

PLAN TO PLAN—AN ARCHAEOLOGY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE FUTURE OF EL PRESIDIO DE SAN FRANCISCO

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This paper outlines the mission, goals, and current programs for archaeology at the Presidio of San Francisco. It also proposes new directions for the current archaeology lab facility, established programs, and partnering opportunities. Finally, it looks at the archaeological site of el Presidio (a six acre site within the 1,500 acre former U.S. Army installation) from a design perspective and offers a strategy for creating a beautiful place that commemorates what still lies beneath the ground.

The site of *el Presidio de San Francisco* is the cornerstone of the park's archaeological and historical programs, and its future is addressed as required by the March 2002 agreement between the Presidio Trust, the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the California State Historic Preservation Officer.

Among Spanish fortifications in North America, *el Presidio* is unique. San Francisco, the northernmost edge of the Spanish colonies in New Spain, represents a transitional link in the long chain of California's past. In 1962, the site of *el Presidio* was designated as a National Historic Landmark. Although the below-ground structure was still undiscovered at that time, the remaining architecture, the historic objects, and the remnant landscape (*plaza de armas*) were considered significant enough in our nation's heritage to warrant its special status. Since 1993, ongoing archaeological discoveries have revealed much about the shape and size of *el Presidio* and the people who lived here. It is now a recognized and fundamental component of this impressive Landmark.

El Presidio de San Francisco is the only one of the four Spanish fortifications and 21 missions in California located in a National Park. This results in an opportunity to reach and teach a large audience about this irreplaceable resource and the Spanish Colonial episode in our nation's heritage, as well as the methods of archaeology, history, and related sciences. This document attempts to illustrate a strategy for how the archaeology of the Presidio and the work being done by the Presidio archaeologists and their partners can be made visible to the public.

BACKGROUND

The Presidio of San Francisco is a National Park site within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area comprising almost 1,500 spectacular acres. It was in continuous use as a military post from 1776 to 1994, spanning Spanish, Mexican, and United States occupations. The original *Presidio de San Francisco (el Presidio)* was founded by the Spanish as the northernmost outpost of colonial New Spain. With Mission San Francisco de Asís (Mission Dolores), these two Spanish settlements marked the genesis of the city of San Francisco. Before the arrival of Spanish soldiers in 1776, it was home to Ohlone people who lived seasonally along the bay shore for over a thousand years.

While the Presidio's U.S. Army period is clearly visible in fortifications, historic buildings, designed landscapes, and historic-era forests, significant evidence of earlier historic-period and native occupations also exist in buried archeological deposits. These resources form a fragile yet rich addition to the historic record. Archaeologists at the Presidio are investigating these resources and continue to make exciting new discoveries.

The Presidio was originally designated a National Historic Landmark District for its importance to Spanish colonial settlement and military history. This designation attests to the Presidio's national significance and mandates its land managers to provide special attention to the preservation and interpretation of all the resources that contribute to the Landmark status. Protection of this exceptional property is conducted in accordance with the highest federal standards.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE PRESIDIO

Archaeology at the Presidio has three essential parts that form an interrelated whole: the archaeology lab, the programs, and the partners. The archaeology program at the Presidio has established the following mission statement and individual goals:

Mission

To further the understanding and preservation of the significant aspects of our nation's heritage as embodied in the archaeological resources of the Presidio of San Francisco for the benefit of current and future generations.

Goals

To investigate and conserve significant archaeological resources; conduct scholarly research and share the results; create a compelling destination for visitors to learn about archaeology and commemorate the cornerstone of this park – *el Presidio de San Francisco*; foster public and private partnerships and encourage stewardship through community participation and education; and demonstrate leadership in the field of archaeology.

The Archaeology Lab

Since 1999, the Presidio Archaeology Lab has been jointly operated by two federal agencies, the Presidio Trust (Trust) and the National Park Service (Park Service). The Lab maintains a staff of qualified professionals from both agencies who share various resources, including technical information, office space, field equipment, and, most importantly, a vision of archaeological stewardship which combines scientific excellence with public involvement and academic partnerships. This shared work environment is also a cost-effective means for both agencies to meet federal requirements for the management of archaeological resources, including conservation of associated collections, records, and digital data. In 1999, the Park Service awarded the Lab staff its Cultural Resources Management Award for the Pacific West Region. The Lab is the venue in which all components of the archaeological program at the Presidio intersect. It is much more than just office space; it provides the forum to achieve various goals.

