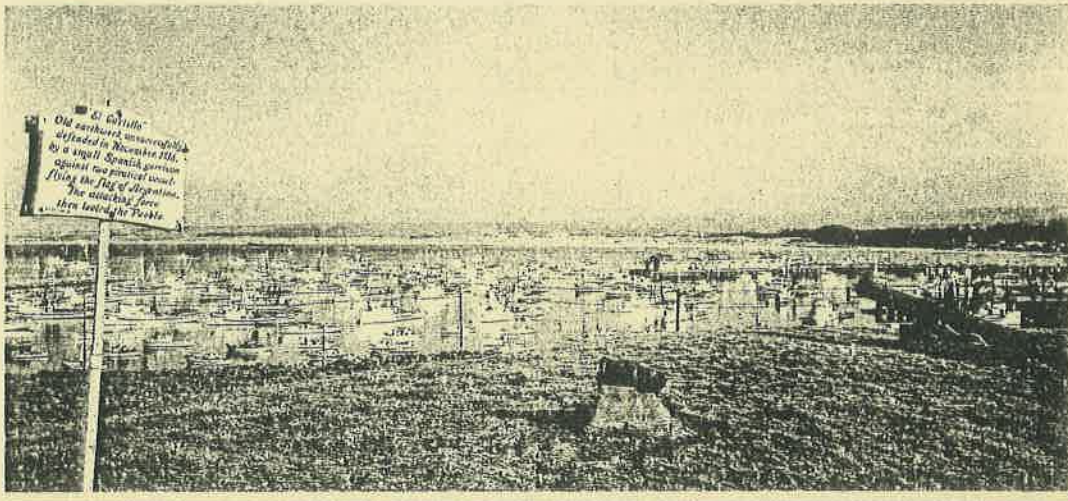


City of Monterey

# Lower Presidio Historic Park



## Master Plan

December 2002

Prepared By

Bellinger Foster Steinmetz  
*Landscape Architecture*

Edna Kimbro  
*Historian*

Rebecca Allen – Past Forward, Inc.  
*Archaeologist*

Master Plan  
for the  
Lower Presidio Historic Park  
Monterey, California

Prepared By

Bellinger Foster Steinmetz  
*Landscape Architecture*

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# Executive Summary

## MASTER PLAN CONCEPT

Development of the Master Plan was guided by resource protection and interpretation objectives with the consensus of community, city, state and Army representatives :

- Foster an appreciation and understanding of prehistoric, historic, and cultural activities, and their relationship to the landscape.
- Develop and maintain the natural open space qualities of the site.
- Acknowledge the major periods of site occupation through site design, interpretive zones and an interpretive strategy for structures and features.
- Rehabilitate remaining historic structures to house interpretive exhibits and activities.
- Enhance remaining historic features and structures by relocating or removing encroaching built features that distract from the primary interpretive strategy.
- Develop a site management plan to protect sensitive site resources as well as promote site activities that encourage public visitations.
- Maintain minimal vehicle use of the site as needed by the U.S. Army and for on-site functions. Develop trail system and encourage bicycling, alternative transportation, and off-site parking to minimize vehicle impacts to site.

The mix of uses proposed for the Lower Presidio Historic Park are intended to be blended into an overall site walking experience. These uses are illustrated on the Master Plan map and briefly described below.

### ***Open Space and Prehistoric Site***

The site will be restored to grass, trees, and riparian landscape where possible. Unnecessary pavements and non-historic structures would be removed to create more continuous open space and views to Monterey Bay. Where possible, secondary site features and utilities would be removed, relocated, or redesigned to blend with proposed interpretive features.

The primary open space zones are created with the intent to honor and interpret prehistoric habitation. A monument, interpretive trails, and activity areas for special events are included to share the site's history with visitors.

### ***Museum/Orientation Center***

The renovated building which now serves as the Presidio Museum will remain and be designated for visitor orientation to the park. A 25-car parking lot at the museum will be developed to accommodate daily visitors, including school bus groups. Large events will require special permit parking.

### ***Interpretive Paths***

A path system will connect the park to known neighborhood routes into the Presidio, as well as serve people on foot seeking to visit the site. From the visitor orientation center at the museum, paths will guide visitors through an interpretive experience. Sign panels with text and graphics will tell the site's historic stories. Interconnecting path loops will allow short excursions into the park or longer trips which connect all the park's interpretive experiences.

### ***Spanish and Mexican Castillo Sites***

Interpretive panels will describe the historic military batteries that defended the site. Protective earth contours will delineate the size and relationships to the site. Low fences and interpretive stations will be sited to protect and direct visitors around the bluff.

### ***Calvary and World War II Buildings***

Remaining historic U.S. Army structures will be clustered on site at their original locations. The structures will be rehabilitated as necessary for safety and to accommodate exhibits that illustrate the range of weapons and transport used by the Army during the Lower Presidio period of use. The structures may also have small gathering spaces for interpretive activities and community events. Associated with the Stables Building would be a reconstructed pasture and corral that could allow horses to be reintroduced to the site.

### ***Fort Mervine and Sloat Memorial***

Fort Mervine remnants will be preserved by eliminating intrusive vehicles and pavements. Interpretive stations will exhibit the intended scale of the earthworks and extent of the military establishment at that time. Removal of trees and pavements around Fort Mervine and the Sloat Memorial will set the

stage for reenactment events and features that are attractive to many visitors. Firing a canon could add to a regular, if not daily event.

***Site Monument and Signs***

Much of the site's monumentation has occurred at varying times, in a variety of styles. Walk areas, paving, planting, and interpretive signage will be renovated to improve the site setting. Certain features may be relocated to more appropriate locations, onsite or offsite, with interpretive panels.

***Offsite Visibility and Signage***

Incorporate directional information to the park with other city signage along Lighthouse Avenue, Pacific Street and Del Monte Avenue. Increase visibility into the park from the Recreational Trail and Shoreline Park with selective tree removal consistent with other landscape planting recommendations.

***Site Roadways and Parking Paths***

The primary entrance to the park will be the Artillery Street Gate. An orientation kiosk will host event information, interpretive panels and directional information.

Existing asphalt roadways will be utilized for park access and circulation. Some roadways and parking will be removed and replanted with turf grass. New paths will be stabilized decomposed granite or concrete.

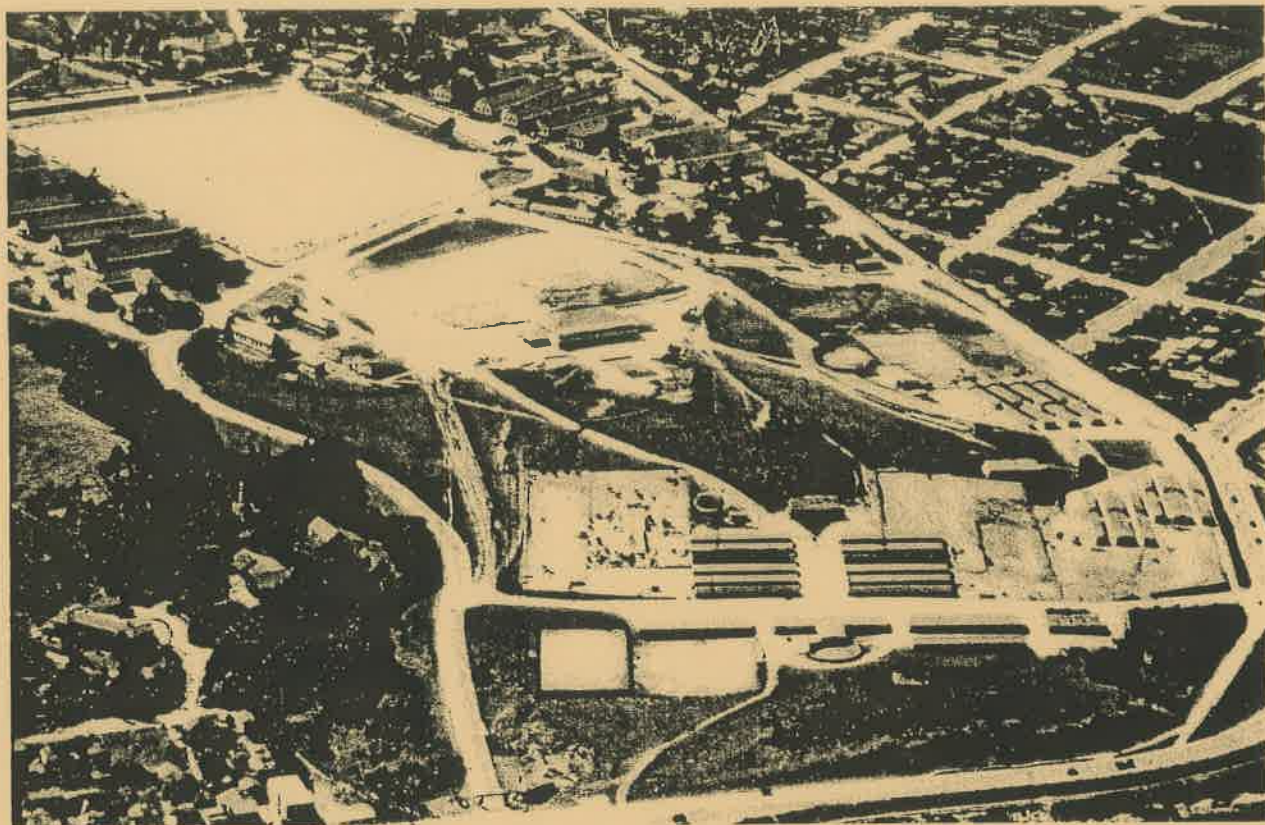
**CONSISTENCY WITH  
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

In 1971, a National Register Historic District was declared for the Presidio of Monterey (Roberts 1971). The nomination included El Castillo (the Spanish fort), the 1902 Old Army Post, the Serra and Sloat monuments, and the prehistoric sites on the lower presidio grounds. The Presidio of Monterey district was revised in 1992, focusing on the architectural elements of the district (Corbett and Minor 1992). The architectural district was determined to have a period of significance dating from 1902-1940. Within the grounds of the lower presidio, only the Sloat Memorial and Father Serra Monument were recognized for architectural significance as contributing elements to the revised architectural historic district. As the former gun shed and stables were

determined to noncontributing elements, proposed utilization of these buildings for interpretation does not conflict with the historic district listing.

Updating the National Historic Register to clarify the various districts and overlapping designations is recommended.

# Introduction





# Introduction

While the Monterey Peninsula is known for its significant cultural treasures, the Presidio of Monterey is little known for its history of man's presence on the site for the last 7,000 years.

From earliest known inhabitants to its current role as a national defense resource, the story of man on the Presidio site reflects man's constant interest yet changing perspective on landscape and culture.

The Lower Presidio Historic Park is a unique opportunity for Monterey, the State of California, and the U.S. Army to offer the public an experience of the site and its remaining resources through protection, sensitive enhancements, and interpretation of the site.

## VISION FOR THE SITE

The City of Monterey desires to create a seamless framework of historic preservation and public visitation to all historic places in Monterey. Not only will the Lower Presidio be at the physical center of the community, it will create new opportunities to communicate a spectrum of archaeological and cultural histories not currently available on the Monterey Peninsula.

The Lower Presidio Historic Park is envisioned as a multicultural interpretive experience that compliments other historic features in Monterey while remaining an open space treasure to the community.

## PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The City of Monterey has leased 25.15 acres of the Presidio of Monterey from the U.S. Army (U.S. Army Lease No. DACAD 5-1-96-554) with the understanding that it would be developed as an historic park. To facilitate establishment of the Lower Presidio Historic Park, the City must prepare a master plan in conjunction with the U.S. Army Presidio of Monterey (Defense

Language Institute–Foreign Language Center), and the Monterey State Historic Park, California State Parks and Recreation Department.

The purpose to this plan is to evaluate previous archaeological and historic research, assess the character of current site features, recommend a strategy for protection and enhancement of historic resources, and develop an interpretive development concept for the 26 acre Lower Presidio site.

The Master Plan project goals are as follows:

- Identify the archeological/historic resources and interpretive themes.
- Identify existing land use and landscape features and the planning issues related to each.
- Recommend interpretive and site development concepts compatible with City, state and Federal preservation goals.
- Recommend an implementation strategy to be used for phasing, budgeting, and development planning for the City.
- Facilitate community input into the planning process and coordinate with State and Federal agencies.

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

The planning team, with assistance from City staff, State and Army personnel, held one community meeting at City Hall. Fliers were sent to over 200 individuals, organizations and agencies along with newspaper public notices.

In addition, focused meetings with local Native Americans and their representatives provided important insights into priorities for interpretation of the site as a multicultural resource.

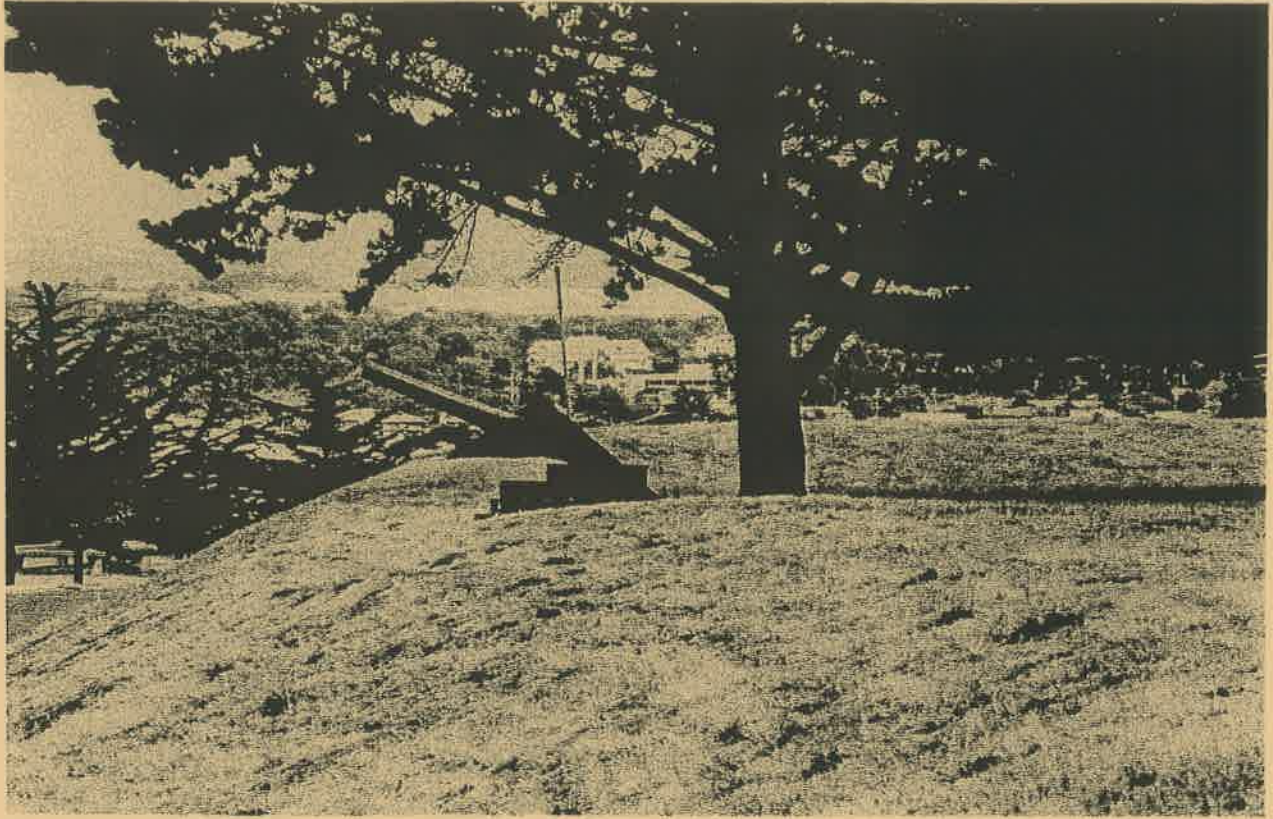
## PROJECT PROCESS

The *Historic Overview* section of this report provides information on the archeological and historic resources of the site. This information provided the necessary foundation of data for development of the *Interpretive Themes* recommendations for the site.

