	4	3	0	0	0	0	2
Ischium	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Femur	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tibia	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Scapula	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Ilium	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cranium	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Humerus	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Radius/Ulna	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Coracoid	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Caudal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	9	13	3	7	5	1	12

Table 7: Spatial distribution of species and skeletal elements at the Carrillo Ranch House

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NATIVE AMERICAN POTTERY

by Sue A. Wade

A total of 2520 grams of pottery was recovered, 2475 (533 fragments) grams from the Warner's Store site features and 45 (17 fragments) grams from the Ranch House site rooms. The totals and percentages for the Warner's Store site Features A-J include 18 grams (0.7%) from Feature A, 1192 grams (48.2%) from Feature B, 4 grams (0.2%) from Feature C, 5 grams (0.2%) from Feature D, 18 grams (0.7%) from Feature E, 616 grams (24.9%) from Feature F, 421 grams (17.1%) from Feature G, 149 grams (6.0%) from Feature H, 43 grams (1.7%) from Feature I, and 9 grams (0.4%) from Feature J. The totals and percentages for the Ranch House site Rooms 102-108 include 18 grams (40.0%) from Room 102, 11 grams (24.4%) from Room 103, 4 grams (8.8%) from Room 105, 11 grams (24.4%) from Room 107, and 1 gram (2.2%) from Room 108. Fourteen grams were recovered in other contexts. In most cases, the sherds were small fragments that precluded identifying the distinct pieces of individual vessels; however, the rims and associated body, base and neck sherds of three distinct vessels (one open bowl and two slightly to moderately constricted pots) were present in Feature G and one distinct vessel (a slightly constricted pot) in Feature H.

Vessel Forms

A minimum number of twenty-seven vessels were identified in the sherd collection. This number was primarily defined by unique rim sherds representing individual vessels but several were also identified by a unique material type or unique occurrence in a distinct feature context. The vessel attributes and proveniences are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Recovered Vessel Forms and Associated Data

Warner's Store

Vessel	Item	Cat	Unit	Level	Mat	Burn
Feature A						
Undeterminable	Body Sherd, unique occurrence	10-2-b	18	Stratum 2	Lower Colorado Buff	Sooting
Slightly to Moderately Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, undeterminable radius	10-2-c	18	Stratum 2		None
Total Feature A = 2						
Feature B						
Moderately Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, undeterminable radius	10-9-c	16	Stratum 4		Fire Clouds
Slightly Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, undeterminable radius	10-10-c	16	Stratum 4		Sooting
Total Feature B = 2						
Feature C						
Undeterminable	Body Sherd, unique occurrence	10-20-	64	-		None
Total Feature C = 1						
Feature F						
Vertical Sided Bowl	Rim Sherd, approx 10 cm radius	10-27-b	5	-		None
Vertical Sided Bowl	Rim Sherd, approx 10 cm radius	10-28-b	6	-		Sooting
Moderately Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 8 cm radius	10-32-b	12	-		None
Undeterminable	Body Sherd, unique material	10-32-d	12	-		
Moderately Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 10 cm radius	10-33-c	13	-		Sooting

Table 1: Recovered Vessel Forms and Associated Data
(Continued)

Slightly Constricted Pot (?)	Rim Sherd, approx 10 cm radius	10-34-b	14	-		None
Slightly Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 10 cm radius	10-38-c	29	-		None
Vertical Sided Bowl	Rim Sherd, approx 4 cm radius	10-40-c	31	-		None
Undeterminable	Rim Sherd, undeterminable radius	10-47-d	45	-		Sooting
Total Feature F = 9						
Feature G						
Slightly Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 9 cm radius	10-49-b		Stratum 1		Heavy Sooting
Open Bowl	Rim Sherd, approx 10 cm radius	10-49-d & 10-50-c		Stratum 1		Sooting
Slightly to Moderately Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 9 cm radius	10-49-f		Stratum 1		None
Total Feature G = 3						
Feature H						
Slightly to Moderately Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 10 cm radius	10-58-b	60	-		None
Slightly to Moderately Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, undeterminable radius	10-59-c	61	-		Sooting
Slightly Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 9 cm radius	10-51-b		Stratum 1		Sooting
Total Structure H = 3						

Table 1: Recovered Vessel Forms and Associated Data
(Continued)

Feature J						
Undeterminable	Body Sherd, unique occurrence	10-67-	28	Stratum 2		Sooting
Total Feature J = 1						
Total Minimum Number of Individual Vessels, Trading Post = 21						

Ranch House

Vessel	Item	Cat	Unit	Level	Mat	Burn
Room 102						
Slightly Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 8 cm radius	10-73-b	1	Stratum 1, 0-12"		None
Moderately Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 6 cm radius	10-75-b	2	Stratum 1, 0-8 "		Fire Clouds
Slightly Constricted Pot	Rim Sherd, approx 7 cm radius	10-76	-	Stratum 1 B		Sooting
Total Room 102 = 3						
Room 103						
Vertical Sided Bowl	Rim Sherd, approx 9 cm radius	10-77-b	16	Stratum 1		Sooting
Total Room 103 = 1						
Room 107						
Undeterminable	Body Sherd, unique material	10-81	64	Stratum 3		None
Total Room 107 = 1						

Table 1: Recovered Vessel Forms and Associated Data
(Continued)

Room 108							
Undeterminable	Body Sherd, unique material	10-82	4	Stratum 1			None
Total Room 108 = 1							
Total Minimum Number of Individual Vessels, House = 6							

As can be seen in Table 2, Native-made pottery vessels were recovered from Features A, B, C, F, G, H, and J at the Warner's Store site and Rooms 102, 103, 107, and 108 at the Ranch House. Identifiable vessel forms at the Warner's Store site consist of 12 slightly-to-moderately-constricted pots (5 exhibiting evidence of cooking use), 3 vertical-sided bowls (1 exhibiting evidence of cooking use), and 1 open bowl (exhibiting evidence of cooking use). Five vessels of undeterminable form were also identified. The vessel mouth diameters for the pots range from 16-20 centimeters. Two openings of the vertical-sided bowls are 20 centimeters in diameter with a third measuring 8 centimeters. The open bowl is 20 centimeters diameter. Identifiable vessel forms at the Ranch House site consisted of 3 slightly-to-moderately constricted pots (1 exhibiting evidence of cooking use) and 1 vertical-sided bowl (exhibiting evidence of cooking use). The vessel mouth diameters for the pots range from 12-16 centimeters with one vertical-sided bowls measuring 18 centimeters diameter. Although a small sample, the vessels recovered from the Warner's Store site appear to be of a generally larger size based on the opening diameters than those recovered from the Ranch House. This may reflect a different focus on food preparation and/or serving between the two sites. Open-mouthed vessels such as these were commonplace in nineteenth century remote regions for use in cooking and serving. No storage vessels with highly constricted-openings, such as water ollas or seed jars, were recovered.

Burning Evidence

Although some evidence of burning was observable on the rim sherds as noted above, evidence of burning is often not evident on the upper portions of vessels used for cooking. Table 2

identifies the percentages by weight of burned sherds in the total sherd assemblage. Unburned sherds are defined as those with no visible evidence of soot as well as those fire clouded during manufacture. Burned sherds are defined as those with minor sooting to heavy soot deposit and crystallization. Although it is possible that some burning of sherds could have occurred from causes other than use in cooking, evidence for a structure fire was found only in Feature H.

Table 2: Sherd Burning Data

Warner's Store

Provenience	Unburned Sherds (weight in grams)	Burned sherds (weight in grams)
Feature A	11 (61%)	7 (39%)
Feature B	739 (62%)	453 (38%)
Feature C	4 (100)	0 (0%)
Feature D	5 (100%)	0 (0%)
Feature E	0 (0%)	18 (100%)
Feature F	290 (47%)	326 (53%)
Feature G	96 (23%)	325 (77%)
Feature H	34 (23%)	115 (77%)
Feature I	0 (0%)	43 (100%)
Feature J	0 (0%)	9 (100%)
Totals (grams)	1179	1296
Percentages	48%%	52%%

Table 2: Sherd Burning Data
(Continued)

Ranch House

Room 102	10 (56%)	8 (44%)
Room 103	0 (0%)	11 (100%)
Room 105	0(0%)	4 (100%)
Room 107	9 (82%)	2 (18%)
Room 108	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Totals (grams)	20	25
Percentages	44%	56%

The burning data from the Warner's Store site indicates that Native American pottery fragments recovered from the structure features (A, B, C, D, E, and J) are distributed 61%-39% unburned to burned. By contrast, the pottery fragments recovered from the trash features (F, G, H, and I) are distributed 34%-66% unburned to burned. The burning data from the Ranch House rooms, while based on a very small sample, indicates that Rooms 102, 103, 105 contained a large percentage of burned sherds, while Rooms 107 and 108 contained primarily unburned sherds.

Previous archaeological research at a variety of Prehistoric and Historic period sites has suggested trends of burning evidence on Native pottery sherds. In general prehistoric special-use sites contain less than 50% of sherds with evidence of burning, while habitation sites contain greater than 50% of burned sherds. The percentage of burned sherds increases to greater than 70% at early historic period sites (Wade 1999, 2001). The data suggests that Native-made pottery at historic sites primarily served as cooking vessels. This archaeological data is supported by the ethnographic data regarding use of Native pottery during the early- to mid-nineteenth century (Wade 2004:59-67).

This trend seems to be confirmed by the percentages of burned sherds in the trash features (F, G, H, and I), where percentages are 66% burned. However, the structure features (A, B, C, D, E, and J) contain only 39% burned sherds. This data suggests two explanations: first, cooking vessels are likely to deteriorate more rapidly from cooking use and thus be discarded in greater numbers into the trash deposits, and second, there is perhaps a larger percentage of serving and storage vessels present at the Warner's Store site than previously identified at other historic-period sites previously evaluated. The sample size from the Ranch House site is too small to draw other than the general conclusions mentioned in the above paragraph.

Pottery Wares

The pottery sherds were examined with 10x and 20x hand lenses. Many sherds were broken on an edge to obtain a clean view of the cross-section, although many sherds could be associated with the inspected sherd and were not broken. The interiors were classified by clay matrix texture, standard geological classifications of inclusion/temper angularity and grain size, and grain sorting.

The Warner's Store and Ranch House pottery vessel clay types appear to be primarily buff clays typical of the sedimentary clays found in the Colorado Desert region. Only a very few sherds exhibiting typical iron-rich clays typical of the surrounding peninsular mountains were identified. Table 3 summarizes the ware types identified from the Warner's Store and Ranch House sites.