The Trust and the Park Service are working cooperatively to preserve the history of the Presidio of San Francisco. While each agency is responsible for a specific geographic area, the Presidio's rich cultural

history and landscapes are linked across these administrative boundaries. Opportunities for meaningful partnerships in research, management, and public education also bridge this divide. This strategy also defines a collaborative approach between the Trust, the Park Service, and other partners to create a constituency for the Presidio's care. An Interagency Agreement between the two agencies will guide this cooperative approach to an archaeology program in the future.

The physical lab supports all aspects of archaeological work. Currently, there is indoor and outdoor space allocated for use by the Lab. Indoor space serves as an office area, collections storage, artifact-processing space, cartographic station, library, microfilm, exhibit area, volunteer work space, tool housing, learning center, and conference room. Outdoor space is also essential to the processing of archaeological materials and serves as a screening area and secure location for site materials in transition. The Archaeology Lab requires both of these components to function effectively and hopes to update the facility in conjunction with its proposed move to the Main Post area.

A VISION FOR NEW FACILITIES

The Main Post is envisioned as the center of cultural and educational activities at the Presidio. The relocation and expansion of existing facilities and programs of the Archaeology Lab to the Main Post could be an essential element toward the achievement of this goal. Proximity to the site of *el Presidio* would enable increased programming options and allow visitors to the Main Post to witness archaeologists in action in both field and laboratory settings.

Space Planning for New Facilities

Through a series of interviews with both the Archaeology Lab staff and colleagues at partner organizations, as well as observations of the current facility and activities, a space program was developed that focus on several key areas. These include public education and outreach, shared reference areas for both the staff and the public, processing areas for conservation work, private research areas for staff, and an area for collections storage. The current facilities do not provide adequate space or resources to support each of these activity areas. By relocating to the Main Post, the lab would be in the heart of the historic Presidio and in an area that has incredible potential for archaeological exploration.

ARCHAEOLOGY LAB PROGRAMS

The Historical Record

The vast majority of the archaeological sites on the Presidio are from the historic period. As such, their study requires close attention to historical records arising from written and oral sources. Due to the Presidio's unique global history, archives relating to its past exist all over the world. Some specialized historical studies have begun to establish the context of the Spanish, Mexican, and U.S. Army periods. However, far greater detail is needed to frame meaningful archaeological research, such as details regarding the people, events, and materials that shaped this place. A partnership with the International Council on Monuments and Sites is one example of how this work has begun through the translation and compilation of the Lab's acquired Spanish-language archives.

The historical record also includes the vast array of documentation developed through archaeological research. The Lab has developed an integrated digital "information base," the Archaeological Resources Geographic Information System (ARGIS). ARGIS provides digital access to reports, site maps, photographs, revitalized historical documents, and artifact collections.

The Archaeology Lab hopes to establish a network of partnerships with local, national, and international archives. Through this network the staff would work to acquire and share vital historical documents relating to the Presidio's past.

Fieldwork

Archaeological fieldwork is perhaps the most exciting area of the discipline, where thrilling new discoveries are made and students, researchers, and visitors alike are able to get their first glimpse of artifacts not seen for centuries. Despite the 200 years of military development, finding intact artifacts and features below ground is still quite common, with discoveries made primarily through survey, monitoring, and excavation. Fieldwork is initiated for two reasons: research and resource management. The Presidio's archaeology program strives to keep research fieldwork open and accessible to the public.

Archaeological fieldwork complements historical documents by offering a portal into the material past. At the Presidio, it includes field surveys to locate, record, and evaluate previously undocumented sites; and scientifically controlled archaeological excavations of known sites. All of this work is done

within a federal regulatory framework that requires qualified field personnel, research permits, and approved research methodologies.

In the future, the Archaeology Lab hopes to implement the systematic identification of the subsurface archaeological remains of *el Presidio's* quadrangle in a manner that is open and engaging to the public and draws upon past research, while implementing design principles from this report.

Collections

The artifacts within the archaeological collections of the Presidio number in the hundreds of thousands and represent a broad range of both material types and source locations. It is in the diversity of artifacts recovered that insight emerges into both the communities who worked here and those who made their homes here.