Based on the site features present today, the planning team presented Alternative Site Use diagrams that varied the amount of open space, parking and circulation organization and relocation, and preservation or demolition of site structures. Input from City, State, Army, Native Americans and community residents was incorporated into the Master Plan recommendations.

Plan approval process includes a joint meeting between Historic Preservation, Planning, and the Parks and Recreation Commissions. The Plan requires approval by Monterey City Council before proceeding with Environmental Clearance and Federal approvals.

# Site Resources



# Site Resources

## LOCAL SETTING

The Lower Presidio Historic park is located within the Presidio of Monterey, a 400 plus acre military base in the heart of Monterey. With its panoramic vista to Monterey Bay, the Lower Presidio adds open space character to Monterey's coastline.

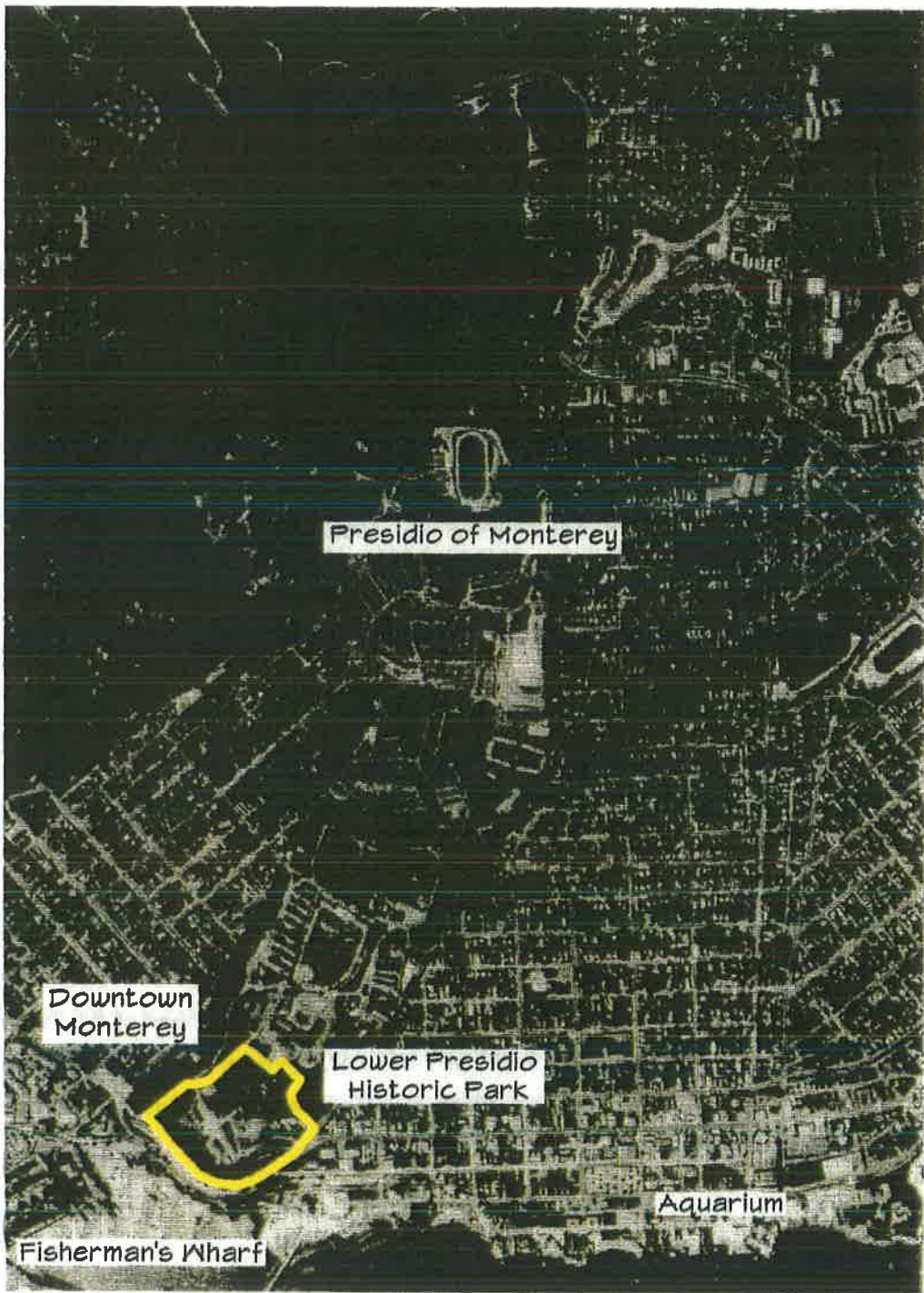
The historic park site is within walking distance of the downtown, Monterey State Historic Park, Cannery Row Historical Landmark District, and the historic Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Boromeo.

The presidio is actively used by the U.S. Army, with over 5,000 military students annually and 150 teachers. While the Lower Presidio is not integral to the current U.S. Army mission, the roadways and open space are traveled daily.

## SITE CHARACTER & PHYSICAL FEATURES

City and military streets bound the 26 acre lease parcel. As viewed off site from the City, the Lower Presidio is elevated on a 15'-35" high granite bluff. A mix of Monterey Cypress, Monterey Pine and Coast Live Oak further obscure views into the site.

On site, Artillery Street and Private Bolio Drive continue to serve as secondary access routes into the Presidio of Monterey. A heavily wooded drainage ravine borders the southern edge of the proposed park. The heart of the site includes four one story wood buildings loosely organized along Corporal Ewing Road. The structures and their affiliated parking lots, interrupt the interior open spaces.



*Local Setting*



Once on site, views into Monterey and the bay are spectacular. A visitor can begin to appreciate the visual prospective desired by the sites earliest inhabitants.

The site contains a variety of historic features and markers. Dominating the top of the proposed park is the Sloat Memorial and remnants of the Old Fort Mervine. Various buildings actively used by the Army currently form the upper edge of the park site.

#### **GEOLOGY & GEOGRAPHY OF LOWER PRESIDIO HILL**

Lower Presidio Hill is a granite promontory exposed by wave and wind erosion. The granite ringing the Monterey Peninsula originated far south near Santa Barbara and is moving north with the Pacific plate. It is said to date to the Cretaceous period some 66 to 140 million years ago in the last part of the Mesozoic era when dinosaurs still roamed the earth. A plutonic igneous rock, it was formed of molten magma beneath the crust of the earth and surfaced through uplift and erosion of upper rock layers. The granite is jointed and breaks along its joints creating the jagged and picturesque coastline. The Lower Presidio is the first point of the Monterey Peninsula that defines the south end of Monterey bay.

Lake El Estero where the Spanish Presidio was located is an extension of Monterey Bay that went further inland than it does today and was open to the bay in historic times. The Spanish word estero means a brackish lake with salt and fresh water.

The upper Presidio is formed of marine sandstone dating from the middle Miocene epic in the Tertiary period of the middle Cenozoic era about 5.3 million to 24 million years ago. It is much "younger" than the lower Presidio granite. The former knob at the upper extremity of the historic Presidio of Monterey 597 feet above sea level was quarried. It is thought to be the

sandstone source for the facade of the Spanish Royal Presidio Chapel (1794). A second knob further west at 700 feet above sea level is located on land added to the Presidio of Monterey in this century. Its stone has also been quarried, but is now part of a protected environmental preserve.

## ACCESS

Regional access to Lower Presidio Historic Park is primarily via Highways 1 and 68. Currently, no signage exists directing travelers to the Presidio. However, a reasonably direct route exists from Del Monte Avenue, one of Monterey's primary entrances. Cars or buses will probably use the Artillery Street Gate on Pacific Street.

Pedestrians have a variety of access options, although no natural pedestrian corridor exists today. The City's Path of History brings people close to the site on nearby Van Buren and Scott Streets, but access currently requires people to retrace their route back to Pacific Street. Enhancing pedestrian bridge connections to the site significantly improves safety and accessibility. The nearby Monterey Recreation Trail is a major pedestrian and bicycle corridor that provides tremendous opportunity, but has no direct connection to the Lower Presidio. Pedestrian access from Van Buren and Reeside Streets are major opportunities for neighborhood residents.

## REMNANT FEATURES

### *Prehistoric*

The site has been the focus of the archaeological studies for the last forty years. The most recent major fieldwork was documented and published in 1978: *Heritage on the Half-Shell: Excavation at CA-MNT-298*. Since that time, site construction activity has prompted focused observations to monitor excavation activities.

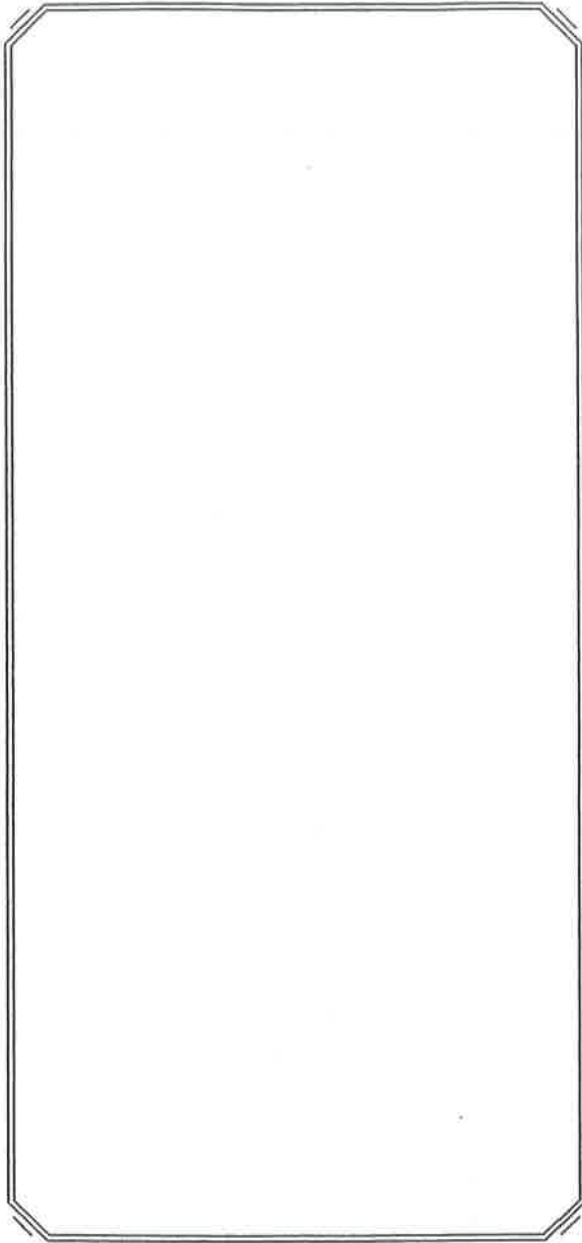




Site Boundaries

— — — — — Historic District Boundary

- - - - - Lease Boundary



**Lower Presidio  
Historic Park**

**Project Boundary**

Prepared For:  
**City of Monterey**

Bellinger Foster Steinmetz  
295 Cavallary Row Monterey, CA 93940  
Edna E. Kimbro, Historian  
Past Forward Archaeology






Scale 1:3000

1997 Aerial Photo





**Current Buildings/Conditions**

-  - Historic District Boundary
-  - Lease Boundary
-  - Building Number
-  - Existing Trees Outside the Study Area
-  - Existing Trees Within the Study Area

**Notes:**

- 104 = Laboratory
- 105 = Gun Shed
- 106 = Laboratory
- 109 = Serra Monument
- 112 = Latrine
- 113 = Magazine
- 118 = Stables
- 119 = Stables
- 121 = Blacksmith
- 125 = Office
- 141 = Barracks/Warehouse
- 152 = Sloat Monument

**Lower Presidio  
Historic Park**

**Site Analysis**

Prepared For:  
**City of Monterey**

Bellinger Foster Steinmetz  
299 Cannery Row Monterey, CA 93940  
Edna E. Kimbro, Historian  
Past Forward Archaeology

Existing Buildings/Uses

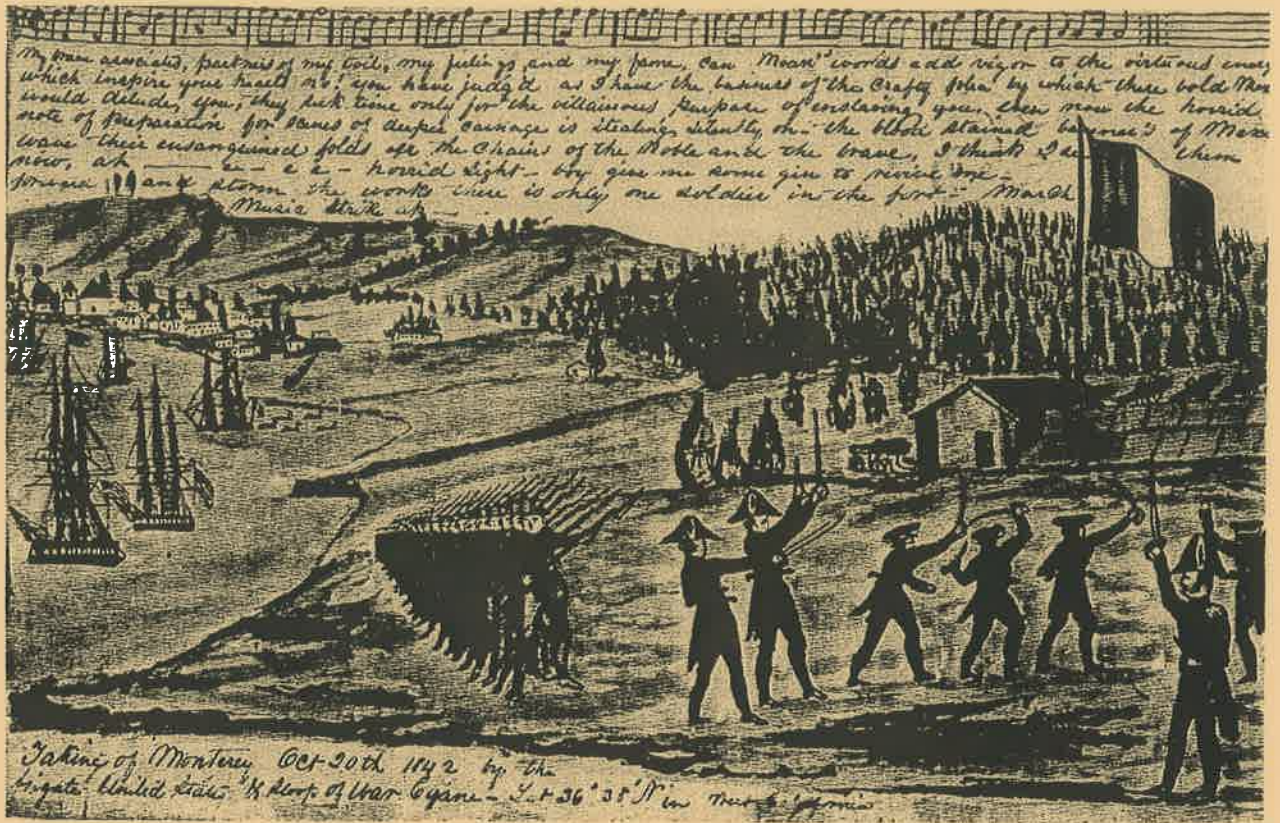


While field testing of the entire 26 acre parcel has not occurred, it is anticipated that the entire site has once been inhabited by early man.