Table 3: Sherd Ware Type Data

Ware	Description	Feature	Wt.	%Site	Room	Wt.	%Site
1.LCBW, Fine	Very thin walls, little temper	I	6	0.2%		0	0.0%
9. LCBW, Sandy	Very fine paste, thin wall, sandy	F	2	0.1%	107	2	4.4%
10. LCBW, Quartz temper	Fine paste, small quartz temper, not sandy				108	1	2.2%
8. LCBW, Sherd-tempered	Sherd-tempered fine paste	A, F	2	0.1%		0	0.0%
5. Tumco-like Buff	Tumco-like texture, angular medium quartz and dark mineral inclusions	B, F	64	2.6%	102, 107	7	15.6%
2.Sedimentary Buff, Slipped	Sub-angular, coarse, clear quartz inclusions, apparent slipped surface	A, B	68	2.7%		0	0.0%
3.Sedimentary Buff, Burnished	Sub-angular, coarse, clear quartz inclusions, burnished surface	A, B, C, D, H, I, J	1043	42.1%	107	2	4.4%
6.Sedimentary Buff, Quartz Temper	Sub-angular, medium-to-fine quartz inclusions	A, B, F, G	302	12.2%		0	0.0%
4.Residual Buff, Mineral Inclusions	Angular, medium, clear quartz and other mineral inclusions, sandy	B, F, G, H, J	924	37.3%	102, 103, 105, 107	31	68.9%
7.Residual Brown	Angular, medium quartz, feldspar, poorly sorted, higher iron constituent	F	36	1.5%		0	0.0%
Undeterm.			28	1.1%		2	4.4%
Totals			2475	99.9%		45	99.9%

* LCBW = Lower Colorado Buff Ware as defined by Waters 1981.

The analysis results were surprising in that large percentages of buff wares were present in a peninsular mountain geologic context, where more iron-rich clays would be expected. A well-documented clay source less than 5 miles to the southeast in the Lake Henshaw Valley, used by the local Native potters into the 20th century, produces a much browner, iron-rich clay (Tillman 1986, test tile and thin section in author's collection). This result may reflect the basic geological difference in the peninsular mountains: the eastern batholith is dominated by the true granites that contain fewer iron-rich clay producing minerals (Hawkins pers. comm. 2000). To evaluate the possibility that the pottery was manufactured from a local buff clay, a clay sample was obtained from a road-cut in front of the Ranch House. The quantities of buff wares at the site may also reflect prevalent trade and travel between the site's occupants and workers and the Native villages to the east in San Felipe Valley and points further east along the Southern Overland Trail.

The largest percentages of wares are the types identified as Sedimentary Buff (57.0% of the Warner's Store Site and 4.4% of the Ranch House Site), with three variations reflecting the size of sub-angular quartz temper as well as surface treatment. The next largest identified type is Residual Buff (37.3% of the Warner's Store Site and 68.9% of the Ranch House Site), with one variation of angular medium quartz and other mineral inclusions. Five types of distinctive Lower Colorado Buff Ware and Tumco Buff Ware were present (3.0% of the Warner's Store Site and 22.2% of the Ranch House Site). Only one possible type of Residual Brown Ware, reflecting the clays to be expected in the peninsular mountain geologic context, was identified (1.5% of the Warner's Store Site).

Decoration

Three of the Buff Ware vessels exhibit red-painted decoration. Ten fragments of one vessel (from Feature G) exhibit red paint brush strokes on the exterior surface: several curved lines and a chevron with a dot in center. One fragment (from Feature B) exhibits faint reddish gray brush strokes on the interior: a curved line. One Lower Colorado Buff Ware fragment exhibits a red mark on the exterior. There is a possibility of these being decorated at the site as 4 fragments of red ochre were recovered from Feature G. However, similarly decorated Lower Colorado Buff Wares were produced in the Late Prehistoric period and into historic times along the Colorado River. Similar painted Lower Colorado Buff Ware sherds were recovered from the Carrizo and Vallecito Stage Station sites to the southeast along the Southern Overland Trail, and are comparable to those recovered at the San Luis Rey and San Juan Capistrano missions and Yorba rancho on the coast (Wade 2004). It is likely that these three vessels were created by Native people in the Desert regions to the southeast, possibly as close as San Felipe or as far

away as the Colorado River, then sold or traded to the Warner's Store and Ranch House occupants. The presence of these painted buff ware sherds is confirmation of the continuance of trade along this important travel corridor.

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ARTIFACT TABLES

Table A- 1: Room 101 Block Excavation Artifacts

UNIT	SECTION	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	MNFG.	ORIGIN	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
-	1	1	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Culinary - Wide Mouth Jar	-	Abm - Ct	-	H/A Monogram	Hazel-Atlas	WVA; Wheeling	1920-1964	Toulouse 1971:239	8 Oz-	1	188
-	1	2	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Pills	Abm - Ct	-	O In Square Monogram	Owens Bottle Company	OH; Toledo	1911-1929	Toulouse 1971:303	1 Oz-	1	30
-	1	*	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Unidentified	-	Blm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Oz-	1	17
Sw	1	2	Livery	Ferrous	Harness Snap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=3 7/8"; W=1 7/8"	1	86
-	1,2,3	1	Livery	Ferrous	Horseshoe Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=2 3/16"	1	4
-	3	1	Munitions	Lead	Bullet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=19mm; D=9mm	1	10
-	2	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	-	-	-	-	"WRA CO / 38 L"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	L=22mm; D=11mm	1	3
-	1	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	-	"F"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	L=15mm; D=7mm	4	3
-	1,2,3	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	-	"F"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	L=15mm; D=7mm	1	1
-	2	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	-	"F"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	L=15mm; D=7mm	1	1
-	3	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	-	"U"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	L=15mm; D=7mm	1	1
-	3	2	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	-	"U"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	L=15mm; D=7mm	1	1
-	1	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22 Short	-	-	-	"Hi / U / Speed"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	L=10mm; D=7mm	1	1
-	2	1	Munitions	Brass, Lead	Cartridge W Bullet	.22	-	-	-	"P"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	SHELL L=10mm; D=7mm	1	3
-	5,6	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge W Part Of Bullet	-	-	-	-	"Us"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	L=25mm; D=8mm	1	4
-	5,6	1	Munitions	Brass	Percussion Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=5mm; D=5mm	1	1
Sw	1	2	Munitions	Brass	Percussion Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=5mm; D=5mm	1	1
-	2	1	Munitions	Brass	Primer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=3mm; D=5mm	1	1
-	3	1	Munitions	Brass	Primers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(L=3mm; D=5mm); 1(L=4MM; D=4mm)	3	1

Table A-1 Room 101 Block Excavations Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT	SECTION	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	MNFG.	ORIGIN	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
-	3	1	Munitions	Lead	Shot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=7m m	1	2
-	5,6	1	Munitions	Lead	Shot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=6m m	1	2
Se	6	2	Munitions	Brass, Paper	Shotgun Shell	-	-	-	-	"UMC CO / No 12 / Monarch"; Impressed	-	-	-	-	D=22m m	1	11
-	5,6	1	Personal	Black	Bead	Faceted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=@1/ 4"	1	1
-	5,6	1	Personal	Pot Metal	Bird Charm	Unident Song Bird	-	-	-	Surf Has Remains Of Red Glaze	-	-	-	-	L=15/1 6";W=5 /16";Th =3/32"	1	1
-	3	1	Personal	Bone	Bone Handled Item	Unidenti fied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Broken L=@1 5/8";D= 3/8"	1	5
-	2	1	Personal	Celluloid	Double Sided Comb	Louse Comb	-	-	-	Cream Colored	Unidenti fied	-	-	-	L=3 1/4";W =2";Th =1/16"	1	7
-	2	1	Personal	Plastic	Guitar Pick	-	-	-	-	Tortoise Shell	-	-	-	-	L=1";W =5/8"	1	1
-	3	1	Personal	Bone	Handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Broken L=1 1/16";D =5/16"	1	2
-	2	1	Personal	Brass	Pocket Watch Gear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=@9/ 16"	1	1
Sw	1	2	Personal	Ferrous	Star	5 Pointed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=3/4"	1	1
-	2	1	Farmstead Related	Ferrous, Wood	Capped Peg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=7";D =3/4"	1	81
-	3	1	Farmstead Related	Stone	Gastrolith s	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	2	1
-	2	1	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Wares	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communicatio n	Frag	0	2
-	5,6	1	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Wares	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communicatio n	Frag	0	1
-	3	1	Native American	Quartz	Flake/De bitage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	1	1
-	3	1	Tools	Soapstone	Whetston e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=3 1/2";W =15/16 ";Th=3/ 8"	1	43
-	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Cup	Porcelain	-	Porcelain	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=4"	1	2
-	3	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Saucer/B owl	Undecor ated	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	6
Sw	1	2	Kitchen	Ferrous	"Church Key" Can Opener	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=4 1/2";W =3/4"	1	26
-	3	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unident Flat Vessel	Porcelain	-	Porcelain	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
-	2	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc Unident Frag	Undecor ated	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
-	1	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	4	13
-	1,2,3	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	3	10

Table A-1: Room 101 Block Excavations Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT	SECTION	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	MNFG.	ORIGIN	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
-	2	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	13	39
-	3	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	14	55
-	5,6	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	11	25
Se	6	2	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	3	6
Sw	1	2	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	2	8
-	2	1	Garment	Metal	Lace Tip (Aglet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=11/16"; W=1/8"	1	1
-	3	1	Garment	Metal, Fabric	Lace Tip (Aglet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=5/8"; W=<1/8"	1	1
-	3	1	Garment	Metal, Fabric	Lace Tip (Aglet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=11/16"; W=>1/8"	1	1
-	3	1	Garment	Brass	Shoe Part	Eyelet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=3/16"	1	1
-	1,2,3	1	Garment	Brass, Cloth	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=1/2"	1	1
-	5,6	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
-	5,6	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=3/8"	1	1
Se	6	2	Garment	Brass, Cloth	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=1/2"	1	1
Sw	1	2	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
-	1,2,3	1	Garment	Shell	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=5/16"	1	1
-	2	1	Garment	Composition	Button	4 Hole	-	-	Painted Dark Grey	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=9/16"	1	1
-	3	1	Garment	Bone	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=9/16"	1	1
-	3	1	Garment	Shell	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
-	3	1	Garment	Shell	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium; D=5/8"	1	1
-	5&6	1	Garment	Bone	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium; D=5/8"	1	1
Se	6	2	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	-	-	Plain China	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
-	2	1	Garment	Celluloid	Collar Stay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
-	1	1	Garment	Ferrous	Corset Hardware	Stays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	12
-	2	1	Garment	Ferrous, Fabric	Garter/Corset Hardware	Slides & Clasp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W Of Strap=9/16"	0	4
-	2	1	Garment	Ferrous, Brass	Corset/Corset Hardware	Stay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	2