The Scope of Collections Statement guides the acquisition of materials through field collection, transfer, loan, or exchange. Items selected for retention must emphasize the significant historical periods, cultural themes, and interpretive goals designated as important. Collections are accessioned, conserved, cataloged, and stored according to professional standards. All archaeological reports, maps, field notes, and other documentation are cataloged as part of the collections. The Archaeology Lab would like to plan cooperatively for the long-term curation of archaeological collections while ensuring accessibility by other agencies, researchers, and the public.

Education and Outreach

Archaeology provides many ways to educate the public about the preservation of the Presidio. The Lab has developed various programs designed to engage school children, college students, and interested adults.

Garbology 101, created for school groups, is operated in partnership with the Crissy Field Education Center. Lab professionals and community volunteers teach the children various archaeological techniques, including excavation, mapping, sorting, and artifact identification through hands-on activities. The response to Garbology 101 has been overwhelmingly positive with teachers and students, and earned the program the California Governor's Award for Historic Preservation in 2002.

The Lab has initiated an internship program with San Francisco State University. Through this internship, college students choose a project which

imparts experience in the professional practice of archaeology.

Each year, the Lab participates in or sponsors events inviting the public to commemorate the Presidio's past. For Archaeology Month in May, the Lab hosts a lecture series featuring renowned archaeologists and historians. To mark the anniversary of the founding of San Francisco, the Presidio sponsors the Presidio *Pasados* event, which is held in late June. The Lab leads walking tours, creates exhibits using artifacts, and provides activities for school groups. This event is associated with *los Californianos*' celebration of their heritage.

An active volunteer program continues to draw recruits. Lab professionals train volunteers in artifact recovery, collection management, and conservation. Volunteers not only support lab initiatives, but their presence also allows the lab to actively engage the community in archaeological stewardship. A collegial relationship develops among those involved with the program, where long-term volunteers assist with newer participants.

The Archaeology Lab hopes to expand outreach programs so field trips to the lab are incorporated into the statewide fourth-grade curriculum focus on California history. The lab would also like to expand the volunteer and internship programs and is currently seeking funding to support a full-time volunteer coordinator.

Site Preservation

Natural processes such as erosion slowly destroy archaeological sites. Native sites in coastal settings are particularly vulnerable. The Lab works to monitor these forces and stabilize their effects. The Lab encourages site stewardship by the public for some sites, or active intervention by maintenance crews, to protect these resources before they disappear. Work on these sites is done in cooperation with affiliated native people.

Compliance

Daily operations and maintenance activities, rehabilitation of the Presidio's historic buildings and infrastructure, environmental remediation, and limited new construction all have the potential to coincide with subsurface archaeological features. The lab has developed a sensitivity map based on historic research, nineteenth-century landforms, and a decade of archaeological monitoring for the Army, the Park Service, and the Trust. This map defines those areas

known or likely to contain archaeological features and the level of archaeological investigation required for any project. All ground disturbance must have an excavation permit, which is reviewed by an archaeologist before it can be issued. Stipulations contained in the permit that identify or protect archaeological features must be followed.

Partnerships

Public and private partnerships facilitate implementation of the Archaeology Lab's objectives. They also serve to strengthen ties to the Presidio's surrounding communities, creating important stewardship constituencies for preservation of the landmark. Currently, the Lab cooperates with several strategic partners in a variety of activities including excavation, processing, analysis, and conservation. Examples of current partners include Cabrillo College, the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program, the California Department of Parks & Recreation, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, the Fort Point and Presidio Historical Association, the Golden Gate Parks Conservancy, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, San Francisco State University, Santa Clara University, Sonoma State University, Stanford University, and U.C. Berkeley. The Lab continually welcomes new affiliation opportunities.

EL PRESIDIO

The Archaeology of el Presidio

In 1993 the Army was preparing to leave the Presidio Army Post in anticipation of its transition to the National Park Service, when workers made a startling discovery. A remediation project was halted behind the 1862 Funston Avenue Quarters when workers unearthed a substantial set of stone foundations. The U.S. Army had not built anything prior to the Funston Cottages, yet undoubtedly a very old structure once stood in that location. As archaeologists began to follow the extent of these foundations, they discovered that the parallel foundation lines continued west to Pershing Square and south to the Officers' Club. An expansive fortified structure measuring approximately 500 feet along one edge was being revealed. Constructed by Spanish soldiers and Native Americans, *el Presidio de San Francisco*, the namesake of both this Park and the City, was discovered.