***Historic***

Several U.S. Army structures remain as evidence of earlier military use. The various buildings are shown on military maps and aerial photographs to confirm their age, location and use. The following *Historic Resources* section details existing structures history.

# Historic Resources



# Historic Resources

The story of the Presidio of Monterey has had many versions and even more authors. The purpose of performing the research necessary to present the narrative below is not to duplicate or rehash these previous efforts. It was to identify and verify sources of information, compare and contrast sources, and identify historic context themes and illustrations that could be useful to the interpretation of the site. One of the primary tasks of this project is to clarify the number and location of potential archaeological features, and the purpose and background of the site's many historic monuments.

The history of the Presidio of Monterey continues to unfold. Much of what is known is derived from traditional historical archival research, although the historical record is known to contain gaps of information. Historical archaeological investigations can augment the gaps, leading to more accurate understanding of what happened in the past. At the Presidio of Monterey, the combination of research and archaeology has led to the interpretation of events presented below. As historical and archaeological research continues, it is expected that more will be revealed about the prehistory and history of this important place. Background research will continue throughout the project, and the narrative will continue to be fine-tuned as much as possible. Interpretive panels ultimately erected on site will provide as accurate information as is possible at this time.

There may be more yet to learn about this site than has been learned in the 150 years since California's statehood. The existence of the first Spanish fortification at this site was completely unknown until it was discovered in excavations of 1985. Prior to that time, it was thought that the original Spanish fortification El Castillo had been located and excavated in 1967. This site was likely the second or even third fortification, used until the time of the claiming of California by the United States. Historical records indicate that more buildings and features were erected on this site, such as a Spanish era powder magazine and unidentified features shown on the 1847 and 1852 maps.

Ditches were dug for moat-like defensive features of the early batteries and the American redoubt (Reese 1968:16; Horne 1970:34,36). It is not known with absolute certainty if there were earthworks associated with all four of the bastions of Fort Mervine in the American period, or only the one extant. Archival information indicates that a road ran through the site from south to north directly west and above the two early batteries connecting with Mexican period fortifications at Point Pinos.

In 1967, National Park Service archaeologist Paul Schumacher termed the Monterey ruins “the most comprehensive Spanish military base remains west of Saint Augustine, Florida.” The historical significance of this site is international insofar as it was an integral part of Spanish exploration and settlement of the New World. The Presidio is both nationally and internationally significant for events of the Mexican War prompted by the United States policy of expansionism and Manifest Destiny—the nation’s stated intention to control the North American continent. It is significant statewide as the military command and government of California until statehood in 1850.

## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

### *Prehistoric Village*

William Pritchard first uncovered Native American remains at the lower Presidio in 1967, at site CA-MNT-101. Archaeologists have long been impressed with the depth and breadth of this site. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the 1970s. More archaeology has been done on the site and in the area. Understanding of prehistoric lifeways is becoming more refined, in part due to past archaeology done at this site.

Stephen Dietz (1987:7) revisited the area prehistory in the mid-1980s. He was somewhat frustrated with other local archaeologists about the lack of publication of and access to cultural assemblages, especially those from

purported Paleoindian contexts dating between 10,000 and 5,000 years before present (B.P.). Dietz identified the depth of CA-MNT-101 to 190 cm below the surface. Currently no published evidence exists for prehistoric human activity before about 4,000 BP. Because of the rich marine resources available throughout the Holocene, this gap in the archaeological record is probably the result of natural factors rather than cultural preferences. The rich food resources available on the coastline have probably attracted human groups since the end of the last ice age. The proximity of the lower Presidio to the Pacific Ocean presents both limitations and opportunities for research concerning regional prehistory. Changes in the sea level along the coast during the past 10,000 years have resulted in steadily higher water elevations. Water inundation and the resulting erosion and accumulation of sediment have destroyed or covered potentially important cultural resources dating to the early and middle Holocene. The truncation of the boundaries of CA-MNT-101 under what is now Lighthouse Avenue likely reflects the incursion of the ocean rather than the edge of human activity.

Lower strata of CA-MNT-101 appear to represent the Middle Horizon of the Central California sequence, from 3,000 to 2,000 BP. The site consists of nine feet of cultural deposits, including seven human burials, diagnostic bone and stone tools, and shell beads (Dietz 1987:60). Sites like CA-MNT-101 have allowed archaeologists the opportunity to study social complexity among hunter-gatherers. Evidence from the site suggests that the prehistoric population relied heavily upon milling tools and bedrock milling features to utilize local plant resources. They also relied heavily upon marine resources from the coastline. Use of that resource is visible today over much of the lower Presidio area, in the form of dark midden soil, filled with fragments of shell.

Dietz (1987) also noted site CA-MNT-298, located about 100 meters south of the larger site CA-MNT-101. Howard (1974) had first excavated this site in 1971, erroneously believing that it was the village of *Tamo-tak* identified by

Kroeber (1925:465). The site was again tested in 1976 by a small cultural resource firm, down to a level of 120 cm below surface (Dietz 1987:62). The site of CA-MNT-15, a small shell midden found near the Sloat Monument, was likely once part of the larger CA-MNT-101, but was truncated by construction of the monument (Roberts and Zahniser 1980:14). As they stand now, archaeological boundaries between prehistoric archaeological sites on the lower Presidio are somewhat arbitrary. Project demands and archaeological testing phases have, to some extent, been a factor in determining site boundaries. Given the geologic prominence and its strategic and defensive potential, it seems likely that the majority of lands that now make up the lower Presidio were used by prehistoric peoples. This seems especially true since portions of what is today Presidio hill were probably more wooded and consequently somewhat less exposed in the past.

Interpreting the archaeological evidence, it appears that about 2,000 years ago, ancestors of the Hokan language family lived along the entire length of the California coast. Ohlone-speaking peoples (also known as Costanoan) arrived in the San Francisco and Monterey Bay area about 1500 years ago (Levy 1978:486). The reconstruction of Ohlone political boundaries is quite complex, and is based mostly on mission registers (Milliken et al. 1993:29). The Ohlone were once considered by the anthropological literature as a unified group (e.g., Kroeber 1925). Today, it is understood that although Ohlone-speaking peoples had a common language base, they never saw themselves as a single distinguishable culture, but rather based their primary affiliation with their own villages, and nearby villages to whom they were related by marriage and other social alliances. In the area of present-day Monterey and the lower Presidio, ethnographic literature places a group known as the Rumsen Ohlone (Milliken 1986; Milliken et al. 1993).

Styles and changes in artifact patterns suggest that CA-MNT-101 was periodically occupied and abandoned, and that utilization of different food



resources were emphasized during different time periods. Dietz (1987:318) referred to this as “episodes” of human occupation. He identified four episodes of habitation, listed from earliest to youngest:

- 1) 2469-2853 B.P.
- 2) circa 1761 B.P.
- 3) circa 1461-1533 B.P. (This corresponds to about the time that Levy suggests for the arrival of Penutian-speaking people to the area. At CA-MNT-298, cultural assemblages from this period lend further support to the hypothesis for the arrival of the Ohlone-speaking peoples. Their arrival seems to coincide with an economic shift from primarily seed milling to shell collecting.)
- 4) circa 878-936 B.P. (circa A.D. 1000-1100)

To date, no archaeological evidence found in archaeological sites located within lower Presidio boundaries suggests that the indigenous people who lived here were in residence on this site at the time of first contact with the Spanish explorers.

Consultants Roberts and Zahniser observed the following in 1980: The dark soil, the fragments of shell whose presence they never questioned, the apparently accidentally fractured pieces of stone fascinate people when they learn that they are the product or by-product of the human presence over many millennia. The continuing reminder that they are not the first on this soil, and will not be the last, is a valuable philosophical contribution to their lives. The grassy lawns of the Presidio of Monterey, covering over the middens, traces of which show through here and there, may be especially valuable primarily because of the subtlety of the message (Roberts and Zahniser 1980:15-16).

Archaeological evidence at the site suggests many interpretive opportunities, such as discussions of the structure of prehistoric sites, cultural chronology,

subsistence, settlement patterns, and evidence of trade and exchange. Kinds of activities and patterns indicated by the archaeology include residential areas, foraging base camps, collecting base camps, and an area to leave caches of food. Although much archaeology has been conducted on prehistoric sites of the lower Presidio, there is more to learn. CA-MNT-101 is an especially complex resource, and one that has not yet been tapped for its full archaeological data potential. As such, it merits protection.

In historic times, self-proclaimed "Indianologist" Alexander S. Taylor, a Monterey druggist, was told by an unidentified Indian informant that Fort Hill was called Hunnukul in a native language (Taylor 1860-63:n.p.).

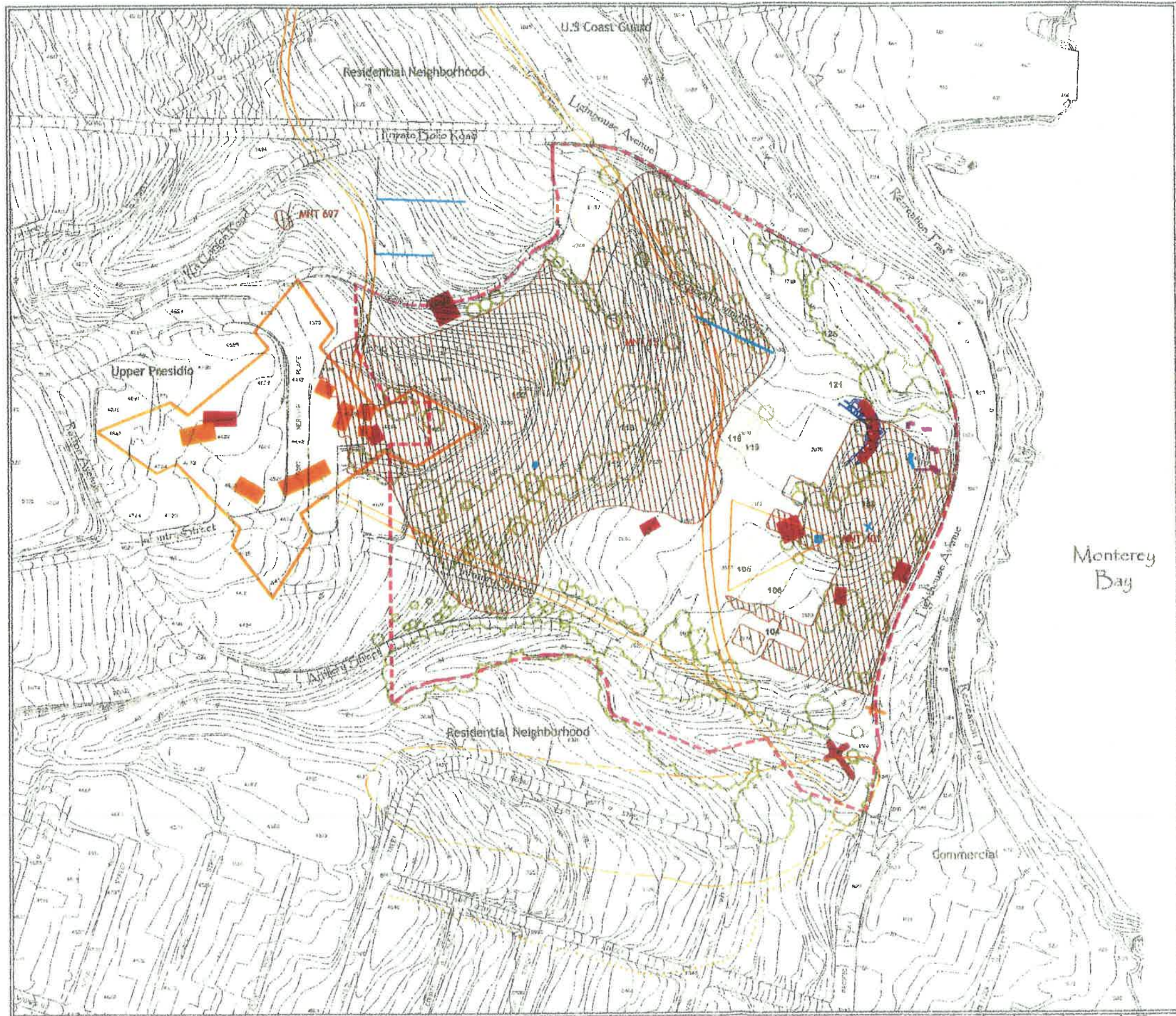
Much of the lower Presidio is of vital importance in understanding the occupation of California by prehistoric native groups. As such it is to be treated with respect. From an anthropological, archaeological, and aesthetic perspective, it is truly an awe-inspiring place.

### ***Early Exploration***

Sebastian Viscaino on December 16, 1602 came ashore at the landing site below Presidio Hill and claimed the land for Spain. Viscaino named the bay Monterey for the Viceroy of Nueva Espana (Mexico), the Count de Monterey. Mass was celebrated "...under a large oak close to the sea side..." (Venegas 1759:282 quoting Torquemada 1620). Historian Bancroft reported that mass was celebrated beneath a large oak tree "whose branches touched the tide water, twenty paces from springs of good water in a ravine, which *barranca*, with similar trees not quite so near the shore, is still a prominent landmark in Monterey" (Bancroft 1886 I: 101).

Although he noted no villages atop the lower Presidio hill proper, Torquemada noted that the harbor was "surrounded with rancherías [villages] of Indians, a well-looking affable people," historically called Rumsien (Venegas 1759:287).










Scale 1:1000

Archaeological Sites

**Historic Items/Sources (see Appendix A)**

-  = Neethan
-  = Neep & Flynn
-  = Dietz '84
-  = Pritchard
-  = S-3633 Study Area Map
-  = Existing Trees

**Other History Markers**

-  = Bouchard Monument
-  = Nino Grow Marker
-  = Bath Rock
-  = Wall(s)
-  = Large Wood Cross

**Lower Presidio  
Historic Park**

Site Analysis

Prepared For:  
City of Monterey

Collinge Foster Steinhilber  
2000-2001  
Edna E. Kimbro, Historian  
Pat Forward Archeology





*Cardero's view of local Rumsien from 1791. Original in the Museo Naval, Madrid.*

### ***The Founding of Monterey***

Father Junipero Serra landed on shore at the inlet known as the "Serra landing site" on May 31, 1770. On Sunday, June 3, the Spanish erected a cross there and buried at its base Alejandro Nino, a free black ship's caulker from Acapulco who had died the previous day on the expedition.

Note: For this reason, the Nino monument should be moved to the landing site, perhaps on the north.

The military unfurled the Spanish flag and Fathers Serra and Crespi then celebrated a mass of thanksgiving "in that little valley [*barranquita*] and under the same live-oak, close to the beach where it is said Mass was celebrated at the beginning of the last century" (Serra translated by Tibesar 1955:169). Afterward Governor Gaspar de Portola and his officers performed the official acts of taking possession of the land, accompanied by ringing bells and cannon fire. Serra remarked in his official report "There is no *rancheria* in the vicinity of this port" with regret.