Table A-1: Room 101 Excavations Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT	SECTION	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	MNFG.	ORIGIN	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
-	5,6	1	Garment	Ferrous, Fabric	Corset Hardware	Stay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
-	3	1	Garment	Brass	Hook (Of Hook & Eye)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium	1	1
-	2	1	Household	Ferrous, Bristles	Brush Part	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Broken L=@4"	1	5
-	2	1	Household	Ferrous, Wood, Brass	Dip Pen	-	-	-	Red Paint On Handle	-	-	-	-	-	L=7";D=@1/2"	1	7
-	2	1	Household	Brass	Safety Pin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium; L=1 1/2"	1	1
-	2	1	Household	Wood	Spool For Sewing Thread	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=1 1/16";L=1 3/8"	1	5
-	3	1	Household	Brass	Straight Sewing Pin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
-	5,6	1	Household	Brass	Straight Sewing Pin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
Se	6	2	Household	Brass	Straight Sewing Pin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1 1/8"	1	1
-	2	1	Household	Brass	Straight Sewing Pins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1"	5	1
-	2	1	Other	Paper	Advertising Card	Political	-	-	-	"Earl S. Casey / For / Supervisor / 3rd District / Subject Primaries Aug. 30th"; Printed Black On Green Paper	-	-	-	-	L=3 7/8";W=2 1/8"	1	2
-	2	1	Other	Paper, Leather	Powder Measure Container	Cone Shape Paper W Leather Stopper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Paper L=4 1/8";W=1 3/4"	1	4
-	1	1	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	390
-	1,2,3	-	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	19
-	2	1	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	320
-	3	1	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	216
-	5,6	1	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	132
-	6	-	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	159
Sw	1	2	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	71
TOTAL																127	2084

Table A-2: Room 102 Artifacts

(Continued)

UNIT / TRENCH	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	#	WEIGHT
1	1	Munitions	Lead	Lead Shot	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
1	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	Rifle Rim Fire	-	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	1869+	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	2	8
1	1b	Munitions	Lead	Lead Shot	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
2	1	Munitions	Lead	Lead Shot	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
2	-	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	Center Fire - Revolver	-	Fifvpros	Unknown	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	4
2	1a	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	Center Fire - Revolver	-	-	Unknown	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	2
-	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	Revolver Center Fire	-	REM-UMC 38 S&W SFL (38 Special)	Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	1902+	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	5
A	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge - Whole Unfired	Center Fire - Revolver	-	WRA CO 41 LDA	Winchester Repeating Arms	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	5
2	1b	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge - Unshot	Center Fire	-	WRA CO 44 WCF	Winchester Repeating Arms	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	19
1	1	Personal	Wood	Toy	Puzzle Piece?	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Personal	Quartz	Mineral Speciman	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	1	Personal	Rubber, Hard Black	Comb	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	1	Personal	Cuprous	Sequin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	1a	Personal	:Glass	Bead	Transparent	Cane - Pale Blue	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	1a	Personal	:Glass	"Gem Stone"	Artificial Amethyst	Cabochoon Bottom, Faceted Top	-	-	-	-	1	1
A	1	Personal	Ceramic	Toy	Marble	Clay, Red Colored	-	-	-	-	1	1
A	1	Personal	Wood	Whittled Item	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
A	1	Personal	Rubber, Hard Black	Hair Pin	Straight Prongs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	Surface	Personal	Bone, Pig Bristle	Toothbrush	-	-	"O / 67 / H"; Impressed Near Bristles, & "5 May ... Thompson Dr[?] / England"; Impressed In A Circle Around An Illegible Design On The Handle.	Unidentified	-	-	1	28

Table A-2: Room 102 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT / TRENCH	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	#	WEIGHT
1	1	Agricultural	Fabric	Feed Bag	Cotton Or Linen - Cotton Seed Meal	Woven Fabric	"... / 4 ...Rote. .. / Cotton See... / Meal Or Ca..."; Printed In Black	Unidentified	-	-	1	18
1	1	Tool	Ferrous, Unident Bristles	Brush	Small Artist Size	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Pitcher, Large	Molded White Ironstone	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	1	27
2	1a	Kitchen	Ceramic	Saucer	Molded White Ironstone	Earthenware Paneled Shape	-	-	-	-	1	12
A	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Cup	Transfer-Cobalt	Earthenware	-	-	-	Williams 1988:16	1	4
A	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Cup	Molded White Ironstone	Earthenware Paneled Shape	-	-	-	-	1	37
-	Backdirt	Kitchen	Ceramic	Saucer	Undecorated, Hotelware	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	1	12
-	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Pipe	Ferrous Pipe, Threaded	-	-	-	-	-	1	261
1	1	Garment	Horn	Button	4 Hole	Geometric	-	-	-	Carper 2011	1	2
1	1	Garment	Cuprous, Paper, Other Unident	Button	Button Frame	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser - Small White China	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Garment	Shell	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Garment	Brass	Loop To Hook & Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Garment	Fabric	Scrap	Cotton	Woven	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Garment	Cuprous	Hook From Hook & Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Garment	Ceramic	Buttons	4 Hole	Prosser - Small White China	-	-	-	-	2	1
2	1	Garment	Ferrous	Shoe Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	2	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser - Small White China	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	2	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser - Small White China	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	2	Garment	Shell	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	1a	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser - Small White China	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	1a	Garment	:Shell	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Table A-2: Room 102 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT / TRENCH	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	#	WEIGHT
2	1a	Garment	Brass, Other	Grommet	-	-	"Ls & Co / S"; Embossed.	Levi Strauss & Co.	-	-	1	1
2	1a	Garment	Ferrous	Button Part	Shank (Missing)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
A	1	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser - Small White China	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Hardware	Brass	Screw	Round Head, Standard, Wood	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Bolt, Carriage	Round Head	-	-	-	-	-	1	19
1	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Bolt, Carriage	Round Head	-	-	-	-	-	1	85
1	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Banding Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21
1	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Rivets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16
2	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Bolt?	Round Head	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
2	1a	Hardware	Ferrous	Handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	44
1	1	Household	Ferrous, Brass	Lamp Part	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
1	1	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
1	1	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	25	3
1	12"+	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	14	1
2	1	Household	Ceramic	Flower Pot	Terracotta, Reddish Orange	Pottery	-	-	-	-	1	2
2	-	Household	Steel	Razor Blade	Straight Edge	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	1a	Household	Glass	Lamp Parts	Glass Dangle	Faceted	-	-	-	-	1	3
2	1a	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
2	Wall Fall	Household	Carbon	Battery Carbon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
2	1b	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	1b	Household	Graphite	Pencil "Lead"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	Other	Wood	Toothpicks	Flat Type	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
2	1a	Unidentified Item	Unidentified	Unidentified Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
											139	999

Table A- 3: Room 103 Artifacts

ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	#	WEIGHT
Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Soda - 7up	Abm 7 Up Green	"7" Embossed	7up	1929+	-	1	21
Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Unidentified	Aqua	Side Panel "Vi...."	-	Pre 1920	-	1	1
Consumer	Cork, Ferrous	Bottle Cap	Crown	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Consumer	Paper	Bottle Cap Insert	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Consumer	Cork	Cork	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Consumer	Lead	Wine Bottle Seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Consumer	Ferrous	Tin Can	-	Keystrip Opener	-	-	-	-	1	5
Consumer	Ferrous	Tin Can	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Consumer	Medicine	Pill	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Consumer	Cork	Cap Insert For Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Consumer	Cuprous	Ointment Tube Part?	-	-	"Hazards / Powder"; Embossed	Unidentified	-	-	1	7
Consumer	Wood	Popsicle Stick	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Livery	Brass	Harness Part	Rivet	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Livery	Ferrous	Harness Part?	Buckle?	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Livery	Ferrous	Horse Shoe Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Livery Or Hardware	Ferrous & Cuprous	Harness Part	Tack, Decorative Type	-	-	-	-	Guachino, Osuna & Starr 2011	1	1
Livery	Ferrous	Harness Ring	-	-	-	-	-	Guachino, Osuna & Starr 2011	2	4
Personal	Paper	Playing Card	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Paper	Playing Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Paper	Playing Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Munitions	Lead	Bullet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
Munitions	Lead	Bullet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Munitions	Lead-Copper	Bullet	Copper Jacketed	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Munitions	Brass	Cartridge - Whole Unfired	.22 Rim Fire	-	PETERS HV	Peters	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	2
Munitions	Brass	Cartridge - Whole Unfired	.22 Rim Fire	-	PETERS HV	Peters	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	5
Munitions	Brass	Cartridge - Whole Unfired	Center Fire - Revolver	-	WRA CO 30 AC	Winchester Repeating Arms	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	4
Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	.22 Rim Fire	-	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	1890+	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	1

Table A-3: Room 103 Artifacts
(Continued)

ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	#	WEIGHT
Personal	Plastic, Green & Blue	Comb	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Plastic?	Comb	Bandeau Or Hair Control Type	Imitation Tortoise Shell	-	-	-	-	1	2
Personal	Putty	Hair Brush	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Personal	Ferrous	Hair Pin	Wavy Prongs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Ferrous, Plated	Harmonica Cover	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21
Personal	Amber	Mineral Speciman	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Opal	Mineral Speciman	Jelly Opal	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Personal	Brass, Other	Pocket Watch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28
Personal	Brass, Other	Pocket Watch Fob Chain	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Ferrous	Safety Razor Blades	-	-	"Valet"; Cut Through The Blade	Unidentified	-	-	4	5
Personal	Brass, Glass	Stick Pin	Men's	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Paper	Toy	Caps For Cap Gun	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Personal	Bone	Toy	Die	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Ceramic	Toy	Doll Part	Bisque Porcelain	-	-	-	-	1	2
Personal	Ceramic	Toy	Marble	Clay	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Ceramic	Toy	Marble	Stoneware - Brown Bennington	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Rubber, Hard Red	Toy	Poker Chip	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Brass, Other	Vest Button For Pocket Watch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal	Wood	Whittled Piece	Twig W Both Ends Cut	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Personal Item	Steel	Razor Blade	Safety Razor Single Edge	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Native American	Pottery	Native American Ware	"Tizon"	Pottery	-	-	-	-	1	9
Tools	Metal	Clamp	Pipe	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Kitchen	Silver Plate	Flatware	Sugar Spoon	-	Embossed "Pat 97"; Impressed "1835 R Wallace A1"	-	-	-	1	32
Kitchen	Ferrous	Flatware	Tea Spoon	-	-	-	-	-	1	37
Kitchen	Ceramic	Plate, Unknown Size	Molded White Ironstone	Earthenware - Fig / Aka Union	-	J. Wedgwood / Davenport	Nov. 14, 1856 (Reg. Date)	Dieringer & Dieringer 2001:91	1	11
Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Flat Vessel	Handpainted Polychrome	Earthenware - Handpainted Bright Green & Purple	-	-	-	-	1	3
Kitchen	Glass	Glass Fish Handle	-	Sun Colored Purple	-	-	1880-1914	Hunt 1959; Lockhart 2006	1	14
Building Material	Lead	Collars For Nails	Round	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	3	17
Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	4	25
Building Material	Brass	Nail	Tiny Round	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Coin	Silver	Dime	-	-	-	US MINT	1905	-	1	2
Coin	Silver	Dime	-	-	-	US MINT	1910	-	1	2