Archaeological work continued under the Army, the National Park Service, and currently the Presidio Trust. With each successive phase of fieldwork, more

information about the site evolved, more questions were asked, and more investigation ensued. Since the discovery, many academic, contractual, and government archaeologists have sought to become involved with their teams. The site is startling for its integrity. Years of Army occupation and limited development have actually served to protect the site, and that protection has left centuries-old artifacts intact.

Although the general dimensions of the site are understood, and archaeologists are repeatedly surprised by its rich contents, the majority of the site remains unknown and unexcavated. To date, less than two percent of the main fortification has been documented. A precious resource lies beneath the feet of every visitor to the main post of the Presidio. It can fill people with wonder and curiosity about the colonial beginnings of this remarkable park and world-class city.

The Evolution of el Presidio

In 1776, Lt. Moraga selected a site on a small plateau protected from prevailing ocean winds and fog by a ridge of hills to the west. He laid out a quadrangle measuring 92 *varas*, or approximately 250 feet on each side, including a chapel, a warehouse, and the commandant's quarters. By 1792 the original Presidio had been entirely replaced. The replacement construction, as depicted in a drawing known as the Sal plan, shows only three defensive walls, a rebuilt chapel, a warehouse and commandant's quarters, plus a new guard-house, jail, and a second warehouse. Through recent archaeological excavation, evidence of a third major reconstruction dating from 1815 is coming to light. Although previous layers of *el Presidio* are evident in the archaeological site, the 1815 reconstruction is inscribed most clearly. It is approximately two and one-half times larger than the Sal plan and measures 528 feet x 472 feet.

After Mexican independence from Spain, the strategic importance of *el Presidio* declined, and by 1835 it was effectively abandoned as a military site until the arrival of the U.S. Army 11 years later. Although the Army at first reused some of the abandoned adobe buildings, they expanded their garrison beyond the original Spanish settlement, and, over several building campaigns, constructed the site as we see it today.

THE FUTURE OF EL PRESIDIO

The following sections present recommendations for how *el Presidio* could be interpreted, providing principles to guide a future landscape design, protective measures for site preservation, and priorities for future

work. These recommendations are consistent with and meet the requirements of stipulations governing the development of an Archaeological Management Strategy as required by the Programmatic Agreement discussed previously.

Interpretation

The archaeological resources encompassing *el Presidio* will be a focal point for visitor orientation, educational programs and commemoration of the Presidio's diverse cultural heritage.

Bringing buried archaeological resources and distant historical events to light for visitors is a challenging task requiring professional interpretive planning. Graphic exhibits, interpretive waysides, and display of objects will help explain *el Presidio* history to the public, with the site itself, including its historic buildings, a vital part of the interpretation. Landscape design treatment can allude to the size and shape of *el Presidio*'s successive structures and perhaps reveal archaeology below ground. On-going archaeological fieldwork provides a living interpretive opportunity and will be supported by exhibits and explanatory signage, as well as tours. Visitors who enter the Officers' Club would be able to see and understand the historic adobe construction, while carefully crafted interpretive displays would bring the building's original use to life. The Archaeology Lab will provide a gallery of interpretive exhibits and allow the public to see objects discovered on the site. Through guided tours of the lab, the workings of the Presidio archaeological program and its conservation of objects will be seen and understood by the public.

Interpretation of *el Presidio* will encompass the following: the Archaeology Lab and Education Center, the opportunity to watch archaeologists in action, the Mesa Room interpreted as a heritage site, a commemorative landscape treatment for *el Presidio*, a bilingual walking brochure, permanent and mobile exhibits, expanded public programming and visitor lodging on or near the site, and an interactive web site.

Guiding Principles for Landscape Treatments: A Design Strategy in Three Steps

Building on a fascination with *el Presidio*'s story as well as a respect for the methods of the archaeological investigation that will reveal its layers of history, the site planning and landscape design team for *el Presidio* has created an unusual approach to design at the site. This approach can evolve as more is learned, offer fascinating glimpses of history as work is completed, integrate with lesson plans of teachers in the region who

want to spotlight history in the making, and allow continued use of this social and community precinct at the Presidio.