The State Historic Park is located on a portion of the Serra landing place was purchased in 1904 and given to the state in 1905 (Powers 1934:19). The tree known as the Viscaino/Serra Oak was located on this site but closer to the shore. The oak tree was said to have been about 25 feet from the sea in 1853 (David Spence Scrapbook 1853, No. 5 in Alexander Taylor Collection, Bancroft Library). In 1905, its roots undermined by salt water, and it washed out to sea during filling of the cove for street widening. The trunk was salvaged and portions of it survive today at the Royal Presidio Chapel, Carmel Mission and the Pacific House. For many years prior to the widening of the street, a white wooden cross marked the former presumed location of the Viscaino Oak at the Serra Landing site.

Monuments in the State Historic Park commemorate the landing the Serra Landing in 1770 and Portola's founding of Monterey, the sacred and profane aspects of the same event. Another monument to Serra's Landing is located atop Presidio hill. The number of monuments on the hill speaks to the importance given these historical associations.

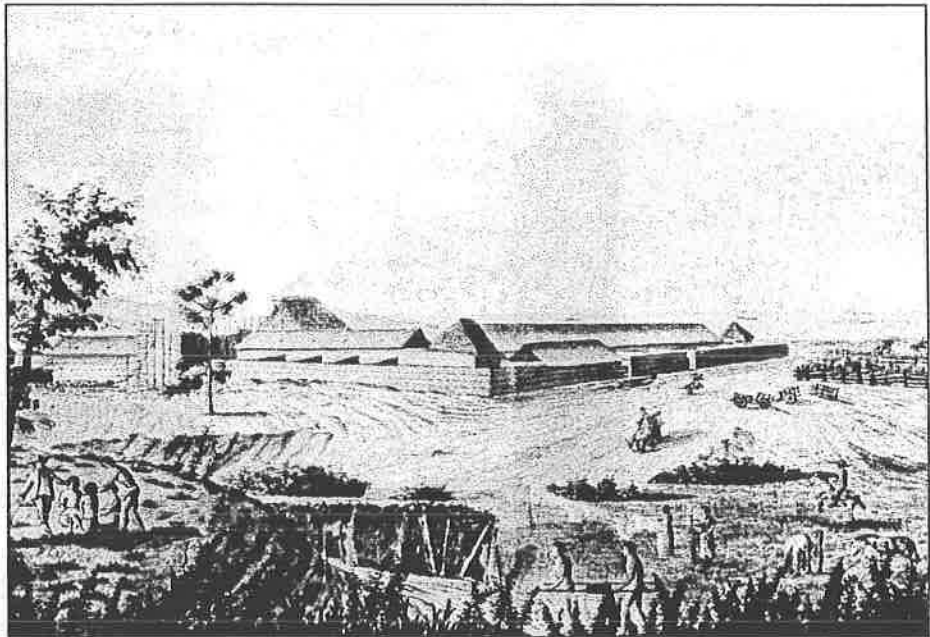


*Historic Postcard Showing Cross and Stream. Edna E. Kimbro collection.*



*Unsigned painting of the Serra landing mass attributed to Leon Trousset. California Historical Society collection.*

Governor Portola and engineer Miguel Costanso established the Presidio and Mission of Monterey near Lake El Estero with military and religious ceremony. Lake El Estero (meaning in Spanish a brackish lake with salt and fresh water) was an extension of Monterey Bay that once extended further inland than it does today. This area was open to the Bay in historic times. The combined Presidio and Mission of San Carlos de Monterey was named for King Juan Carlos and his Viceroy (vice-king) in Mexico (Serra translated by Tibesar 1955:171). Over the last quarter of the 18th century, the initial wood palisaded enclosure was transformed gradually into an adobe and stone fortress with red tile roofs housing the Governor, the soldiers and their families. Father Serra moved the mission to Carmel where the Indians congregation in 1771.



*View of the Presidio of Monterey in 1791 by Malespina Expedition artist Jose Cardero. It shows El Estero on the right, and on the left cliffs, the seasonal reaches of the lake. Indians are depicted bringing water in barrels from the spring at Aguajito, while shepherds are tending sheep on the mesa where Boranda would later built his adobe in 1817. Bancroft Library collection.*

### ***El Castillo de San Joaquin de Monterey***

The Spanish Presidio of Monterey near Lake El Estero lacked a strategically placed battery of cannons to protect the bay from enemy ships. In 1792, work began on a battery with 11 cannons, as noted in Commandant Arrillaga's report of the following year (Dietz 1987:21 citing Horne 1970:12;14). Initially constructed of wooden logs called *fascines*, the fort consisted of an esplanade, *casa mata* [powder magazine] and wooden barracks for artillerymen on the rise commanding the bay (Bancroft I 1886:682; Dietz 1987:25). This was referred to as a "barbette" battery as the cannons were atop the walls, not mounted between masonry merlons in embrasures and it was shaped like a goatee (barbette means small beard in French). The site was selected by Bodega y Quadra, commandant of the naval department of San Blas who contributed tools, materials, and four 12-pound cannons to the project (Williams 1993:77). Early accounts refer to it as "bateria o Castillo de San Joaquin de Monterey (battery or castle of San Joaquin at Monterey)" (Williams 1993:78 citing Arrillaga 1801 and Gomez 1818).

*Note: There are indications in the historical record that more buildings and features were erected on this site, such as a Spanish era powder magazine and the unidentified features shown on the 1847, 1849, and 1852 maps. There were ditches dug for moat-like defensive features of the early batteries and the American redoubt (Reese 1968:16; Horne 1970:34,36). There may be more yet to learn about this site. The existence of the first Spanish fortification at this site was completely unknown until Dietz's excavations in 1985. Prior to that time the original Spanish fortification researchers thought that El Castillo was located and excavated in 1967. Today we are working with the assumption that Pritchard's excavations unearthed a later Mexican era battery that was used up to the American conquest of California. Archival information indicates that a road ran through the site from south to north directly west and above the two early batteries connecting with Spanish period fortifications at Point Pinos.*

### ***El Castillo de San Carlos, 1796***

In 1796 and again in 1797, Engineer Extraordinary Alberto de Cordoba of the Spanish Royal Corps of Engineers was assigned to improve the fortification at Monterey called El Castillo de San Carlos (Williams 1877 BL; Halleck, March



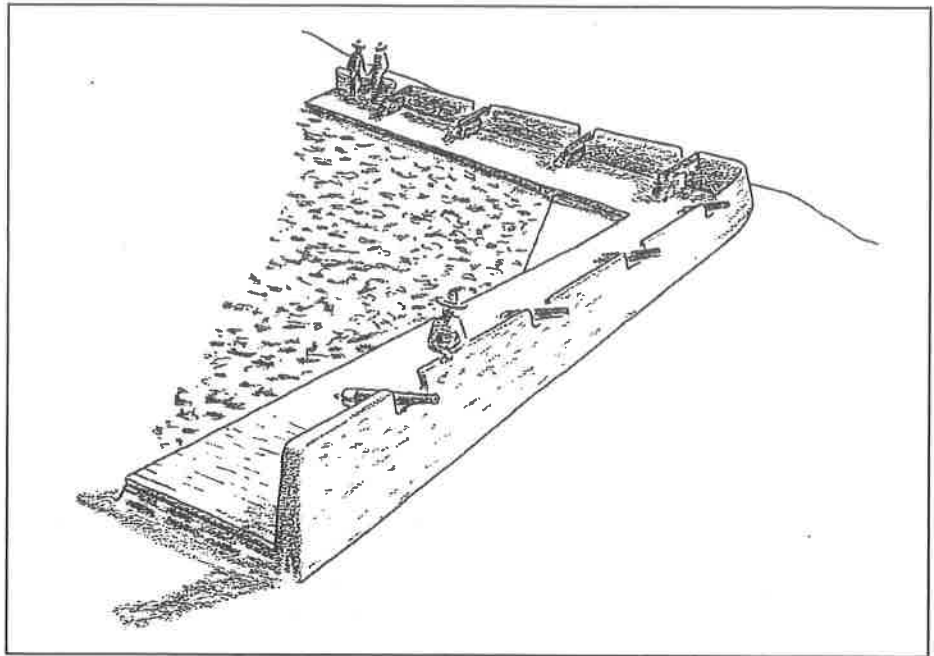
1, 1849 in California and New Mexico 150:131; Dietz 1987:22; Williams 1876:9-10). Cordoba reported ten mounted cannon of small caliber: seven 7-pounders, one 6-pounder, and two 3-pounders (Dietz 1987:25). The caliber stated in pounds apparently refers to the weight of the cannon balls. The physical layout of the lower, earlier, semicircular battery excavated in 1985 resembled that of El Castillo de San Joaquin, at the Spanish Presidio of San Francisco prior to its redesign by Cordoba. His original plan for El Castillo de San Carlos has not survived.



*Spanish cannon at Presidio of San Francisco. Edna E. Kimbro photograph*

#### ***Modifications Made Prior to Bouchard's Raid***

In 1815, Englishman Peter Corney visited Monterey and gathered intelligence about its fortifications. He observed ten brass 12-pounders at the fort on the hill and a shore battery at the landing place of 2 long 9 pounders with 30 soldiers. In 1817, in preparation for the attack of Argentine privateer Bouchard and his men (including Corney), a forewarned Spanish Governor Sola directed the repair of the battery with masonry (Bancroft 1886 II:380).



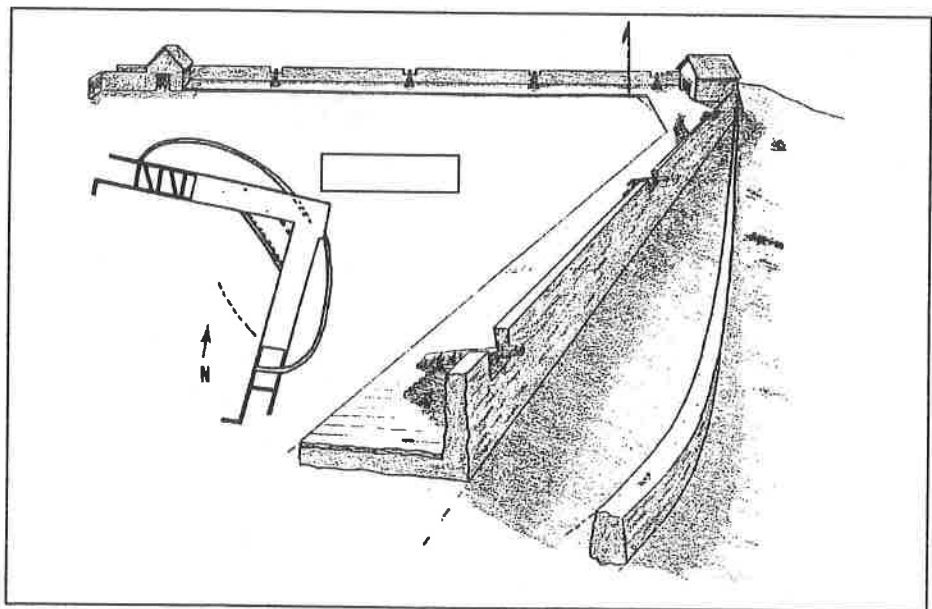
*Pritchard's (1968) conjectural reconstruction of the 1818 battery.*

During the 1818 attack, Jose Jesus Vallejo commanded an additional battery of three 18- pounders at *El Mentidero* (the gossiping place) east of the Custom House on the beach 600 yards from the presidio (Alvarado 1876 I:170). Bouchard captured the hilltop battery of six 8-pounders, but Spanish officers Vallejo and Estrada first spiked the cannons rendering them useless, and also blew up the powder magazine (Bancroft 1886 II:230). Before leaving Monterey, Bouchard's men sacked and fired the Presidio buildings. Only two cannons apparently survived the attack (Bancroft II 1886:234).

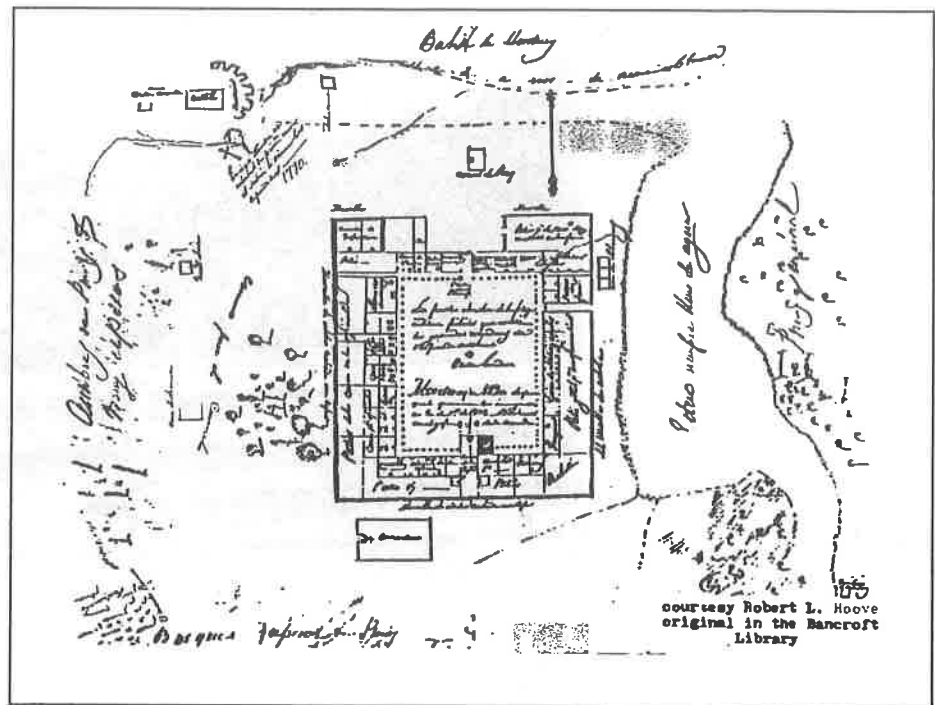
*Note: a monument on Presidio hill placed by Argentina on February 18, 1981 commemorates Bouchard's taking of Monterey.*

Additional Repairs, Modifications and New Construction of Mexican Battery  
Repairs in the wake of the Bouchard raid continued into 1821 with several masons at work directed by Vallejo and Estrada (Miller 1994:165). The tile-roofed adobe barrack building excavated by Pritchard replaced the wooden

one destroyed by Bouchard. The design of the bastion-shaped upper battery excavated by archaeologists in 1967 indicates that this fortification was made more elaborate than its semi-circular predecessor with two sentry boxes, traverses, and flaring breast works or counterguard below the parapet. The precise location of the replacement powder magazine has not yet been discovered. Mexican general Mariano G. Vallejo commissioned a sketch plan of the Castillo as he recalled its appearance in 1820 with a *casa mata* (powder magazine or case mate), *castillo* (fortified building), and *Bateria*, or battery.