Table A-3: Room 103 Artifacts
(Continued)

ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	#	WEIGHT
Coin	Copper	Penny	Indian Head	-	-	US MINT	1896	-	1	3
Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	US MINT	1913	-	1	3
Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	US MINT	1917	-	1	3
Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	US MINT	1944	-	1	3
Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	US MINT	1946	-	1	3
Coin	Silver	Quarter	-	-	-	US MINT	1912	-	1	5
Garment	Metal & Fabric	Aglets	Shoe Lace Or Corset Lace	Black Fabric	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Metal	Aglets	Shoe Lace Tip Or Corset Lace Tip	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Garment	Metal And Ferrous	Aglets	Shoe Lace Tip Or Corset Lace Tip	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
Garment	Cuprous	Slip Strap Slide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Vegetable Ivory, Dyed	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	Carper 2011	1	1
Garment	Ceramic	Button	2 Hole	Prosser - Small China, Clambroth	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	Dark Colored Shell	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	Very Dark; Possibly Was Dyed	-	-	-	-	1	3
Garment	Vegetable Ivory (Probably)	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	Carper 2011	1	1
Garment	Horn	Button	4 Hole	Translucent Yellow	-	-	-	Carper 2011	1	1
Garment	Vegetable Ivory, Dyed	Button	4 Hole	Tan	-	-	-	Carper 2011	1	1
Garment	Plastic?	Button	4 Hole	Dark Grey	-	-	-	-	1	1

Table A-3: Room 103 Artifacts
(Continued)

ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	#	WEIGHT
Garment	Composition (Probably)	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	1875+	Carper 2011; Encyclo pedia Britannic a 1902: "Button"	1	1
Garment	Ferrous	Button	Had Cloth Shank?	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Button	Shank, Self	"Pearl"	-	-	-	-	2	1
Garment	Cuprous, Fabric	Button	Cloth Covered W Cloth Shank	White Fabric	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Shell	Buttons	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Garment	Shell	Buttons	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Garment	Shell	Buttons	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Garment	Shell	Buttons	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Garment	Ceramic	Buttons	4 Hole	Prosser - Small China; 2 Whire, 1 Colamboth	-	-	-	-	3	1
Garment	Cuprous	Collar Button	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Brass, Ferrous, Fabric	Corset/Dress Stay	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Ferrous	Corset/Dress Stay	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Garment	Brass	Eyelet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Garment	Brass	Eyelet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Brass	Eyelets	-	1 Has Black Japanning	-	-	-	-	3	1
Garment	Brass	Eyelets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Garment	Fabric	Lace Tape	Shoe Lace Or Corset Lace?	White Fabric	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Fabric	Long Underwear? Leg/Sleeve	Cotton	Machine Knit	-	-	-	-	1	10
Garment	Fabric	Sock	Cotton	Machine Knit	-	-	-	-	1	8
Garment	Fabric	Sock	Cotton	Machine Knit	-	-	-	-	1	12
Garment	Fabric	Underwear	Cotton	Woven	-	-	-	-	1	7
Garment	Fabric	Unidentified Item	Cotton	Woven Flannel	-	-	-	-	1	7
Garment	Fabric	Unidentified Item	Cotton	Woven Flannel	-	-	-	-	3	3
Garment	Brass	Garter Part	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Fabric & Celluloid?	Garter Part	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Garment	Ferrous	D Ring	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Garment	Fabric & Brass	Garment Hardware	Slide & Other Hardware	Most Metal Was Covered With Fabric; Was White Or Beige	-	-	-	-	1	3
Garment	Fabric & Brass	Undergarment Fragment?	Men's Sock Garter, Or	-	-	-	-	-	1	5

Table A-3: Room 103 Artifacts
(Continued)

ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	#	WEIGHT
Garment	Fabric	Scrap	Cotton/Linen	White Or Cream	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Fabric	Scrap	Wool	Brown	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Fabric	Scrap	Yarn	Brown	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment	Fabric	Scrap Of Selvege Edge	Cotton	Red With Small White Geometric Print	-	-	-	-	1	1
Garment Or Consumer	Fabric	Scrap	Burlap	Brown	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hardware	Ferrous	Banding Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Hardware	Brass	Burr	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hardware	Ferrous	Cabinet Latch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
Hardware	Ferrous	Nut, Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Hardware	Brass	Rod	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Hardware	Brass	Screw	Round Head, Standard, Machine	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hardware	Ferrous	Screw Eye	Round Head	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Hardware	Ferrous	Screws	Flat Head, Standard, Wood	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
Hardware	Ferrous	Screws	Flat Head, Standard, Wood	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
Hardware	Ferrous	Tapered Square Rod	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	85
Hardware	Ferrous	Unident Perforated Rod Tip	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hardware	Ferrous	Washer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Hardware	Ferrous	Wire Chain Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Hardware	Wood	Wooden Wedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Household	Brass	Ferrule For Light Bulb?	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Household	Paper	Matches	Book Matches, Torn Out	-	"...Asing Uni..." & "Cal..."; Printed	Unidenti fied	-	-	1	1
Household	Paper	Matches	Book Matches, Torn Out	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	427	77
Household	Ferrous	Paper Clip	Small Circular	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Household	Paper	Paper Matches	From A Book	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Household	Ferrous	Pen Nib	Dip Pen	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Household	Graphite, Wood, Metal, Rubber	Pencils	-	-	#1="180 X Eclipse Natl Pencil Co / Atlanta Ga / No 2"; Printed In Silver On Maroon; #2 No Mark	#1=Nati onal Pencil Co	-	-	3	1
Household	Brass	Safety Pin	Very Large	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Household	Metal	Sewing Needle?	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Household	Brass	Straight Pins	Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
Household	Ferrous & Brass	Thumbtacks	Thumbtacks	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Household	Ferrous	Umbrella Rib Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Other	Wood	Toothpicks	Flat Type	-	-	-	-	-	17	1

Table A-3: Room 103 Artifacts
(Continued)

ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	#	WEIGHT
Unidentified	Leather, Ferrous	Decorative Rosette On Nail	May Have Been Livery Items...	-	-	-	-	Guachin o, Osuna & Starr 2011	2	11
Unidentified	Leather	Scraps	Trimmings, And Recycled	-	-	-	-	-	23	31
Unidentified Item	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Unidentified Items	Cuprous	Unidentified Cuprous Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
								Totals	749	868

Table A- 4: Room 104 Artifacts

UNIT / TRN	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNO - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
3	1	Consumer	Cork	Cork	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=1 3/8";Th=1/2"	1	2
3	1	Consumer	Lead	Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=3/4"	1	10
3	1	Consumer	Lead	Wine Bottle Seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	2
-	-	Consumer	Ferrous	Tin Can	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	8
-	Surface	Consumer	Cuprous	Bottle Seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
B	1	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Unidentified	Blm Clear	-	-	Pre 1920	-	-	1	10
B	1	Lithic	Stone	Flake	Quartzite	-	-	-	-	-	.25 Inches	1	1
3	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	Revolver Rim Fire	-	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	1869-1940	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	.38 Short	1	4
3	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge - Whole Unfired	Center Fire - Revolver	-	-	Unknown	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	.45 Colt	1	22
-	-	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	.22 Rifle Rim Fire	-	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	1871+	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	.22 Long	2	8
B	1	Munitions	Brass	Percussion Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	# 10	1	0
B	1	Munitions	Lead	Bullet - Round Ball	-	-	-	-	-	-	.362	1	7
B	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	Revolver Center Fire	-	UMC SH 38 S&W	Remington Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	1877-1902	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	.38	1	4
B	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	.22 Rim Fire	-	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	1890+	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	.22 Short	1	1
3	1	Personal	Ceramic	Toy	Marble	Porcelain-Red Lines	-	-	-	-	Target, D=9/16"	1	2
3	1	Personal	Rubber, Hard Black	Comb	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
3	1	Personal	Plastic, Tortoiseshell	Comb	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
3	1	Personal	Brass	Watch Fob Dangle	-	-	-	Hale & Reeves	-	-	L=1 1/4";W=9/16";Th=1/16"	1	3
3	1	Personal	Coral	Bead	Coral "Twig "	Polished & Drilled- Light Pink	-	-	-	-	L=1/2"	1	1
3	1	Personal	Plastic	Bead	Double Holes	- Opaque Red	-	-	-	-	L=1/2"	1	1
3	1	Personal	Amber	Mineral Specimen	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small Chunk @ 1/4"	1	1

Table A-4: Room 104 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT / TRN	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNO - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
3	1	Personal	Ferrous	Safety Razor Blades	-	-	"Valet"; Cut Through The Blade	Unidentified	-	-	Frag; L=1 9/16";W=3/4"	2	2
3	1	Personal	Glass	Beads	Transparent Pale Yellow	Oblate Spheroid	-	-	-	-	D=5/16"	2	1
3	A	Personal	Glass	Bead	Transparent Light Yellow	Faceted	-	-	-	-	D=3/16"	1	1
-	Surface	Personal	Glass	Bead	Transparent - Pale Yellow	Oblate Spheroid	-	-	-	-	D=5/16"	1	1
-	Surface	Personal	Brass	Numbers That Were Attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	H=9/16";W=3/8";Th=1/16"	4	5
B	1	Personal	Ferrous	Safety Razor Blades	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
B	1	Personal	Glass	Bead Translucent	Translucent - Milk Glass	Oblate Spheroid	-	-	-	-	D=1/4"	1	1
B	1	Personal	Coral	Bead Coral Twig	Coral "Twig" Pale Yellow	Polished & Drilled	-	-	-	-	L=3/8"	1	1
3	2	Native American	Pottery	Native American Ware	-	Pottery	-	-	-	-	Frag(S)	1	2
3	1	Ranching	Leather	Rosette For Saddle Or Bridle	For Saddle Or Bridle	- Scalloped Edge Circle; Pierced With 2 Holes	-	-	-	Guachino, Osuna & Starr 2011	Leather D=1 1/4"	1	3
-	Surface	Tools	Metal	Hack Saw Blade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
3	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Flat Vessel - Hand Painted Polychrome	Handpainted Polychrome	[Susan's Assigned Handpainted Pattern #4]: Bright Green, Purple; Purple Is A Looped Chain Like Pattern	Earthenware	-	-	-	Frag	1	3
3	2	Kitchen	Glass	Gastrolith	-	- Pale Amber	-	-	-	-	Various	1	1
-	Surface	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unident Hollow Item - Banded Ware	Banded Ware - Medium Blue And White	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1