This unique approach to *el Presidio* - “A Design Strategy in Three Steps” – outlines the steps and the design principles or strategies for each. The design strategy is one of “light touch,” allowing archaeological work to continue within a visible design framework while guiding the visitor to useful information, revealing small discoveries within the larger *Presidio*, and growing in permanence as site knowledge increases. Rather than focusing on an ultimate end product for the open space, this strategy allows for flexibility and adaptation of archaeological findings as they occur.

El Presidio's area holds enormous significance to the Presidio and to the founding of San Francisco. Archaeological investigations have been only preliminary at this point, and much work still needs to be accomplished before the whole story of the founding and early years of the Presidio can be told. While that work continues, *el Presidio* can provide a welcoming and inclusive environment for visitors, tenants, and residents that does not impede ongoing archaeological research.

The raw material of this design strategy consists first of a pre-defined grid laid over the site, initially only as a concept in plans and drawings, and, later, perhaps physically on the ground with site markers. The reference to the actual grid approach used by archaeologists can help visitors trace the archaeological efforts and discoveries within a systematic study area. In Step Two, a key concept is that of a temporary “kit of parts,” providing temporary cover to archaeologists working on the site and temporary pathways leading to key visitor areas. Finally, as more is known, some of the grid may be filled in with more permanent archaeological or interpretive exhibits. In all cases, the work of the archaeologists and the findings of their work – for every era of *el Presidio* – are welcomed to the site and featured as powerful new educational components.

As archaeological investigations continue, an appropriate design action can be selected and further developed into a detailed design for the site. This design must not only respect *el Presidio's* story, but also strike a balance with surrounding buildings and landscapes from different historic periods.

Step One: Define the Grid

Design Principle. The archaeological and design processes should find a common physical framework

that can accommodate day-to-day Presidio uses and archaeological investigations. In conjunction with archaeologists, the first step would be to define a metaphorical grid as the common ground for future archaeological excavations and landscape interventions such as walkways, lighting, planting, and paving. It would include the design and construction of a “Nomad,” a movable structure capable of following the peripatetic work on site. This structure might take a number of temporary forms, and should be designed to be consistent with the established design/archaeology grid discussed above.

Recommended Actions. Design a grid aligned with the orientation of main *el Presidio* buildings. The grid should allow the site to continue its tenant and visitor functions while the archaeological work is performed. At this stage, the grid may not actually be installed on the ground.

Design and construct a temporary movable structure (“Nomad”) such as a tent, a shed, or a kiosk that shelters the archaeological investigations on site and provides a space for temporary exhibits of the process and findings.

The archaeological grid atop *el Presidio* would have active archaeological excavations and findings denoted with changes in surface materials. For instance, the color of the pavement could indicate where excavations have occurred.

Step Two: Short-Term Intervention/Site Exploration

Design principle. As a short-term intervention, this step would be to demarcate and signal *el Presidio* within the Main Post as a whole by establishing a spatial framework. This framework may be ephemeral, but it should help provide a sense of place.

Recommended Actions. Select and implement the grid during excavation, explore design alternatives that utilize the grid, help demarcate *el Presidio* in the larger Main Post landscape, as well as providing visitor access to the excavation units. Select and implement types of demarcation: painting, archaeological sticks, or a numbering system that relates to the archaeological grid. Ensure that design installations allow for site access and circulation while archaeological work is being performed (i.e. structures should not preclude circulation through the site).

“Build on the Grid.” The grid becomes the design pattern and integrates with the design concept. The surface treatments are not permanent and are removable as site requirements change. Recommended actions:

The conceptual grid becomes three-dimensional and is usable by visitors and investigators for access and circulation. Select and implement types of demarcation: basic paving pattern with or without a numbering system.

“Apply a New Layer.” Surface treatments are built up, extended, or layered on the site to provide a more complex and multi-dimensional experience. The surface treatments are not permanent and are removable as site requirements change. The recommended actions are to establish a visible, inviting, and attractive walkway as an historical connector through and across the site; use these pathways to define preferred circulation patterns, provide a glimpse into future explorations, and reveal history, including techniques to mark the edges of known walls or other significant archaeological subterranean features; consider “horizontal scaffolding,” a design system that can be easily modified or adjusted with archaeological work; consider using the site grade to create horizontal patterns or overlooks.