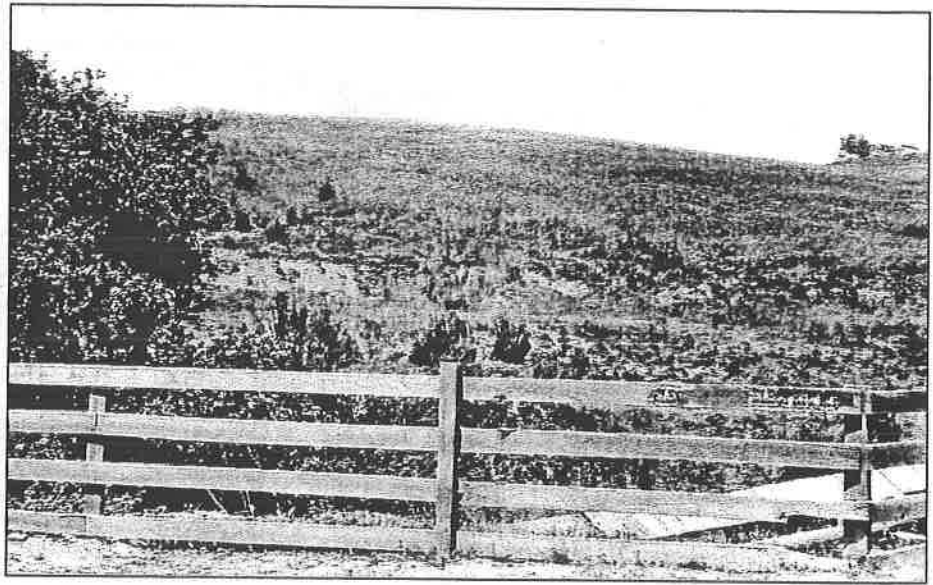
*Pritchard's (1968) conjectural reconstruction of the Mexican Battery 1837-1846. The little building at the apex of the V is a sentry box. The wood decking or platform is referred to as the espladana. Outer flaring walls are counterguards. Inner walls are parapets with embrasures for the cannon. The diagonal foundations shown on the plan view are probably evidence of traverses that prevent enfilade enemy fire from mowing down defending artillerymen. The adobe barrack is not depicted. Pritchard shows another small building where the foundations indicate traverses, possibly in response to Vallejo's depiction of a powder magazine in this location. Written evidence indicates that the powder magazine was part of the barrack in 1842.*



Vallejo's sketch plan prepared for artist Edward Vischer in later years. Bancroft Library collection, from Williams 1986. Fortifications at El Castillo are depicted in the upper left hand corner with the Serra Landing site cross and tree.

### **Mexican Independence, 1821**

Mexico became independent of Spain in 1821 and the Mexican flag was raised above Monterey's hill top fortification on September 22, 1822. In 1830, there were twenty cannon in the battery (Bancroft 1886 III:611). Seven years later, English visitor Edward Belcher observed the "adobe or mud-brick battery remained and had been newly bedaubed during the late ebullition of independence." His description of a three-sided breastwork open in the rear about 3 ft. tall with seven guns seems to describe the first battery better than its successor (Bancroft 1886 III:668). Archaeological investigations indicate that the second battery underwent successive renovations and survived in ruins until the 1890s.

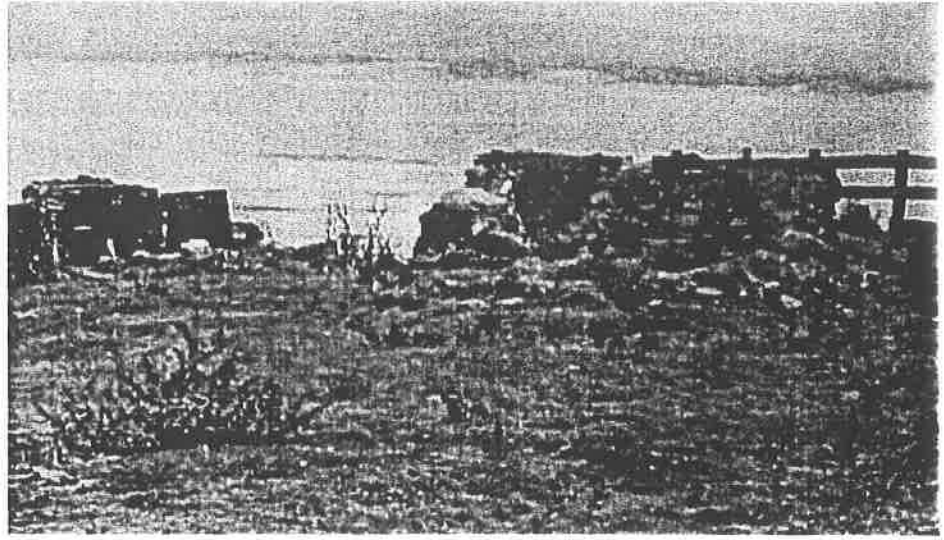


*1880s photograph showing ruins of the Mexican era barrack at right. Pat Hathaway collection.*

In July, 1837 an unsuccessful revolt against Governor Alvarado at Monterey “installed Don Francisco Figueroa as captain commander and set him up in a house within the fort” (that is, the adobe barrack). Antonio Maria Osio described a bloodless confrontation “about one hundred yards from the battery, which due to a lack of experience or laziness had no parapet (Osio 1996:185; Bancroft 1886 III:523-526). In that same year, Able du Petit-Thouars (1956:10), a French visitor, reported observing but eight cannon in an earthwork, with no exterior defenses or a ditch.

Geology and location continued to affect the construction and modification of this site. As early as 1776, Pedro Font observed that the stream at the landing place had recently been dammed to provide fresh water (Bolton 1933:309). In the 1820s, the stream running through the ravine at the landing place was used to provide water for sea-going vessels in the Mexican era (DuHaut-Cilly 1929:155). In the later 1840s a dam was built with a twenty-thousand gallon capacity cistern and a wooden flume was constructed to convey water aboard

ships at anchorage (California and New Mexico 1850:171; Maddox and Hutton drawings; Deed Feb. 7, 1849 in Old Alcalde's Book, Colton Hall Museum; Garner 1970:179).



*Ruins of the Castillo circa 1885. William Pritchard collection, California History, Summer 1984 issue.*

### ***Jones' War: Landing at Monterey, 1842***

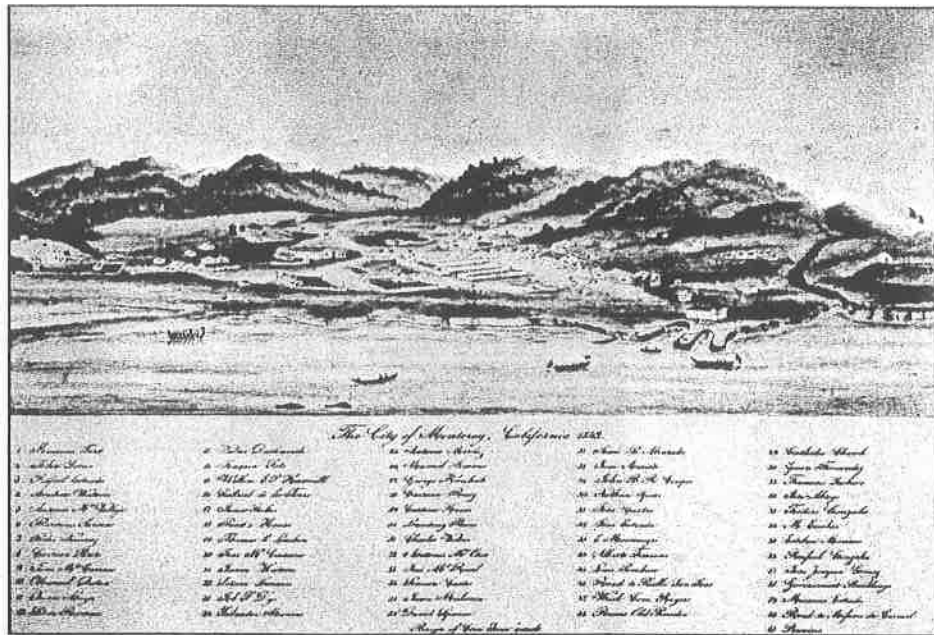
Foreign observers in 1841-1842 were not impressed by the condition of the Mexican fortifications at Monterey. French visitor Duflot de Mofras reported but three bronze guns at the battery with a 4 ft. high earth embankment (Bancroft 1886 IV:652; Mofras I 1937:325). Sir George Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company saw but five soldiers in the garrison in a windowless mud guardhouse and eight to ten rusty cannons (Bancroft 1886 IV:651). (The description of the windowless guardhouse answers that of a sentry box fortification with only slit openings, probably located at the apex of the V-shaped battery). This was the second or Mexican era battery that replaced the earlier fortification located lower on the hill.



On October 19, 1842, American forces under Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, under the mistaken notion that the United States and Mexico were at war, landed and cut down the Mexican flagstaff over the Mexican battery (Bancroft 1886 IV:310). Archaeologists in 1967 discovered remnants of the broken flagpole near the apex of the bastion of this fortification. There was no resistance as the Mexican artillery officer reported but eleven cannon, mostly useless and without ammunition (Bancroft 1886 IV:307). American Dr. Richard Maxwell's diary reported nine long brass guns on the summit of the hill...commanding the whole ravine. "Every gun had a name—Jesus, San Pedro, San Pablo, and other saints." (Maxwell in Reese 1968:15-16). Midshipman Alonzo Jackson with the land force reported fourteen long brass and iron guns (Jackson 1953:14). He also described the powder magazine as being large enough to be converted into quarters for the officers and mentioned transferring the powder into the sentry box outside the battery (Jackson 1953:15).



*Gunner William Meyers of the USN depicted the invasion and the appearance of the Mexican battery. Watercolor, Bancroft Library collection.*



Larkin's lithograph of Monterey in 1842 showing the small building south of the Mexican barrack and battery on Fort Hill. The building may be the predecessor of the Custom House. (Illustration from Van Nostrand).

Two days later, upon learning of his error from American Consul Thomas O. Larkin, Jones offered apologies and later sailed away to make his peace with Governor Micheltorena in southern California. American sailor William Thomes at Monterey in 1843 remarked that "Americans were not remarkably popular in California, simply because a few months before we arrived in port, one of our nation ships had run into Monterey, and compelled the town to surrender, on the supposition that war had been declared between Mexico and the United States..."

Thomes observed that "the fort was armed with four long, brass 9-pounders, the handsomest guns I ever saw, all covered with scroll-work and figures. One was appropriately named the Apostle Paul, another was called, St. John, a third St. Jose and the fourth bore the name of a lady, the sacred Santa Barbara...mounted on ruined and decayed carriages..." (Thomes 1884:79).





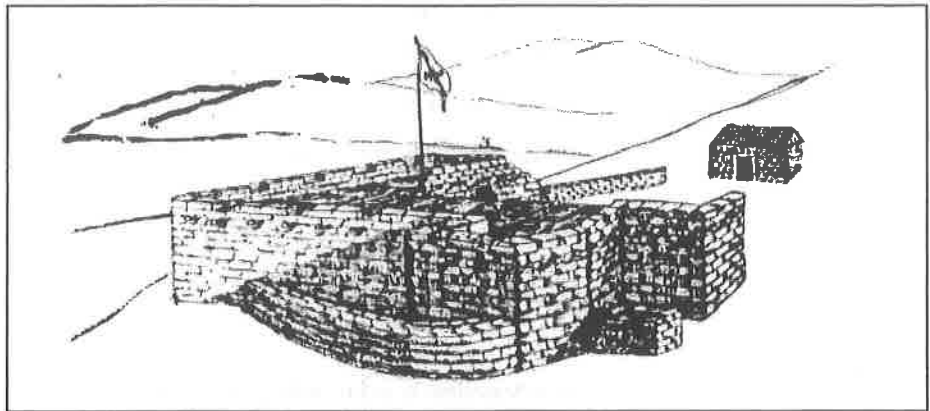
*San Pedro from the Senores de la Real Audencia de Lima at Presidio of San Francisco. The cannon of El Castillo were similar in appearance and origins. Edna E. Kimbro photograph.*

Mexican governor Michelorena's initial response to Jones' actions was to dig a ditch above El Castillo and strengthen the redoubts, possibly building a new fortification higher up the hill (Horne 1970:34,36). Soon Governor Michelorena, upset about the Jones affair, the annexation of Texas by the United States, and dissention in Southern California, decided to defend northern California from San Juan Bautista (Bancroft 1886 IV:406, 662). Sometime around 1844-1845, cannons and munitions were moved to San Juan Bautista, the home of then Lt. Col. Jose Castro (Bancroft 1886 IV:603, 652, 662).

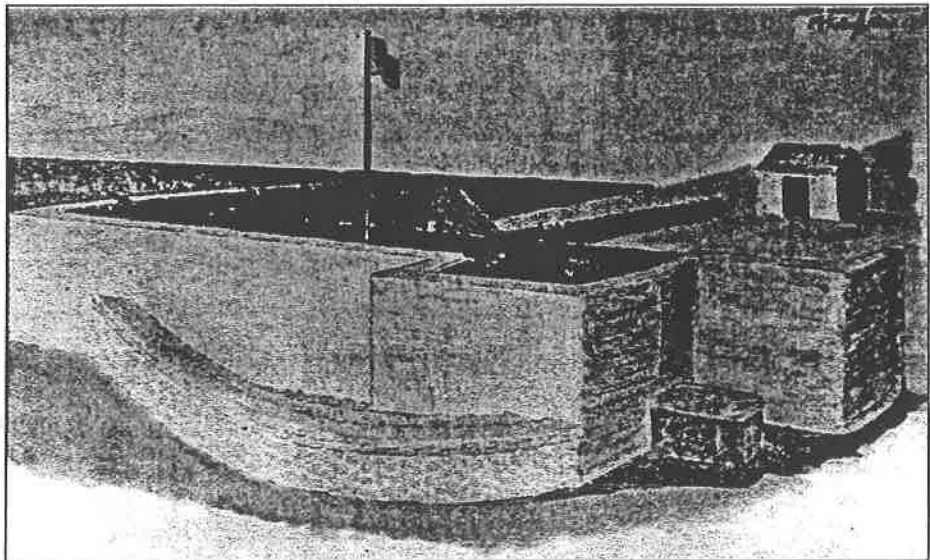
#### ***Manifest Destiny and Fort Mervine, 1846***

The United States declared war on Mexico May 13, 1846, beginning the Mexican War. July seventh, Commodore Sloat, USN, aboard the Savannah at Monterey, ordered Commander Mervine USN to raise the American flag over

the Custom House July 7, 1846 (Bancroft 1886 V:231). The Mexican fortifications, termed Jones' Fort by the Americans, played no role in the capture; important cannons and munitions remained in San Juan Bautista.



*Artist's reconstruction of the Mexican Adobe Battery based upon Pritchard's excavation. From Presidio of Monterey brochure, Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library collection. Sentry box seen in Meyers' watercolor and described by visitors is not depicted at the apex of the bastion, but Pritchard did not excavate the apex. There is some reason to think that this drawing is more accurate than Pritchard's in some respects despite omission of the sentry box.*



*Another artist's reconstruction of the Mexican Battery excavated by Pritchard. Appeared in the San Jose Mercury (Johnson 1970). The foreshortening appears to be exaggerated making the rather sizeable barrack appear tiny.*

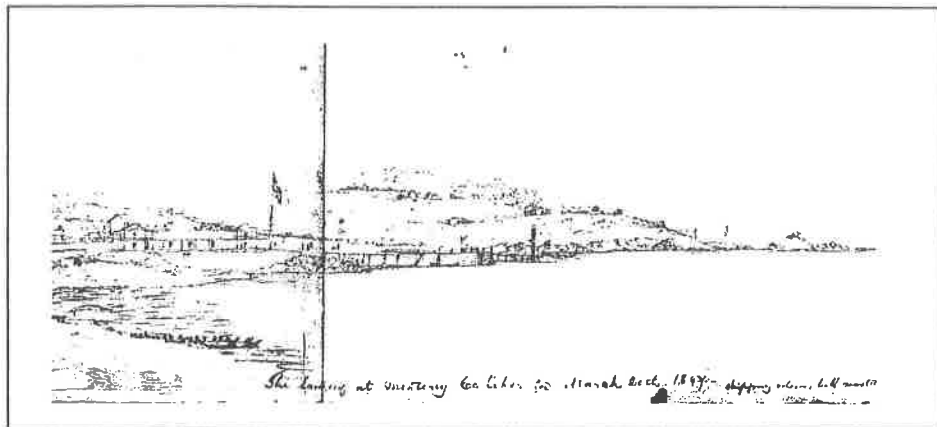
"On the hill in a position commanding both town and harbor were built by Cecil [carpenter of the Savannah] a blockhouse and battery, where 3-42 #ers were mounted...surrounded by a ditch first called Fort Stockton, then Mervine" (Bancroft 1886 V:290). John Spencer described the construction of Fort Mervine: "We cut the logs for it right out of the timber back there...We dug a trench twelve feet wide and six feet deep all round the square. The dirt made a fort on the inside. Then we put up a fence made of logs driven into the earth. The blockhouse was at the far end..."(*Del Monte Weekly*, July 6, 1910, pp.7-14, quoted in Jackson Research Projects and Far Western Anthropological Research Group 1985:7-8).