Table A-4: Room 104 Artifacts

(Continued)

UNIT / TRN	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNO - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
B	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Cup - ,Molded	Molded White Ironstone	Earthenware - Paneled Shape	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	13
3	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	Various	1	5
-	-	Building Material	Lead	Collars For Nails	Round	-	-	-	-	-	D=Various	1	1
-	Surface	Building Material	Lead	Collars For Nails	Round	-	-	-	-	-	D=Various	1	1
-	Surface	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	Various	1	6
-	Surface	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	D=Various	2	1
B	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	Various	1	1
B	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	D=Various	4	1
-	Surface	Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	US MINT	1920?	-	Standard	1	3
-	Surface	Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	US MINT	1941	-	Standard	1	3
B	1	Coin	Silver	Dime	Roosevelt	-	-	US MINT	1958	-	Standard	1	2
B	1	Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	US MINT	1940	-	Standard	1	3
B	1	Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	US MINT	1955	-	Standard	1	3
3	1	Furniture	Ferrous	Furniture Or Drawer Handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=3 1/2"; W=1 5/8"	1	13
3	1	Garment	Cuprous, Ferrous	Button	Shank, Unknown Type	-	-	-	-	-	Medium; D=11/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ceramic	Button	2 Hole	Prosser - Small China White	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser - Small China White	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser - Small China White	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	P Prosser - Small China White	-	-	-	-	Medium; D=10/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=6/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=8/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=8/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=8/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole Textured Surface	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=6/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Metal	Aglet	Shoe Lace Tip Or Corset Lace Tip	-	-	-	-	-	Various	1	1

Table A-4: Room 104 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT / TRN	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNO - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
3	1	Garment	Celluloid?	Collar/Cuff Stay	For Internal Stiffening	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ferrous	Corset/Dress Stay	-	-	-	-	-	-	W=7/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ferrous	Slip Strap Slide?	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ferrous	Strap Slide?	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ferrous	Eyelet	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=6/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ferrous	Snap/Gripper	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=8/16"	1	1
3	1	Garment	Fabric	Possibly Elastic	-	Woven	-	-	-	-	Scrap	1	1
3	1	Garment	Ceramic	Buttons	4 Hole	Prosser "Small China"; White	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	2	1
3	1	Garment	Shell	Buttons	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	2	1
3	1	Garment	Ferrous	Shoe Nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	3	1
3	2	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=5/16"	1	1
-	Surface	Garment	Ceramic	Button	2 Hole	Not A Prosser, But Is A "Small China"; White	-	-	-	-	Small; D=9/16"	1	1
-	Surface	Garment	Shell	Buttons	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=8/16"	1	1
-	Surface	Garment	Leather	Shoe Part (Probably)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	3
B	1	Garment	Composition	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	1875+	Carper 2011; Encyclopedia Britannica 1902: "Button"	Large; D=12/16"	1	1
B	1	Garment	Lead	Button	Button Insert	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=9/16"	1	1
B	1	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser "Small China"; White With Red Rim	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
B	1	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser "Small China"; White	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=5/16"	1	1
B	1	Garment	Ceramic	Button	4 Hole	Prosser "Small China"; White	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
B	1	Garment	Brass	Eyelet	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=4/16"	1	1

Table A-4: Room 104 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT / TRN	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNO - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
B	1	Garment	Ferrous	Eyelet	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=6/16"	1	1
B	1	Garment	Ferrous	Shoe Lace Hook	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=@1/2"	1	1
B	1	Garment	Brass	Grommet	-	-	"Ls & Co / Sf"; Embossed.	Levi Straus & Co.	-	-	D=@7/16"	1	1
B	1	Garment	Brass	Grommet	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=@7/16"	1	1
B	1	Garment	Ferrous	Button	Fly	-	-	-	-	-	D=11/16"	1	2
B	1	Garment	Metal	Aglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
B	1	Garment	Ceramic	Buttons	4 Hole	Prosser Small China"; Calico	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	2	1
3	1	Garment?	Brass	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=3/16"; H=2/16"	2	1
3	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Screw Eye	Oval Head	-	-	-	-	-	L=13/16"	1	1
3	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Screws	Flat Head, Standard, Wood	-	-	-	-	-	L=1 1/4"	1	4
3	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Washer, Locking	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=5/8"	1	1
3	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Washer	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=1 3/4"	1	31
3	2	Hardware	Ferrous	Washer, Locking	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=5/8"	1	1
4	0-24"	Hardware	Brass	Tube Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	Hardware	Ferrous	Washer	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=1 3/8"	1	16
-	Surface	Hardware	Metal	Screw	Flat Head, Standard, Wood	-	-	-	-	-	L=1"	1	3
B	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Washer	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=3/4"	1	2
B	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Wire Chain Link	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	1	Household	Brass	Straight Pin	Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	L=1 1/4"	1	1
3	1	Household	Brass	Straight Pin	Sewing? Has Glass Knob Head	-	-	-	-	-	Broken L=1/2"	1	1
3	1	Household	Brass	Thimble	Closed End Dressmaker Style	-	-	-	-	-	D=11/16"; H=@3/4"	1	3
3	1	Household	Ferrous	Safety Pin	Medium	-	-	-	-	-	Medium	1	1
3	1	Household	Ferrous	Safety Pin?	Medium	-	-	-	-	-	Medium	1	1
3	1	Household	Ferrous	Straight Pins	Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	L=1"	8	1
3	1	Household	Brass	Straight Pins	Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	L=1"; L=7/8"	8	1
3	1	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	@L=2 3/8"	100	19

Table A-4: Room 104 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT / TRN	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNO - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REF.	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
3	2	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	@L=2 3/8"	1	1
-	Surface	Household	Ferrous	Straight Pin/Needle Segment	Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
-	Surface	Household	Brass	Clothes Pin Spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=5/8"	1	1
-	Surface	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	L=2 3/8"	11	2
B	1	Household	Brass	Thimble	Closed End Dressmaker Style	-	-	-	-	-	D=11/16"; H=7/8"	1	2
B	1	Household	Ferrous	Straight Pins	Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	3	1
B	1	Household	Brass	Straight Pins	Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	L=1"	4	1
B	1	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	@L=2 3/8"	11	1
B	1	Unidentified	Leather	Scrap	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
B	1	Unidentified Item	Unidentified Man Made	Unidentified Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=13/16"W =5/8"	1	1
											Totals	270	316

Table A- 5: Room 105 Artifacts

UNIT	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
6	1	Livery	Ferrous	Horse Shoe Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
6	2	Livery	Brass	Harness Part	Rivets	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
6	1	Personal	Paper	Playing Card	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Munitions	Lead	Bullet - Round Ball	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
6	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	Center Fire	Has Leather Lacing Round Base	WRA CO 44 WCF	Winchester Repeating Arms	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	8
6	1	Munitions	Brass	Shot Shell Base	Center Fire	-	NO 12 US CLIMAX	Unknown	-	-	1	5
6	1	Personal	Brass	Border Patrol Badge	-	"B.P."; Impressed	-	Unidentified	-	-	1	23
6	1	Personal	Seashell	Mother Of Pearl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Personal	Rubber, Hard White	Toy	Poker Chip	-	"...Auto..."; Impressed	Unidentified	-	-	1	1
6	2	Personal	Ceramic	Pipe	Smoking	Earthenware Albany Slip With Molding	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	2	Personal	Wood	Wooden Spool	Altered	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	2	Native American	Pottery	Native American Ware	"Tizon"	Pottery	-	-	-	-	1	4
6	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Large Item	Mexican/Hispanic (Brunido?)	Pottery - Interior Red Slip, Burnished Exterior	-	-	-	-	1	15
6	2	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail/S	Round, Large	-	-	-	-	-	1	37
6	1	Garment	Leather	Shoe	Left Foot	Lace Up, Lightweight.	-	-	-	-	1	79
6	1	Garment	Ferrous	Strap Slide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	Very Dark; Possibly Was Dyed	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Garment	Composition	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	1875+	Carper 2011; Encyclopedia Britannia 1902: "Button"	1	1

Table A-5: Room 105 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
6	1	Garment	Cuprous, Ferrous	Button	Shank, Metal Add On	-	"Strong / Hold"; Embossed.	Unidentified	-	-	1	2
6	1	Garment	Shell	Buttons	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
6	1	Garment Or Other	Fabric	Scrap	Chenille Fringe	Brown	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Hardware	Brass	Burr	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Cotter Pin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Hardware	Brass	Perforated Brass Disk	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Spring	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
6	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Washer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
6	2	Hardware	Ferrous	Banding Segment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
6	2	Hardware	Ferrous	Bolt	Flat Head	-	-	-	-	-	1	23
6	1	Household	Paper	Matches	Book Matches, Torn Out	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Household	Ferrous	Pen Nib	Dip Pen	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	21	3
6	2	Household	Metal, Ceramic, Ising Glass	Household Fuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
6	2	Household	Ferrous	Scissors Blade	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
6	1	Unidentified Item	Wood	Wooden Disk W Groove In Edge	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	2	Unidentified Item	Unidentified	Unidentified Molded Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
										Totals	58	281

Table A- 6: Room 107 Artifacts

UNIT - TRENCH	STRATUM	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
5	3	Consumer	Aluminum	Bottle Or Tube Cap Insert	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Consumer	Wood	Crate	-	-	"Eastern Oil / L. & L. 58"; Stamped In Black	Unidentified	-	-	1	268
D	1	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Medicinal - Salve	Abm Wide Mouth Ct Milk Glass	-	-	1906+	-	1	4
D	1	Consumer	Glass	Bottle Cap	Canning Jar Lid	Aqua Glass	-	-	-	-	1	68
D	1	Consumer	Cork, Ferrous	Bottle Cap	Crown	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
D	1	Consumer	Aluminum	Bottle Or Tube Cap Insert	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Consumer	Cork	Cork	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Consumer	Lead	Wine Bottle Seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
D	1	Consumer	Ferrous	Tin Can	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
D	1	Consumer	Paper	Paper Tag	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	3	Lithics	Stone	Flake	Quartz	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
5	3	Lithics	Stone	Micro Flake	Metavolcanic	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Lithics	Stone	Flake	Quartz	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	2	Livery	Ferrous	Harness Ring	-	-	-	-	-	Guachino, Osuna & Starr 2011	1	3
D	1	Livery	Ferrous	Horse Shoe Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
D	1	Machine Part	Ferrous	Unidentified	-	-	"2749" Stamped On Back	Unidentified	-	-	1	124
-	-	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge - Unshot	Center Fire	-	WRA CO 44 WCF	Winchester Repeating Arms	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	19
D	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	Rifle Rim Fire	-	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	1869+	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	4
D	1	Personal	Glass	"Gem Stone"	Black	Faceted	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Personal	Glass	Bead	Translucent	Oblate Spheroid Milk Glass	-	-	-	-	1	1