Step Three: Landscape Design and Archaeological Interpretation

Design Principle. As a long-term solution, a strategy should be developed for incremental landscape design and the interpretation of archaeological findings.

“Weave the Evidence.” A pathway is developed and becomes a long-term framework for the landscape. The course and direction of the pathway is determined by future archaeological work and the need for site access and circulation as program needs are identified.

Recommended actions. Expand the pathway system. As the pathway structure becomes more permanent, add features such as ancillary structures, lighting, benches, etc.

“Focus on the Great Plaza.” The grid becomes the base for the main landscape treatment, creating a unified plaza that commemorates *el Presidio* of 1812. Apply a paving palette (potential for interpretive features), install functional and/or artistic lighting, integrate street furniture.

“Reveal/Reinterpret the Edges.” Integrate evidence of historic walls into a landscape treatment that creates an edge and defines the space. Define primary landscape features in a common language. Develop a secondary treatment that differentiates the nature of edges. Due to the varying nature of the edge conditions and adjacencies on all four side, a variety of

treatments may be beneficial and can provide a diversity of visitor experiences.

Priorities

While planning for long-term solutions takes place, there are immediate steps that should be taken to protect *el Presidio*'s resources. Archaeological sites are non-renewable resources, and preserving unexcavated portions of the site will be essential to the long-term success of this strategy. Through the planning process, the Archaeology Lab has identified the following landscape priority actions for *el Presidio*: Redesign existing landscape areas at *el Presidio* to minimize irrigation and incorporate drought-tolerant species; discourage the use of plant species with aggressive or displacing root structures; develop an integrated pest-management system to prevent further destruction of archaeological features; improve site drainage so rain water does not pool around sensitive earthen structures and is directed away from the site; minimize additional trenching by consolidating utility corridors within existing trenches or routing infrastructure systems away from the site; close one block of Graham Street to through traffic; and gradually reduce parking as the site investigation proceeds.

Pilot Projects

In addition to these priority actions, the Archaeology Lab has begun archaeological work on two pilot projects at *el Presidio*.

Chapel. The eighteenth-century chapel foundations offer an exceptional opportunity for public interpretation in concert with archaeological stewardship. With the removal of irrigation systems and intrusive vegetation, maintenance requirements such as weeding and mowing will also be reduced. Proper drainage will ensure that storm water does not collect on top of the archaeological deposits. For those areas of the site that have already undergone scientific investigation by Cabrillo College (1996-1999), we propose to add new courses of rock to the foundations in order to protect the original construction fabric and to allow the public to see how *el Presidio*'s walls were originally built. The post-and-wire fence would be removed, allowing public access to the rehabilitated foundations.

Officers' Club. The adobe Officers' Club has the potential to become a major heritage site. With the Mission Dolores, it is one of only two buildings remaining in San Francisco from the Spanish-colonial era. Just as the Mission is a heritage site for the spread

of Christianity, the Officers' Club symbolizes civil and military expansion into California. Since 1847 the original adobe fabric has been obscured by different episodes of alteration. These buried and encapsulated layers of history could be revealed and interpreted to provide engaging visitor programs.

A conditions assessment, focusing on the Mesa and Anza rooms of the Officers' Club, is being conducted by an internationally renowned adobe expert (Anthony Crosby) and a seismic engineer. After a careful investigation has been conducted, treatment recommendations will be forthcoming, and will guide the Archaeology Lab in stabilizing and repairing the Officers' Club.

WRAP UP

The next few years promise continued discovery and research for Presidio Archaeology. Continuing with its current partners and adding new ones, the Archaeology Lab will improve its facilities and become more accessible to the public. It will grow its educational component within the Presidio and attract visitors. It will continue its scholarship and fieldwork and bring new discoveries to light.

Through careful management of *el Presidio*, important underground resources will be protected. Additional pilot projects will enhance known archaeological features and explore new ones. Landscape treatments will improve the appearance of the site and help reveal and interpret the layers of history that are buried beneath it. Through all of these efforts and improvements, the importance of the Presidio's archaeological resources will increase as more is learned, and the public is invited to see this story unfold.

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