Fort Mervine is acknowledged as the most significant site embodying the U.S. takeover of California. Journalist Benjamin Cummings Truman acknowledged these values as early as 1867. There is reason to believe that the United States has continued to own the Presidio of Monterey partly because of the symbolic importance of this site in commemorating the acts of military possession that embodied the extension of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

In October 1846, Lt. Maddox of the USN and 30 men went to San Juan Bautista where they spiked the iron cannons of the Mexican army and brought the finer brass pieces back to Fort Mervine (Bancroft 1886 V:294). Navy Lieutenant McLane noted that on July 18, 1846 he was with the party that "found a number of brass and iron guns, 4 and 12 pounds, 600 lbs of powder and 10,000 shot" (Monaghan 1971:84). Around 1844 there had been five large guns at Mission San Juan Bautista; two were named Jesus and Solvarro. The cannons dated to 1673, 1675, 1769, and were made in Lima and Manila (Wood 1849:265).

The U.S. Navy controlled Monterey, building and occupying Fort Mervine (named after a Naval officer) until the arrival of Army Companies C and K,

First Dragoons, under General Kearny January 31, 1847 (Harlow 1982:247). Company F, Third Artillery arrived by sea in January of 1847 and the Morman Battalion came. The regiment of New York Volunteers arrived in March of 1847. The Army changed the name of the fortification from Fort Mervine to the Monterey Redoubt (JRP and FWARG 1985:8).



*Navy Physician Guillou's sketch of the landing and the lower Presidio of March 20, 1847. Note the barrack building near the battery and another building south of it and below Fort Mervine. The American flag is shown flying over the Custom House.*

Engineer Halleck explained his fortification plans to General Kearney: "the object proposed to be accomplished by works here is simply to cover the Anchorage and landing near the town. This may be effected by a strong battery, and with heavy ordnance, near the site of the old Spanish fort, and the bastioned work [Monterey Redoubt] which has been commenced on the high ground in rear...(Halleck to Kearney, May 1, 1847, RG393, M210, Roll 5, quoted in JRP and FWARG 1985:11).

By September 1847, Company F, Third Artillery under Halleck had completed the earthwork redoubt in the shape of a bastion extant today (Bancroft 1886 V:290). Twenty 24-pounder cannon were mounted along with 4-8 in. mortars mounted on wood platforms with shot and shells piled inside the "V" of the earthwork. Paymaster's clerk Hutton's drawing depicts but 10 cannon in 1851.

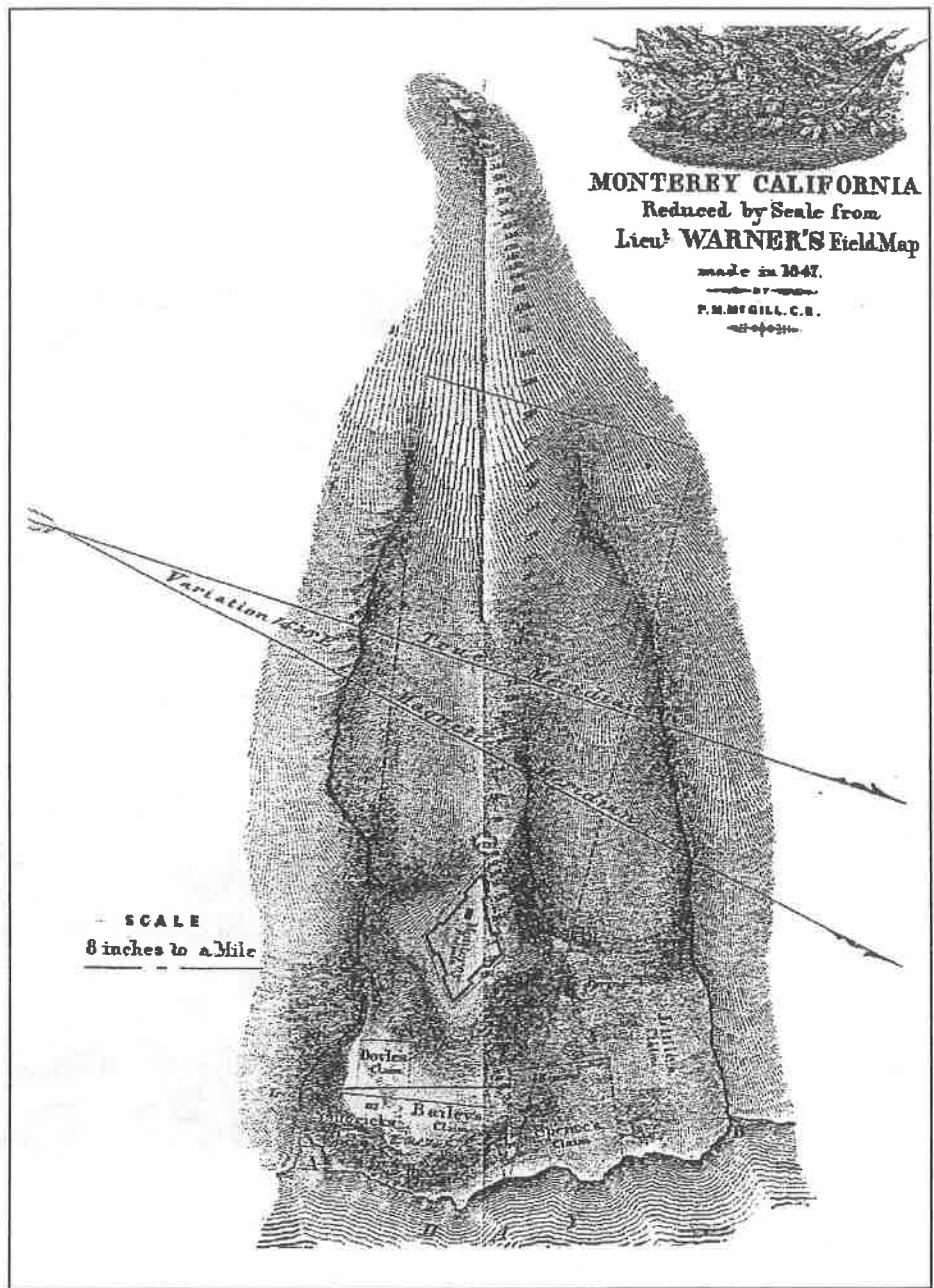
Captain Maddox' sketch shows the rest of the cannons deployed at *El Mentidero* near the Custom House in 1847. Across the gorge, two log two-story buildings, one 100 x 17 ft. for Company F, and another of six rooms for the officers were built under the supervision of Lt. E. C. Ord (Sherman 1945:20). At the rear of the redoubt, a 75 x 25' stone building with a shingle roof held ordnance (Mason to Jones, 18 Sep 1847 in *California and New Mexico* 1850:320).

Construction of a swimming pool and recreation complex in the 1930s at Fort Mervine/Monterey Redoubt probably removed most of the archaeological remains of the above-described buildings; however, archaeological testing might result in locating some of them for interpretive purposes should the park be expanded westward in the future (JRP and FWARG 1985:1).

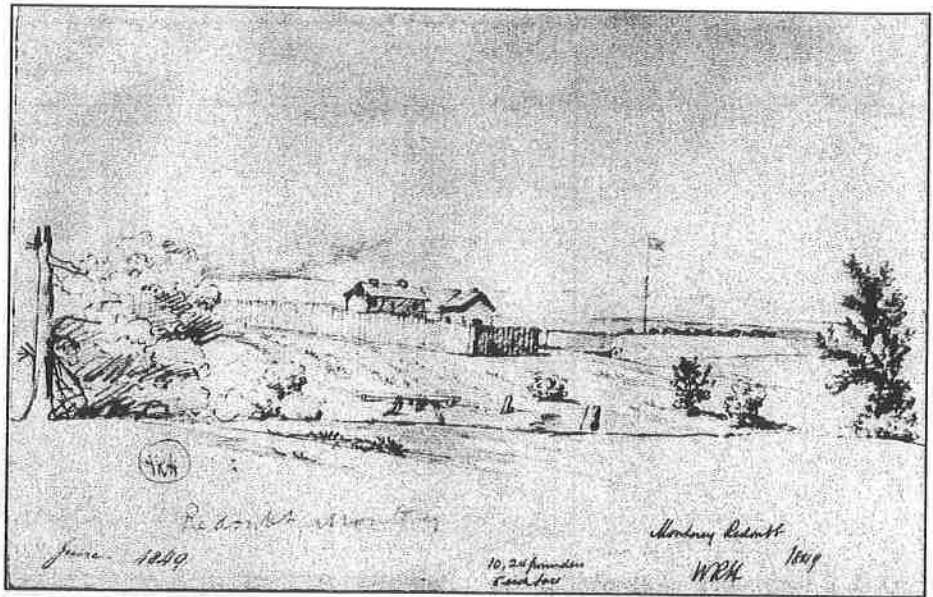


*Swim Team, Presidio of Monterey 1935.*





Engineer Halleck surveyed Fort Hill and Lt. Warner produced a contour map showing the outline of the Monterey Redoubt in 1847 together with the remains of the Mexican barracks, powder magazine or casemate, and "the old Mexican Fort." Note the notation "bones" indicating that archaeological remains were visible on the surface. Map, UCSC Map Room.



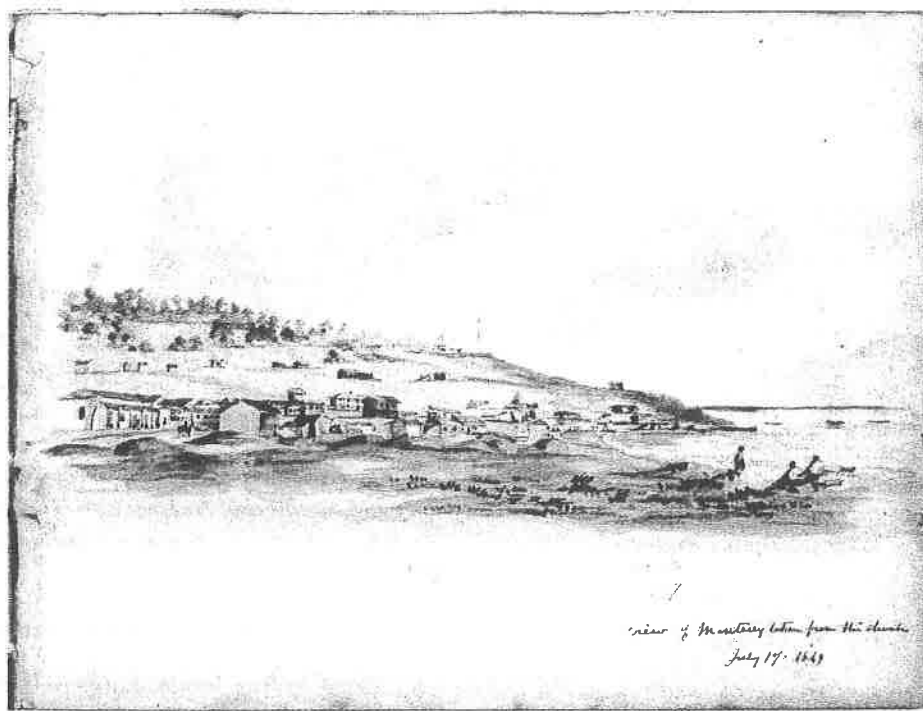
W. R. Hutton, (civil engineer and surveyor employed as Army paymaster's clerk), drew the Monterey Redoubt from several angles between 1847 and 1851. It was diamond-shaped, and constructed of wooden palisades with only the forward bastion of earthworks in this view from the south of June, 1849. Hutton notes that there were twenty, 24- pounders, 5 mounted on each face. Huntington Library collection.



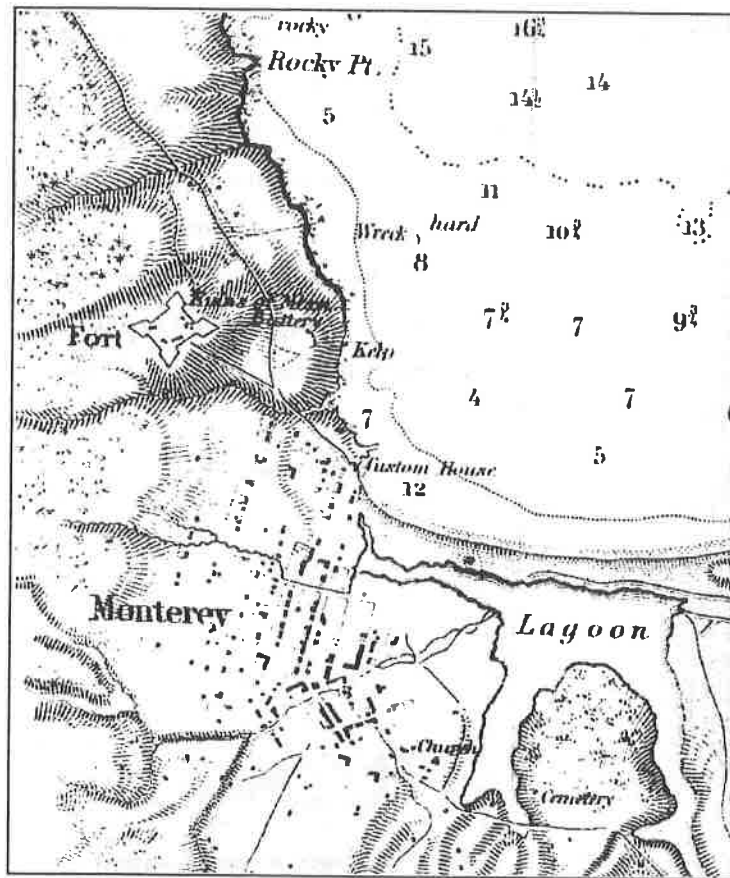
Captain Maddox's sketch shows cannon mounted east of Custom House near El Mentidero and the water flume at Serra Landing site, 1847. California Historical Society collection.

***Military Role in the Constitutional Convention of California, 1849***

On April 12, 1849, Brig. General Bennett Riley brought his brigade to Monterey and assumed command and the role of governor. Henry Halleck served as his Secretary of State. Riley was responsible for proposing the convention to form a state or territory of California. Elections were held immediately and the convention convened September 1, 1849 in Colton Hall. As a consequence of General Riley's timely and appropriate military initiative, California entered the Union in 1850.