Table A-6: Room 107 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT – TRENCH	STRATUM	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY – PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
D	1	Personal	Glass	Bead	Transparent	Oblate Spheroid- Opaque Red	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Personal	Glass	Bead	Twisted	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Personal	Ferrous	Hair Pin	Wavy Prongs	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Personal	Brass	Hat Pin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Personal	Brass, Was Gold Plated	Medallion	Souvenir	Great Seal Of California	Front: "The Great Seal Of The State Of / California / Eureka"; Embossed. Back: "Warranted Gold Plated" [Around] 14k"	Unidentified	-	-	1	6
D	1	Personal	Quartz	Mineral Speciman	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Personal	Ferrous	Safety Razor Blade	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Personal	Wood	Toy	Home Made Goose Figure	Cut With Scroll Saw – Hand Painted	-	-	-	-	1	22
D	1	Personal	Wood, Paper	Toy	Puzzle Piece	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1a	Personal	Glass, Silver?	"Gem Stone"	Artificial Amethyst	Cabochon Bottom, Faceted Top – Prong Setting	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Kitchen	Ferrous	Flatware	Spoon Or Fork Handle	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
D	1	Kitchen	Plated Over Ferrous	Flatware	Tea Spoon	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
D	1	Kitchen	Pottery	Native American Ware	"Tizon"	Pottery	-	-	-	-	1	11
D	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail/S	Round, Large	-	-	-	-	-	2	235
D	1	Coin	Nickel	Nickel	Indian Head	-	-	US MINT	1918	-	1	4
D	1	Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	US MINT	1920	-	1	3

Table A-6: Room 107 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT - TRENCH	STRATUM	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
-	-	Furniture	Wood	Vermeer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
5	2	Garment	Shell	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	3	Garment	Ferrous	Shoe Nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
-	-	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	Garment	Ferrous, Fabric	Button	Ferrous, Covered W Cloth, Shank	Black Fabric	-	-	-	Carper 2011	1	1
D	1	Garment	Ferrous	Aglet?	Shoe Lace Tip Or Corset Lace Tip	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Garment	Brass	Snap	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Garment	Composition	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	1875+	Carper 2011; Encyclopedia Britannica 1902: "Button"	1	5
D	1	Garment	Ferrous	Button	4 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Garment	Fabric	Scrap	Cotton	Woven	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Garment	Fabric	Scrap	Cotton Or Linen	Woven	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Garment	Fabric	Scrap	Cotton Or Linen	Woven	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Garment	Fabric	Scrap	Cotton Or Linen	Machine Knit	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	2	Garment Or Livery	Leather	Scrap	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Bolt, Carriage	Round Head	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
D	1	Hardware	Copper	Copper Wire Handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
D	1	Hardware	Bakelite	Disk	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
D	1	Hardware	Brass	Pipe Or Rod Clamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	54
D	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Rivets	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25
D	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Screws	Flat Head, Standard, Wood	-	-	-	-	-	2	5

Table A-6: Room 107 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT - TRENCH	STRATUM	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
D	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Threaded Brackets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	49
D	1	Hardware	Brass	Threaded Rod Or Stem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Hardware	Brass	Threaded Socket	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
D	1	Hardware	Rubber, Hard Black	Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Washer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
D	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Washer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
5	2	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
5	3	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Household	Graphite, Wood, Metal	Conjoined Pencils	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
D	1	Household	Paper	Matches	Book Matches, Torn Out	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	17	3
D	1	Household	Ferrous	Straight Pins	Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
5	2	Other	Wood	Toothpicks	Flat Type	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	1	Unidentified	Leather	Scrap	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	3	Unidentified	Leather	Scrap	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Unidentified	Leather	Scrap	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D	1	Unidentified Item	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
D	1	Unidentified Item	Wood	Unidentified Wood Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
										Totals	109	1104

Table A- 7: Room 108 Artifacts

UNIT - TRENCH	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
4	1	Consumer	Glass	Bottle Cap	Canning Jar Lid	Clear Glass	-	-	-	-	1	15
4	1	Consumer	Cork	Cork	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	1	Consumer	Ferrous	Tin Can	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
C	2	Consumer	Lead	Wine Bottle Seal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
C	2	Consumer	Ferrous	Tin Can	-	Keystrip Opener	-	-	-	-	1	7
C	2	Consumer	Ferrous	Tin Can	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
C	2	Lithic	Stone	Flake	Quartzite	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
4	1	Lithics	Stone	Flake	Porphyritic Metavolcanic	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
4	2	Lithics	Stone	Flake	Quartzite	Cortex - Primary Flake	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	2	Livery	Ferrous	Harness Ring	Flattened	-	-	-	-	Guachino, Osuna & Starr 2011	1	1
C	2	Machinery	Ferrous	Machine Buckle	For A Mowing Or Similar Machine	-	-	-	-	Guachino, Osuna & Starr 2011	1	14
4	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	Center Fire	-	REM UMC 32 IOF	Remington - Union Metallic	1912+	-	1	2
4	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	Center Fire	-	WRA CO 44 WCF	Winchester Repeating Arms	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	7
4	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge Case	.22 Rim Fire	-	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	1890+	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	1
C	2	Munitions	Brass	Shot Shell Base	Center Fire	-	WRA NO 12 STAR	Winchester Repeating Arms	-	-	1	5
4	1	Personal	Brass, Gold Plated	Stud	Men's	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Table A- 7: Room 108 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT - TRENCH	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
4	1	Personal	Plastic	Toy	Tank Turret	Black Plastic	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	2	Personal	Plastic, "Tortoiseshell"	Comb	-	Same Pattern Cat#961,963	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	2	Personal	Brass	Earring Wire	Pierced	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	2	Personal	Brass	Watch Part?	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
4	1	Native American	Chert	Arrow Point (Tip)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Saucer	Undecorated, Hotelware	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	1	7
C	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Saucer / Small Bowl	Decal W Gilt	Earthenware - Floral	-	-	-	-	1	9
C	2	Kitchen	Glass	Gastrolith	-	Clear	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	2	Building Material	Lead	Collars For Nails	Round	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	Surface	Building Material	Lead	Collars For Nails	Round	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
4	1	Furniture	Ferrous	Caster For Wheel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51
4	1	Garment	Shell	Button	3 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	1	Garment	Brass	Eyelet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	Surface	Garment	Ferrous	Button	Shank, Unk Type	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	1	Hardware	Brass	Small Ornamental Knob	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
C	2	Hardware	Ferrous	Disk	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	2	Hardware	Ferrous	Screw	Flat Head, Phillips, Wood	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
C	2	Hardware	Brass	Tube	-	Sheet Metal	-	-	-	-	1	6
C	-	Hardware	Copper	Rivet	Snipped Off Tip (Leather Work)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	Surface	Hardware	Ferrous	Bolt	Flat Head	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
C	Surface	Hardware	Ferrous	Screws	Flat Head, Phillips, Wood	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
4	1	Household	Ferrous	Safety Pin?	Medium	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	1	Household	Brass	Straight Pins	Sewing	-	-	-	-	-	2	1

Table A- 7: Room 108 Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT - TRENCH	STRATA	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
4	2	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	13	1
C	2	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
C	Surface	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
4	1	Other	Wood	Toothpick/Match		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C	2	Unidentified Item	Ferrous	Unidentified Ferrous Item	Wrought Iron	-	-	-	-	-	1	116
									Totals		62	336

Table A- 8: Porch Artifacts
(Continued)

TRENCH - OTHER	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
In North Porch Foundation	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	Center Fire	-	WRA CO 44 WCF	Winchester Repeating Arms	-	Berge 1980; Barnes 1965	1	7
E	Personal	Wood	Whittled Wood	Dowel	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
E	Personal	Plastic, Black	Comb	-	-	"Made Fuller ..."; Embossed	Fuller Brush	-	-	2	5
Kitchen Drain Pipe Trench Fill	Personal Or Kitchen	Seashell	Mussel Shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Kitchen Drain Pipe Fill	Tool	Ceramic	Whetstone	For Sharpening An Auger?	-	"Germany"; Impressed	Unidentified	-	-	1	68
E	Tools	Metal	File	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	291
E	Tools	Steel	Reamer	To Enlarge Holes In Wood	-	-	-	-	-	1	241
Kitchen Drain Pipe Trench Fill	Tools	Metal	Shovel	Riveted Spade Segment	-	-	-	-	-	1	499
E	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unident Hollow Item; Cup?	Undecorated, Hotelware?	Ironstone, Nearly Porcelain	-	-	-	-	1	11
E	Kitchen	Pottery	Native American Ware	"Tizon"	Pottery	-	-	-	-	1	4
E	Kitchen	Glass	Glass Tableware	Pressed Glass Dish	-	-	-	-	-	1	22
E	Kitchen	Glass	Canning Jar	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	52
E	Kitchen	Ceramic	Bowl, Small Shallow	Decal	Earthenware - Thistle Decal	-	-	-	-	1	17
E	Kitchen	Ceramic	Plate, Large	Edge Dec, Cobalt-(Not Molded)	Earthenware - 1/4" Wide Linear Band Around Rim But Not Molded Like Edge Decorated Usually Is.	-	-	-	-	1	65
E	Kitchen	Ceramic	Cup	Molded White Ironstone	Earthenware - Panelled Shape	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
-	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail/S	Round, Large	-	-	-	-	-	4	116
Drain Pipe Fill, 107 Exterior	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
E	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail/S	Round, Large	-	-	-	-	-	1	112
E	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	4	22
Kitchen Drain Pipe Trench Fill	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Staple	-	-	-	-	-	1	3

Table A- 8: Porch Artifacts
(Continued)

TRENCH - OTHER	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY - PATTERN	ID	MNFG	DATE	REFERENCE	#	WEIGHT
Kitchen Drain Pipe Trench Fill	Hardware	Brass	Victorian Decorative Trim	-	Embossed Sheet Metal	-	-	-	-	1	13
-	Household	Wood	Matches	Matches	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
In North Porch Foundation	Collected Speciman	Stone	Stone Bowl Fragment	Granitic	-	-	-	-	-	1	5000
E	Unidentified Item	Cuprous	Sheet Metal	Textured	Linear Lines @ 1/16" Apart	-	-	-	-	1	3
								Totals		77	8745

Table A- 9: 2004 North Wall Excavation Artifacts (Units 6 & 7)

UNIT	FEATURE	LEVEL	OTHER	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
7	-	2	-	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Liquor	Wine	Blm	-	-	Pre 1920	-	30 Oz	1	41
7	-	2A	-	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Culinary	Olive Oil	Blm	-	-	Pre 1920	-	10 Oz	1	166
7	-	2A	-	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Culinary	Milk	Abm	-	-	1906+	-	Quart	1	12
6	-	1	-	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Pharmaceutical	-	Abm Ct	-	-	1930+	-	2 Oz	1	75
6	-	1	-	Consumer	Bakelite	Bottle Cap	-	-	Continuous Thread (Ct)	-	CMC Monogram	1930+	-	-	1	3
6	1	-	-	Livery	Ferrous	Harness Buckles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1 3/8";W=1 3/16"	2	21
6	1	-	-	Livery	Brass	Harness Rivet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1/2";Head D=7/16"	1	2
6	-	1	-	Livery	Ferrous	Horseshoe Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1 15/16"	1	3
6	-	1	-	Munitions	Brass, Lead	Cartridge W Bullet	-	-	-	-	"REM.UM C / 32 ACE"; Impressed	-	L	L=25mm; D=9mm	1	8
7	-	1	-	Personal	Plastic	Comb Part	-	-	Tan	-	"Germany"; Impressed	-	-	Frag	1	3
7	-	1	-	Personal	Rubber, Hard Red	Comb Part	-	-	-	Brick Red	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
7	-	2A	-	Personal	Plastic	Comb Tooth	-	-	-	Transparent Green	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
7	-	2A	-	Personal	Celluloid	Comb Tooth	-	-	-	Cream Colored	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
6	-	1	-	Farmstead Related	Ceramic	Gastrolith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	1	1
6	1	-	-	Farmstead Related	Glass	Gastrolith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	1	1
6	-	1	-	Farmstead Related	Ferrous	Wire Fence Splices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag.	2	10
7	-	2	-	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Ware	Buff	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communication	Frag	0	1
6	-	2	-	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Ware	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communication	Frag.	0	5
7	-	1	-	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Ware	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communication	Frag	0	1
7	-	2A	-	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Ware	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communication	Frag.	0	1
6	-	-	Bottom Of Foundation	Native American	Quartz	Arrow Point	Cotton wood Triangular	-	-	Translucent White	-	-	-	L=13/16"; W=5/8";Th=1/8"	1	1
6	-	1	-	Native American	Volcanic	Flake/Debitage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	1	1
6	-	2	-	Native American	Volcanic	Flake/Debitage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	1	1
7	-	1	-	Native American	Quartz	Flake/Debitage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	1	1
7	-	2	-	Native American	Volcanic	Flake/Debitage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	2	1
7	-	2A	-	Native American	Quartz	Flake/Debitage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	2	1
6	-	1	-	Tools	Ferrous	Hack Saw Blade Frag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	5
6	-	1	-	Tools	Ferrous	One Edged Razor Blade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Standard	1	5
7	-	2A	-	Kitchen	Ceramic	Bowl	Undecorated	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	4
7	-	2A	-	Kitchen	Ceramic	Saucer/Bowl	Molded	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	6
6	-	1	-	Kitchen	Ferrous	"Church Key" Can Opener	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=4 3/4";W=3/4"	1	39

Table A-9: 2004 North Wall Excavation Artifacts (Continued)

UNIT	FEATURE	LEVEL	OTHER	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
6	1	-	-	Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc Unident Frag	Undecorated	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
7	-	1	-	Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc Unident Frag	Undecorated	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	3
7	-	2	-	Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc Unident Frag	Porcelain	-	Porcelain	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
6	-	1	-	Kitchen	Bone/Tooth	Tooth	Butchered	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	0	26
6	-	2	-	Kitchen	Tooth	Tooth	Butchered	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	0	4
6	1	-	-	Kitchen	Tooth	Tooth	Butchered	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	0	12
6	-	1	-	Kitchen	Tooth	Tooth	Butchered	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	0	15
7	-	2	-	Kitchen	Tooth	Tooth	Butchered	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	0	58
7	-	2A	-	Kitchen	Tooth	Tooth	Butchered	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	0	15
6	-	2	-	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	1	3
6	1	-	-	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	1	2
6	-	1	-	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	6	40
7	-	1	-	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	8	21
7	-	2	-	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	8	44
7	-	2A	-	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	12	35
6	-	1	-	Garment	Ceramic	Button	1:4 Hole	-	-	Plain China	-	-	-	Tiny; D=7/16"	1	1
7	-	1	-	Garment	Ferrous	Button	Shank	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=1/2"	1	1
7	-	2A	-	Garment	Ferrous	Button	Shank	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large; D=3/4"	1	1
7	-	1	-	Garment	Celluloid	Collar Button	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H=7/16"; D=7/16"	1	1
7	-	1	-	Household	Glass	Lighting Parts	Chimney/Light Bulb Glass	-	-	Clear & Frosted	-	-	-	Frag.	0	1
7	-	2A	-	Household	Lacquer	Record Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag.	1	6
6	1	-	-	Unidentified Item	Wood	Handle To Unidentified Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Broken L=7"; D=1 3/8"	1	24

Table A-9: 2004 North Wall Excavation Artifacts (Continued)

UNIT	FEATURE	LEVEL	OTHER	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
6	1	-	-	Unidentified Item	Ferrous	Pin To Unidentified Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=4 1/8";Shaft D=@5/8"	1	129
7	-	1	-	Unidentified Item	Unidentified	Unidentified Molded Item	-	-	-	-	"(DEL)UXE"; Molded In A Frog	-	-	Frag	1	12
TOTALS															75	878

Table A- 10: 2004 South Wall Excavation Artifacts (Units 1, 2, 3, & 10)

UNIT	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	DATE	SIZE	QUANTITY	WEIGHT
3	1	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Beverage	Soda	Blm - Crown	-	-	1900 - 1920	6 Oz	1	28
1	1	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Liquor	Beer	Abm - Large Bubbles	-	-	1906 - 1930	12 Oz	1	100
2	1	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Medicine	Salve Jar - Milk Glass	Abm - Wide Mouth Ct	-	-	1906+	2 Oz	1	7
1	1	Livery	Ferrous, Brass	Harness Buckle	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1 1/16";W=15/16"	1	8
10	1	Livery	Ferrous	Horseshoe Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1 15/16"	1	4
2	1	Munitions	Lead	Bullets	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=12mm;D=6mm	2	5
10	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	-	-	-	"U"; Impressed	-	-	L=24mm;D=7mm	1	1
2	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	-	-	-	"U"; Impressed	-	-	L=24mm;D=7mm	1	1
3	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	-	-	-	"REM.UMC / 32 ACE"; Impressed	-	-	L=17mm;D=9mm	1	3
3	2	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	-	-	-	"REM.UMC / ... S&W SPL"; Impressed	-	-	L=29mm;D=21mm	1	3
1	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	"Hi / U / Speed"; Impressed	-	-	L=15mm;D=7mm	1	1
10	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	"Hi / U / Speed"; Impressed	-	-	L=FRAG;D=7mm	1	1
2	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	"Hi / U / Speed"; Impressed	-	-	L=15mm;D=7mm	2	1
2	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	"H"; Impressed	-	-	L=10mm;D=7mm	1	1
2	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	"H"; Impressed	-	-	L=15mm;D=7mm	1	1
2	2	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	"U"; Impressed	-	-	L=15mm;D=7mm	1	1
2	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	-	"U"; Impressed	-	-	L=15mm;D=7mm	1	1
2	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22 Short	-	-	"Hi / U / Speed"; Impressed	-	-	L=10mm;D=7mm	2	1
3	2	Munitions	Brass, Lead	Percussion Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=10mm;D=SQUASHED	1	2
2	1	Munitions	Brass	Primers	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=3mm;D=5mm	2	1
2	1	Munitions	Lead	Shot	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=7mm	1	2
3	1	Personal	Glass	Bead	Faceted	-	-	-	-	-	D=@ 1/8"	1	1
2	1	Personal	Gold Plated Metal	Cufflink	-	-	-	Impressed Design	-	-	Lenticular; L=7/8";W=@ 5/16"	1	1
2	1	Personal	Gold Plated Metal	Pendant	-	-	-	Circular	-	-	D=7/8"	1	1
2	1	Personal	Brass	Pocket Knife Piece	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag.	1	1
10	1	Personal	Brass	Pocket Watch Gear	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=@ 3/4"	1	2
1	2	Farmstead Related	Glass	Gastrolith	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc.	1	1
10	1	Farmstead Related	Glass	Gastrolith	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc.	1	1

Table A-10: 2004 South Wall Excavation Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	DATE	SIZE	QUANTITY	WEIGHT
3	1	Farmstead Related	Glass & Ceramic	Gastroliths	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc.	2	1
10	1	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Ware	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
1	1	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Wares	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Frag	0	3
1	2	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Wares	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
2	1	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Wares	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
3	1	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Wares	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Frag	0	4
2	1	Native American	Quartz, Felsite	Debitage	-	-	-	Translucent White	-	-	Misc.	2	1
3	1	Native American	Feldspar	Stone Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=7/8";W=1 3/16";Th=1/4"	1	3
1	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Plate, Small	Transfer-Cobalt	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
10	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc. Unident. Frag	Undecorated	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc. Unident. Frag	Banded Ware	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
2	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc. Unident. Frag	Self-Brown	-	Ironstone	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
10	1	Kitchen	Bone	Bone	Bird Skull	-	-	-	-	-	Misc.	0	2
1	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Building Hardware	Door Hinge Pin	-	-	-	-	-	L=3 3/4";D=1/4"	1	22
1	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	Various	16	32
1	2	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	Various	2	6
10	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	Various	5	14
2	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	Various	8	24
3	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	Various	12	28
2	1	Coin	Copper	Penny	Wheat	-	-	Wheat	"1911 / S"; Etc.	1911	D=3/4"	1	3
2	1	Garment	Metal	Lace Tip (Aglet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=3/4";W=Broken	1	1
1	1	Garment	Ferrous	Shoe Part	Shoe Nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
2	1	Garment	Brass, Leather	Shoe Part	Shoe Upper Parts	-	-	-	-	-	Parts	1	35
10	1	Garment	Brass	Snap	-	-	-	"Rauf Co / Prov Ri"; Obverse:"Rau / Klikit"; Both Impressed	-	-	D=12/16"	1	1
2	1	Garment	Brass	Snap	-	-	-	"Gripper Gr..."; Obverse: "Scoville..."; Both Impressed	-	-	D=7/16"	1	1
2	1	Garment	Ferrous	Strap Slide	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=7/8";W=1/2"	1	1
2	1	Garment	Brass	Suspender Hardware	Clasp	-	-	"President"; Embossed	-	-	L=1 1/4";W=1/2"	1	2
1	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	Small; D=1/2"	1	1
2	1	Garment	Shell	Button	2 Hole	-	-	Fish Eye Hole	-	-	Small; D=1/2"	1	1
2	1	Garment	Hard Rubber, Black	Button	4 Hole	-	-	Fabric Textured Surface	-	-	Small; D=1/2"	1	1