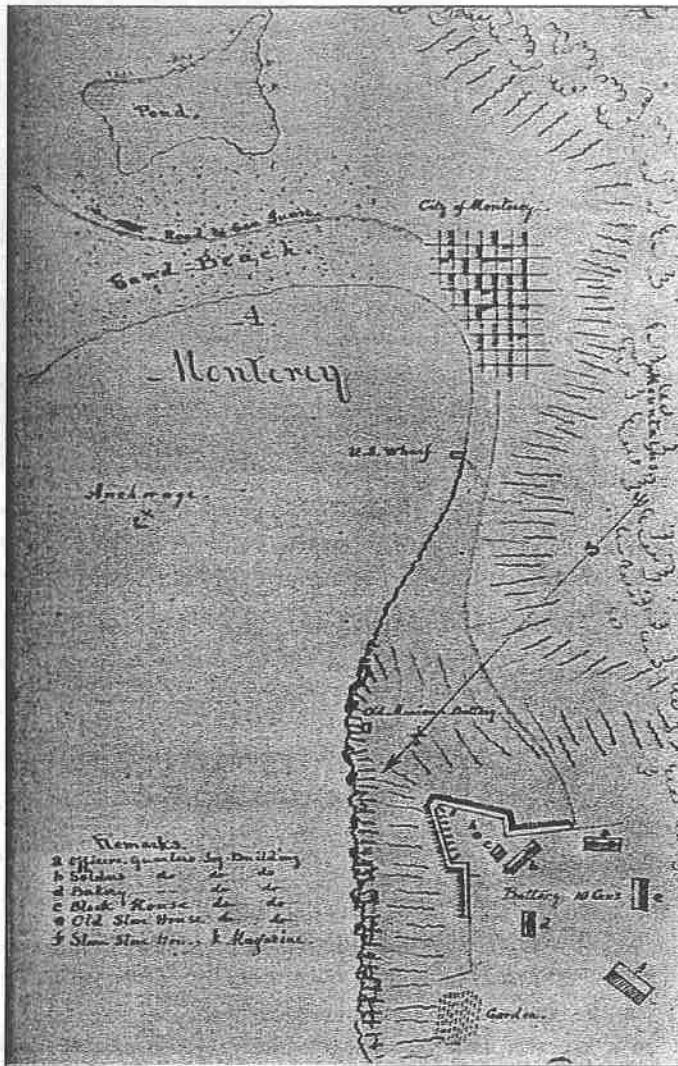
*Watercolor by Lieutenant Alfred Sully showing the Monterey Redoubt and the barrack of El Castillo on July 17, 1849. Bancroft Library collection. Note the women at El Mentidero, the gossiping place in the foreground where Vallejo assaulted Bouchard's vessel the Santa Rosa.*



*Blow up of portion of Lieutenant James Alden's U.S.C.G.S. 1852 map of Monterey Harbor showing the road through the Lower Presidio, the V-shaped ruins of the Mexican Battery and the Fort or Monterey Redoubt. Roop and Flynn (1976:Map 9).*

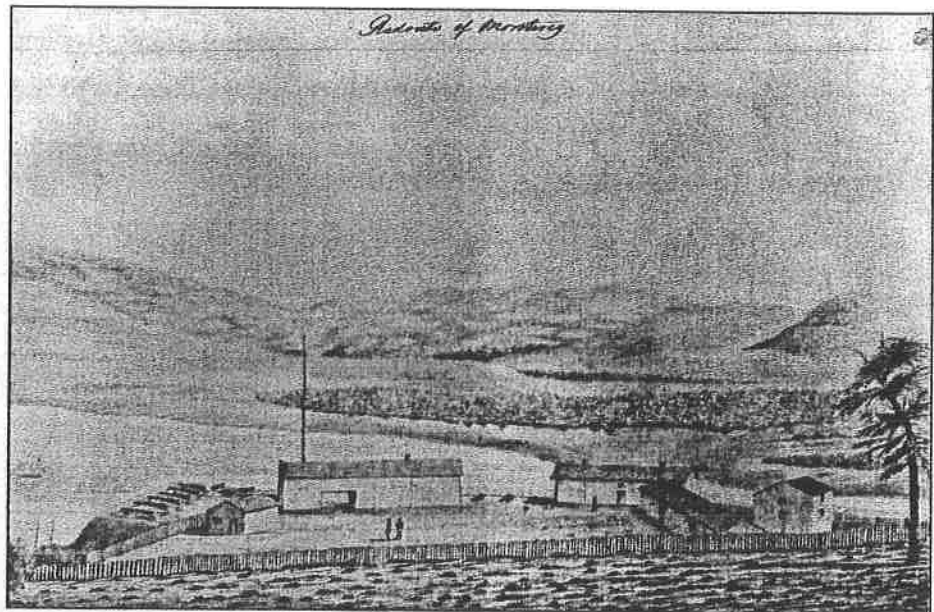
The 1852 Alden map shows seven structures within the confines of the Monterey Redoubt, features of some of which might remain archaeologically. The post was renamed Monterey Ordnance Depot from 1852-1856. Ten of the original twenty 24-pounders were reportedly removed to San Francisco or Benicia arsenal (JRP and FWARG 1985:11; Horne 1970:39; Handbook of Monterey 1875:76). In 1853 and 1854, Colonel Mansfield inspected U.S. military posts in the west. At Monterey in 1854 he reported a military storekeeper keeping watch over arms, ammunition, and some heavy guns. He recommended that the latter be transferred to Benicia arsenal and the land

preserved (Frazer 1963:121). In 1855, E. D. Townsend reported the situation as unchanged from the year before (Edwards 1970:99).



Mansfield's 1854 sketch of Monterey Redoubt identifying each of the buildings.



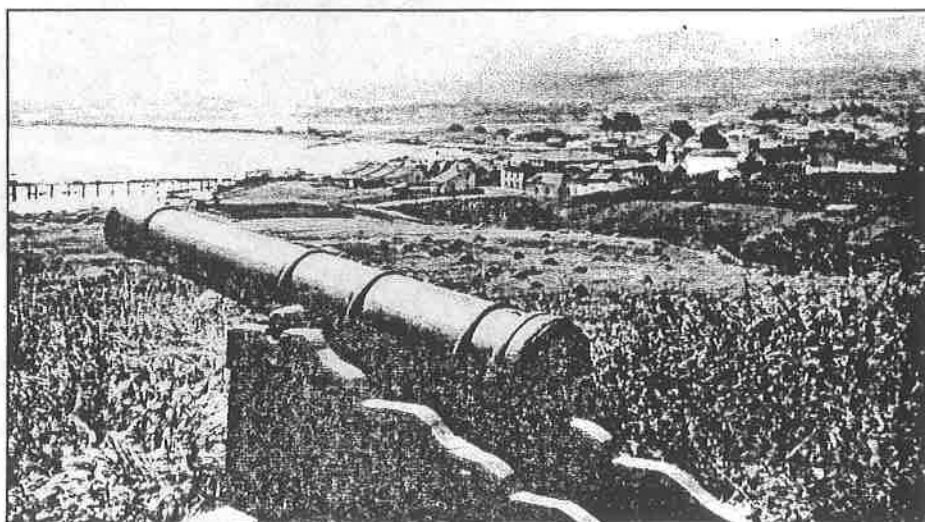


*Henry Miller's 1856 sketch of Monterey Redoubt from the west or the rear. The buildings from left to right are the bakery, barracks, officer's quarters, old storehouse and stone ordnance building. The cannons had still not been removed.*

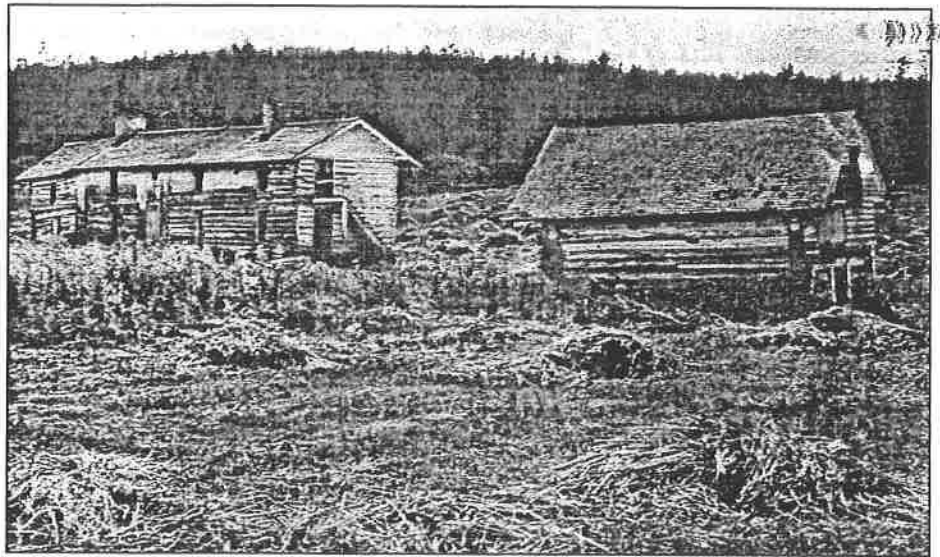
From 1856 to 1865, the post was abandoned (JRP and FWARG 1985:12). Reactivated briefly in 1865, it was renamed Monterey Barracks. It was subsequently entrusted to the custodianship of Francis and/or Martin Doud, father and son residents of the neighboring Doud house on Van Buren Street (Adams 1977:4; Horne 1970:40). The Army again abandoned the post from 1867 to 1902 (JRP and FWARG 1985:12). In 1867 journalist Benjamin C. Truman trekked the El Camino Real and remarked about the site of El Castillo:

The ruins of the old fort from whose battlements Commodore Sloat removed the Mexican Flag,...will soon be gone, but the elevation which it stood upon will always remain, and shore and sea and sky and close-encompassed woods and hills will forever furnish the everlasting material for reconstructing those pictures of the vanished past, which, in truth, require but little suggestion for their erection on the mental retina (Weber 1978:69).

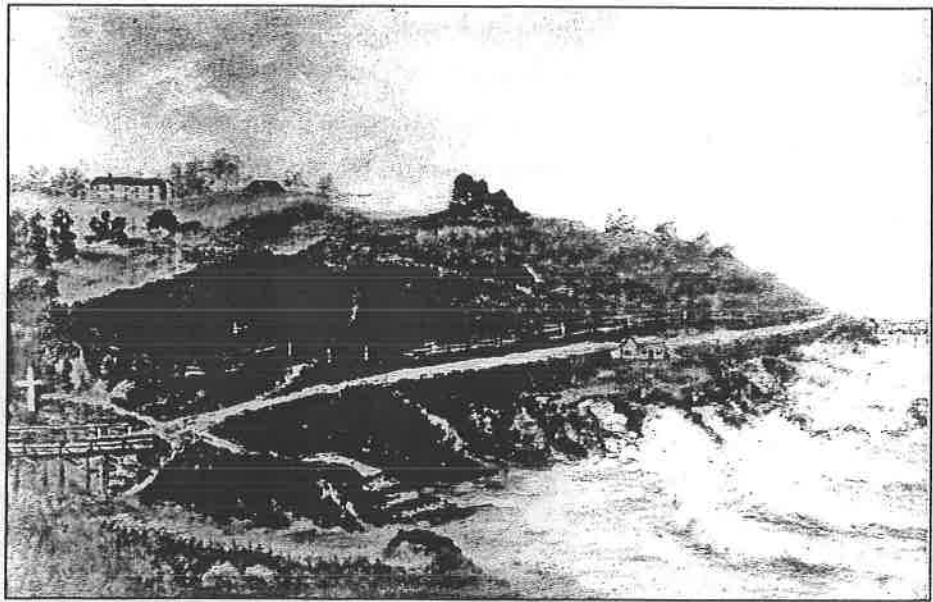
The next year, the fortification was described as a circular enclosure with one old iron cannon, a new flagstaff, and four buildings (one perhaps adobe) occupied by a Mr. Richards (*Sentinel*, May 27, 1868, quoted in JRP and FWARG 1985:13). In 1874 the *San Francisco Alta California* reported: "Old adobe walls of the quarters of soldiers...are crumbling down" and "Only a few token fragments of the former "outer wall" remain, the bastions are gone." (*San Francisco Alta California*, July 9, 1874). Four years later the *San Francisco Chronicle* mentioned the "Old Mexican fort, roofless, and side walls partly broken down. It is about 20 x 30 feet, with walls four feet thick at base and two at the top, built of large sunburnt bricks or blocks made of the black surface soil on which it stands...a little further on and higher up are seen the remains of the American barracks..." (*San Francisco Chronicle*, July 14, 1878). Historic photographs indicate that hay or grain was harvested on the hill and that the buildings were left to gradually decay. None were left standing at the turn of the century (JRP and FWARG 1985:41). Some of the old iron cannons were utilized to protect the corners of buildings at street corners such as the one at the intersection of Jefferson and Main or Calle Principale streets in Monterey, and as hitching posts.



*View from Fort Mervine of Lower Presidio showing haystacks circa 1900. Monterey Public Library collection.*



*Barrack and Blockhouse at turn of the century with haystacks. Pat Hathaway collection.*



*Early painting of the Presidio and harbor dated circa 1880. Note on rear of the photograph: "Fort Mervine and blockhouse to left. In the center area—near adobe ruins was a huge mass of shell, etc. where the children played." The high center pile was actually ruins of a adobe in childhood of Millie Burks. T. J. Barkle (owner of the painting). The ruins appear to be those of the barracks building. Millie Burks lived in the Customs House as a child. Monterey Public Library collection.*

### ***Memorials***

In the quiescent era between the Civil War and the re-activation of the military post after the turn of the twentieth century came a period in which monuments were constructed on the military reservation. The first was the granite stature of Junipero Serra commissioned by Jane Stanford of John Combs of San Francisco and installed in 1891 upon the most prominent site of the Lower Presidio some distance from the landing site. Jane Stanford herself requested from U.S. Secretary of War Reofield Proctor the site "where now are the ruins of the fort." The next monument was the memorial of the Sloat Landing begun in 1896 and completed in 1910. It was positioned near Fort Mervine, far from the Custom House where the landing took place. The Sloat monument was designed by Bakewell and Brown, architects of San Francisco, with the medallion sculpture by Cummings and Putnam. It was constructed by W.W. Blanchard and Son (JRP DPR523 1985).

### ***Re-activation***

From 1902 onward, the Presidio served as the base for many infantry, cavalry, and artillery units (JRP and FWARG 1985:48). Its use as a base has been intensive and resulted in many changes to the structures and landscape features. When the Presidio was reactivated in 1902, "The new facility reflected the ideas of a reform movement within the military" (JRP and FWARG 1985:14). The mission of the Presidio changed from the 18th and 19th century defensive posture: "the Presidio was not a coastal fortification capable of defending Monterey Bay from attack by sea nor was it strategically placed to repel a land invasion"(JRP and FWARG:14). The revitalized facility reflected the philosophy of Secretary of War Elihu Root. It emphasized instruction and training, and continues to do today. The Presidio of Monterey is considered an exemplar of the Root reform period and its significance as a historic district relates to the fact that it is "a well-preserved example of the type of post produced during this period" (JRP and FWARG 1985:15).



The location on the Pacific made it a reasonable location for troops returning from duty in the Philippine Insurrection, the 15<sup>th</sup> infantry (JRP and FWARG 1985:17). Among the troops assigned to the post initially were the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry, a black regiment, who had distinguished themselves in the Philippines. They arrived in November, 1902, and were quartered near Chinatown, then located where Hopkins Marine Station and the Monterey Boat Works are today (JRP and FWARG 1985:19). The 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry left in 1904, replaced by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Squadron, 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry (Horne 1970:44; JRP and FWARG 1985:48).