Table A-10: 2004 South Wall Excavation Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	DATE	SIZE	QUANTITY	WEIGHT
10	1	Garment	Shell	Button	Hole # Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	Frag Of Tiny	1	1
1	1	Garment	Brass	Hook (Of Hook & Eye)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large	1	1
1	1	Household	Glass	Lamp Part	Chimney Glass	-	-	Clear	-	-	-	0	1
2	1	Household	Glass	Lighting Parts	Chimney And Light Bulb Glass	-	-	Clear	-	-	Frag.	0	5
1	2	Household	Glass	Lighting Parts	Chimney/Lig ht Bulb Glass	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
2	1	Household	Rubber, Hard	Mechanical Pencil Part	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=7/16";D=1 /4"	1	1
2	1	Household	Graphite	Pencil Leads	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag.	2	1
1	1	Household	Brass	Safety Pin	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
1	1	Household	Brass	Shim For Picture/Phot o Frame	-	-	-	Equilateral Triangle	-	-	L=5/16"	1	1
1	2	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	47
1	1	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	275
10	-	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	767
2	1	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	635
3	1	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	459
3	2	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8
TOTALS												100	2580

Table A- 11: 2004 East Wall Excavation Artifacts (Units 4 & 5)

UNIT	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	TECHNOLOGY	ID	REFERENCE	SIZE	QUANTITY	WEIGHT
4	2	Personal	Rubber, Hard Black	Comb Tooth	-	Black	-	-	Frag.	1	1
4	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Plate, Unknown Size	Undecorated	Earthenware	-	-	Frag.	1	1
4	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	Plate, Unknown Size	Undecorated	Earthenware	-	-	Frag.	1	1
4	2	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	HI / U / SPEED"; IMPRESSED	-	L=15mm; D=7mm	1	1
4	2	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	-	-	WRA CO / 41 LDA"; IMPRESSED	-	L=29mm; D=11mm	1	4
4	-	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	-	-	-	-	L=25mm; D=13mm	1	3
4	1	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	0	91
4	2	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	0	59
4	3	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	0	24
4	1	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Wares	Tizon	Pottery	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communication	Frag.	0	1
4	2	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Ware	Tizon	Pottery	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communication	Frag.	0	1
4	1	Native American	Quartzite, Volcanic	Flake/Debitage	-	-	-	-	Misc.	4	9
4	4	Native American	Volcanic	Flake/Debitage	-	-	-	-	Misc.	2	33
5	1	Kitchen	Bone/Tooth	Bone/Tooth	-	-	-	-	Misc.	0	2
5	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	Various	2	4
5	1	Garment	Brass, Ferrous	Button	Shank	-	-	-	Medium; D=9/16"	1	1
5	1	Garment	Brass, Ferrous	Button	Shank	-	-	-	Medium; D=9/16"	1	1
5	2	Household	Glass	Washboard or Icebox Glass	-	-	-	-	Frag.	1	1
5	1	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22	-	"P"; Impressed	-	L=15mm; D=7mm	1	1
5	1	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	0	496
5	2	Misc.	Misc.	Various Unsorted Bulk Items	-	-	-	-	-	0	26
5	1	Native American	Volcanic	Flake/Debitage	-	-	-	-	Misc.	4	18
				TOTALS						22	779

Table A- 12: 2004 West Wall Excavation Artifacts (Unit 8)

UNIT	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
8	2	Consumer	Ceramic	Bottle	Beverage - Alcoholic	Ale, Beer, Ginger Beer	Stoneware	Mustard Brown Top	-	-	-	Frag	1	11
8	2	Consumer	Paper	Paper Box Fragments	Thin Cardboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag.	1	1
8	2	Consumer	Glass	Bottle	Liquor	Ale/Porter	Blm - Black Glass	-	-	Pre 1920	-	-	1	36
8	1	Consumer	Metal	Crown Cap	-	-	-	-	-	1900+	-	-	1	3
8	2	Consumer	Metal	Crown Cap	-	-	-	-	-	1900+	-	-	1	3
8	2	Munitions	Brass	Cartridge	.22 Short	-	-	-	Diamond; Impressed	-	L	L=11mm;D=11mm	2	1
8	1	Personal	Brass	"8"	-	-	-	Item Shaped Like An 8	-	-	-	L=9/16";W=@7/16";Th=@1/8"	1	1
8	1	Personal	Plastic	Eyeglasses Frame Part	Temple Segment	-	-	Transparent	-	-	-	Broken L=2 11/16"	1	1
8	1	Personal	Ferrous	Razor Blade	Safety Razor	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1 11/16";W=7/8"	1	1
8	2	Farmstead Related	Glass	Gastroliths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	4	1
8	1	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Ware	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communication	Frag	0	1
8	2	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Ware	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communication	Frag.	0	8
8	3	Native American	Ceramic	Indian Ware	Tizon	-	Pottery	-	-	-	Wade 2004: Personal Communication	Frag	0	1
8	2	Native American	Volcanic	Fire Affected Rock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	3	155
8	2	Native American	Quartz, Chalcedony, Volcanic	Flake/Debitage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	7	8
8	1	Native American	Granite	Mano Frag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Broken L=2 1/2";W=3 1/2"	1	534
8	3	Native American	Granite	Metate Frag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Broken L=6 1/2";W=10 1/2"	1	0
8	1	Misc Unident Ferrous	Ferrous	Misc Unident Ferrous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag.	0	2
8	2	Misc Unident Ferrous	Ferrous	Misc Unident Ferrous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag.	0	24
8	2	Kitchen	Clear	Stemware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Base D=2"	1	4
8	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Plate, Large	Molded	-	Earthenware	Fig	-	1856 [Shape Reg Date]	Wetherbee 1985:87	Frag	1	48
8	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Plate, Unknown Size	Undecorated	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	8
8	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Cup	Undecorated	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	D-4"	1	13
8	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Cup	Molded	-	Earthenware	A Paneled Pattern	-	-	-	Frag	1	11
8	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Saucer	Undec.	-	Earthenware	-	"...Ft & Co. / Rd [Inside An English Registry Diamond] / ...E . China"; Impressed Inside A Circle	1860-63	Godden 1999:359	Frag	1	8
8	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Bowl/Bowl	Undecorated	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	2

Table A-12: 2004 West Wall Excavation Artifacts

(Continued)

UNIT	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
8	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Unidentified Item	Undec.	-	Earthenware	-	Partial Stamped English Arms Mark; Underglaze Bluish Black	-	-	Frag; Th=@7/16"	1	104
8	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	Misc Unident Frags	Albany Slip	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
8	1	Kitchen	Seed	Apricot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8	1	Kitchen	Bone/Tooth	Bone/Tooth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	0	1
8	2	Kitchen	Tooth	Bone/Tooth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	0	250
8	3	Kitchen	Tooth	Bone/Tooth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Misc	0	286
8	1	Kitchen	Seeds	Coyote Melon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
8	2	Kitchen	Seeds	Coyote Melon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
8	2	Kitchen	Seed	Peach/Nectarine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
8	1	Building Material	Glass	Window Glass	Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	10
8	2	Building Material	Glass	Window Glass	Plain	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	28
8	-	Building Material	Ceramic, Ferrous	Electrical Ceramics W Nail	-	-	-	-	On Ceramic: "6467"; "4"; And A Star. On Nail Head, Partial Lettering	-	-	D=1 1/4"	1	15
8	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Building Hardware	Hinge Frag W Door Hinge Pin	-	-	Geometric Molded Floral Design	-	-	-	L=3 1/4"; D (Of Pin)=1/4"	1	48
8	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nail	Round	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	1	6
8	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Round	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	30	227
8	2	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Round	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	6	33
8	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	7	15
8	2	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	14	39
8	3	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Square	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	2	3
8	1	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Staples	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	4	11
8	2	Building Material	Ferrous	Nails	Staples	-	-	-	-	-	-	Various	4	13
8	-	Building Material	Paper W Whitewash	Wallpaper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	1
8	2	Forge Materials	Carbon	Charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
8	3	Forge Materials	Carbon	Charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
8	1	Garment	Shell	Button	1:2 Hole	-	-	Fish Eye Hole	-	-	-	Small; D=9/16"	1	1
8	2	Garment	Shell	Button	1:2 Hole	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tiny; D=3/8"	1	1
8	2	Garment	Shell	Button	1:2 Hole	-	-	Fish Eye Hole	-	-	-	Small; D=1/2"	1	1
8	1	Garment	Ferrous	Corset Hardware	Stay	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	5
8	1	Garment	Stainless Steel	Grommet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=7/16"	1	1
8	2	Garment	Brass	Grommet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=7/16"	1	1
8	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Baling Wire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	5

Table A-12: 2004 West Wall Excavation Artifacts
(Continued)

UNIT	LEVEL	ACTIVITY	MATERIAL	ITEM	TYPE	PRODUCT	TECHNOLOGY	PATTERN	ID	DATE	REFERENCE	SIZE	#	WEIGHT
8	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Grommet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=1";Th=5/32"; Hole D=7/16"	1	2
8	2	Hardware	Brass	Hinge	Cabinet Or Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	Has A Chinese Character On One Side @L=1 1/2";W (Inc Hinge)=15/16"	1	11
8	2	Hardware	Ferrous	Hook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1 1/2"	1	7
8	2	Hardware	Ferrous	Rod/Wire Frag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag;D=1/4"	1	8
8	2	Hardware	Ferrous	Screw	Flat Head, Standard	-	-	-	-	-	-	L=1"	1	4
8	3	Hardware	Ferrous	Strap Hinge Frag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag L=4 3/8"	1	175
8	1	Hardware	Ferrous	Washer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=3/4"	1	4
8	2	Household	Ceramic	Ewer	Hand Applied Brown Line	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	Hot Water	1	126
8	1	Household	Ceramic	Flower Pot	Terra Cotta- Pink	-	Pottery	-	-	-	-	Frag	1	4
8	2	Household	Ceramic	Spittoon	Hand Applied Brown Line	-	Earthenware	-	-	-	-	D=11"	1	9
8	2	Household	Brass	Curtain Rod Ferrule Ends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D=7/16";L=9/16 "	2	13
8	2	Household	Glass	Lighting Parts	Chimney/Lig ht Bulb Glass	-	-	Milk	-	-	-	Frag	0	1
8	2	Household	Glass	Lighting Parts	Crystal Dangle For Lamp	-	Clear	-	-	-	-	End Section	1	2
8	2	Household	Brass	Lighting Parts	Pull Chain For Lamp	-	-	-	-	-	-	Frag L=7"	1	5
8	2	Household	Glass	Plate Glass	Frosted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
TOTALS													134	2385