The initial infantry cantonment was constructed in the upper Presidio area. The second phase of construction for the cavalry was begun above and west of the infantry buildings. Additional land to the west (105 acres) was purchased for the purpose with the help of the local community in 1903 (JRP and FWARG 1985:24). In 1904, the post, previously called the Monterey Military Reservation (1902) and then Ord Barracks (1903) was renamed the Presidio of Monterey to honor its distinguished history (JRP and FWARG 1985:41).

In 1906, the Presidio was again expanded with the purchase of an additional 153 acres of land in the vicinity of the rifle range to the west (JRP and FWARG 1985:44). "Between 1902 and 1911 the Presidio of Monterey was transformed from an abandoned military reservation into a modern military post" (JRP and FWARG 1985:47).

#### ***Lower Presidio Development***

In 1914, the entire presidio was dedicated to cavalry necessitating construction of additional stables. Stables were constructed in 1922 on the lower Presidio, replacing those originally constructed above the cavalry barracks and officer's quarters. Artillery gun sheds (buildings 105 in 1922 and 120 in 1921) and a blacksmith shop (1923) were also constructed during the twenties on the lower Presidio (JRP and FWARG 1985:48, 53, 62) as well as

other support facilities. More cavalry stables were erected higher up on the northwest side of the Lower Presidio in the 1930s that are no longer extant.

### ***The Great Depression and the Onset of World War II***

The Presidio benefited from the federal work programs of the Great Depression, primarily the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Multiple landscape improvements were installed, including stone masonry walls. Many structures were built during this time, especially on the upper Presidio. Primarily during this period, the streets of the Presidio received their modern names. In response to World War II military needs, multiple structures were erected on the lower as well as the upper Presidio. Many deteriorated and have been removed in recent years following official determination that they lacked integrity and did not contribute to the National Register Historic District. Some structures from the earlier period such as stables, an artillery gun shed and the blacksmith shop were adapted from their earlier function to serve new functions during World War II. Generally, the landscape setting of the lower Presidio is consistent with the period 1902-1911 with a few non-contributing intrusive structures.

While not all of the buildings of the early Presidio remain, fundamentally the facility as a whole, reflects the development between 1902-1911 sufficiently to warrant National Register of Historic Places historic district status. The period of significance has been defined as 1902-1940 for specific architectural elements of the overall amended Presidio of Monterey district. In May 1940, the Presidio ceased to be used as it had been since its reactivation in 1902 (Corbett and Minor 1992:12). 1940 also marks the transformation of the Presidio into the Third Army Corps temporary headquarters under the command of General Joseph Warren Stillwell and the beginning of its role in the build up to World War II (Jackson and Hildebrandt 1985:63). The post World War II era of the Presidio was distinguished by its re-opening in 1949-1951 as the Defense Language Institute, a mission that continues to the present (Corbett and Minor 1992:12).

# Interpretive Themes & Master Plan Recommendations



# Interpretive Themes & Master Plan Recommendations

Every site has a “genius loci,” Latin for the “essence of the place, the character of significance.” It sums up the general values of the place, representing its “reason to exist,” in French, its “raison d’etre.” These values are derived directly from the site’s features, its cultural and natural resources. Recognition of the inherent values leads to an overall vision of the place. That vision dictates the underlying theme or themes to be interpreted. Typically, this “vision” is expressed in terms of interpretive themes communicated to visitors – the messages that they take away from their experience (Knudson et al. 1995:365-371).

## THEMATIC PROPOSAL

### *Goal*

To inspire respect, understanding, appreciation and awe for the natural, historical, and archaeological resources of the Presidio of Monterey (POM) in every park visitor. The objectives are as follows:

1. To inform the public of the importance of the political and military significance of the site; (make them value the lands that make up the lower Presidio).
2. To stimulate the public’s curiosity about the very important history represented; (make them want to visit other sites like Custom House, Colton Hall, prehistoric sites in the area; read a book).
3. To instill respect in the public for archaeological sites, and the area’s prehistory and history.
4. To provoke wonder about the combination of natural beauty and intellectual content of the site (make them glad they came, want to come back).
5. To prompt thoughts about the way in which natural history and cultural history are intertwined.
6. To relate the Presidio’s history to the City of Monterey’s history in the various historical periods.



### ***Primary Theme for the Lower Presidio***

The Presidio of Monterey has commanded the Monterey Bay for millennia because of its strategic geographic positioning. Helen Hunt Jackson said: "climate is fate;" here, geographic location and topography are fate as natural history shapes cultural history. The objectives are as follows:

1. The visitor will leave the site with the following realizations:
  - a. Geologic change dictated the shape of this land overlooking the Monterey Bay. Later, natural history shaped human history.
  - b. People – Prehistoric Native Americans, Spanish colonists, Mexican Republicans, and invading Americans occupied and fortified this hill because it overlooks the Bay. Potential enemies could be seen approaching by sea and from the mouth of the Salinas River.
  - c. The U.S. retained the Presidio of Monterey partly in honor of its strategic role through history, culminating in its central role in the events leading to California becoming a part of the U.S. This park recognizes the site's value and significance.

### ***Secondary Themes***

1. Man made primarily military history on this site because of its strategic defensive positioning. The importance of the military events that have taken place on this site demanded interpretation and monuments have been the traditional response.
  - a. The changing nature of the fortifications is a recurring theme: the appearance, the function and features of the two Hispanic El Castillo batteries, the bastion of Fort Mervine/Monterey Redoubt, the cavalry stables, and the WWII artillery garage.
  - b. Artillery is a recurring theme: the number, the caliber, the placement, the reach, even the names and designs of cannon are of interest to children and adults alike.
  - c. Military transport is another important sub-theme. The Spanish and Mexican armies were mounted, as was the U.S. Army until the

gradually phasing out of the cavalry and the advent of motorized transportation exemplified by the jeep. The horse drawn supply wagons were replaced by trucks.

2. Prehistoric village life is an important secondary theme. The Native American community has expressed an interest in the creation of a monument to commemorate the aboriginal people of this site. Appropriate ways to recognize the importance of the prehistoric occupation of the area will continue to be discussed, and involve dialogue with the Native American community.
  - a. Archaeology: Knowledge of the prehistoric village site gained from archaeology can be sensitively interpreted without identifying precise locations of significant features, or making mention of the highly sensitive deposits. Previous excavations of sensitive remains have desecrated the site from a Native American perspective – this issue may be resolved to some extent by re-internment of burials and associated artifacts.
  - b. Conservation of archaeological sites preserves their information potential intact for future study, testing of hypotheses, and honors their importance.
  - c. Habitations: Village life and habitation of the area can be represented in many ways. Some daily activities that may be commemorated are grinding, shellfish processing, construction of tule housing, hunting, and cooking.
  - d. Food and water supply is a significant factor in the Native American occupation of this site and adjoining sites below the hill extending around the beach. This includes the Serra Landing Site, the site of Lighthouse Avenue, to the Custom House by the Native Americans. All of this area contains middens of shellfish. Even after Native Americans no longer permanently inhabited this site, they continued to exploit its food resources.

***Proposed Primary Theme for the Upper Presidio***

The changing nature of coastal defense. With worldwide military interventions a 20th-century reality, the Presidio was reactivated not as a coastal defense fortification against invasion, but as to a training installation for an international military presence. (The upper Presidio today represents an important aspect of the military mission: language training essential to worldwide military effectiveness at the Defense Language Institute).

**AUDIENCE**

Several audiences have been identified as potential visitors to the Lower Presidio park. Local adults and families can be expected to visit the site, particularly if jogging trails are attractive and linked with the recreation trail in some manner. They visit the site year round. Local residents are one of the current primary visitor groups, and this pattern can be expected to continue.

Another primary audience is third and fourth grade school children brought to the site either in school buses or in private automobiles driven by parents. Site visits by school groups are restricted to the school year calendar. A challenge will be to provide specialized interpretation for children, while providing different detail and depth for the adult audience.

Another important audience is tourists visiting Monterey. Some will be adults in tour buses and others families visiting the California Missions with their youngsters. Others will be conference attendees staying at the Doubletree, Marriot, Hilton, and Monterey Plaza hotels. Tourist volume is somewhat seasonal, greater in the three summer months, early fall and late spring. The socio-economic profile of the tourists is largely expected to conform to that of tourists visiting the Monterey Peninsula generally as determined by the Visitor's and Convention Bureau. Male visitors with military experience are apt to find the site compelling. Women may be more attracted to the vistas and scenic beauty of the site than the military historical aspects. Still, the Serra landing

story and the significance of the site to Native American, U.S., and California history should appeal to visitors of all ages and sexes.

#### **PSYCHOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE ISSUES**

One of the aims of interpretation is to provoke thought. The Presidio of Monterey presents an opportunity to provoke thought on some potentially controversial issues. People of varying experience, education, age, and sex may view some issues central to the park in different ways, as there are both positive and negative associations related to them.

For World War II and Korean War Veterans, military aspects of the POM are likely to conjure up positive feelings of pride, patriotism and respect for the U.S. Armed Forces. Older Americans' pride in the United States and their education in American History may make them proud of our nation's extension from "sea to shining sea." For baby-boomers, whose parents were veterans of those wars, negative associations with the Vietnam War era and the Cold War may elicit mixed feelings.

Some Americans may feel sorrow about the segregation of Black soldiers in the defense of our nation. Others may feel pride about the representation of Black soldiers at the Presidio and in the park. And still others may feel regret about the historical treatment of the indigenous people who formerly inhabited this land.

Some people will be thrilled to realize that they are standing upon a site that was actually claimed for Spain by an early explorer. Others may have been exposed to the "Black Legend" that painted the Spanish and Catholics as wholly evil.



California is becoming increasingly Spanish speaking. Some people will be interested to know that Spanish-speaking people of Spain, then Mexico, erected and controlled these fortifications, and perhaps feel sad that Mexico lost them in the Mexican War. Others, who may be less aware of California's Hispanic cultural heritage, or unhappy about demographic change, may feel otherwise.

It is important that the presentation work to provoke thought about issues, not direct it towards any preconceived "correct" view.

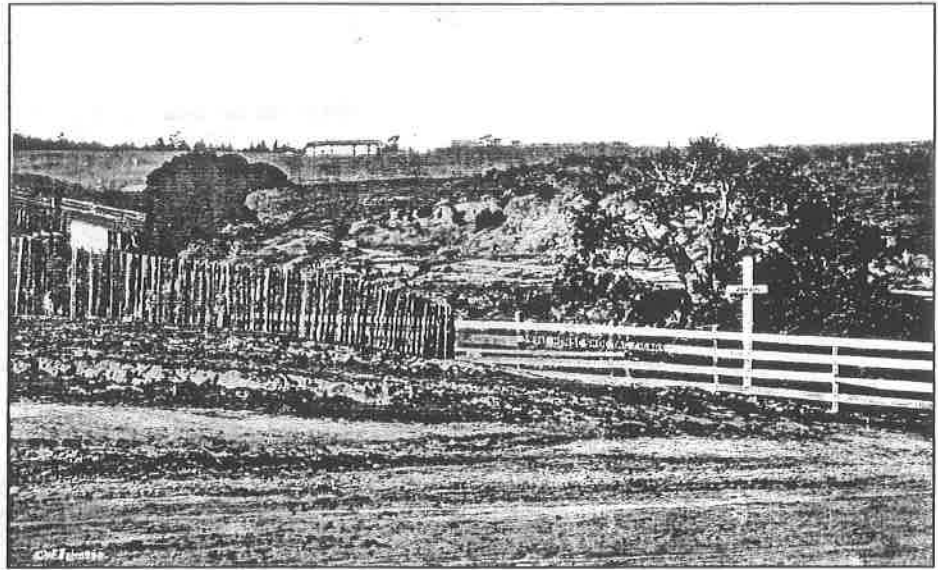
#### **TRANSPORTATION & MODE OF ARRIVAL**

Pedestrians may reach the site on foot via a pedestrian pathway from Van Buren Street, or from the parking area on the corner of Lighthouse and Scott, south of the site. Most visitors will probably come in buses or automobiles through the Artillery Street gate and will require parking near the museum. The latter will probably not experience the entry exhibits unless they purposely walk down Artillery to see them. It is important that the parking be immediately adjacent to the museum to encourage visitors to take in the museum orientation first, and then tour the site. Some means of directing the public from the Recreation trail over to the POM should be devised. Trails at POM could be an alternative to watching the seals, and the views here are equally wonderful. The average walker/jogger could experience a different route, and absorb some natural and cultural history along the way.

#### **TREATMENT OF ENTRANCE TO THE PARK**

Consistent with the site, entrances to the park should be developed historically. Gateway features should not create a false sense of history. We suggest orientation of the pedestrian visitor to the museum/visitor center initially at the base of the hill on the site of the turn of the century shingle style

guardhouse (which was quarried for granite gravel to construct the roads of the presidio).

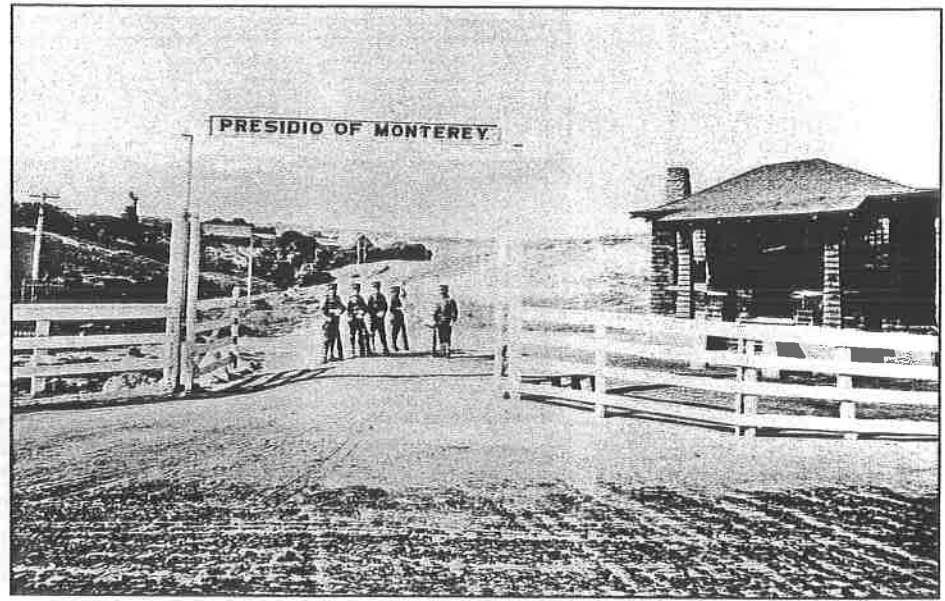


*Gravel quarry site in 1880s with barrack and blockhouse above at Fort Mervine. Pat Hathaway collection.*

A small shingled segmented lineal structure, individual interpretive panels with tile or shingle roofs, or low unsheltered metal panels, could be arrayed at the entrance with native plants and the Alexis Nino monument moved to its rightful locale at the landing site where he was buried, not on the hill. A wide wheel chair accessible path could unite the two sidewalks (on Lighthouse and Artillery) around native-species grasses at the very corner. The panels need to be specifically designed for view by the special needs visitor.

The old turn-of-the-century wood gate or the heavier later version could be reconstructed with the sign to read "Presidio of Monterey Historic Park." In recognition of the Native American contribution to the site, the first panel encountered by the visitors could read like a simplified version of the text

about the prehistoric village in the historical overview. This will also serve as an admonition to respect the site.



*The early 1900s shingle style gatehouse was referred to as "pagoda like." Pat Hathaway collection. A later version of the entrance gate did not include fencing.*

The bottom or side of this introductory panel could list and have a symbol for each aspect of what's atop the hill as an incentive to hike or drive up.

- 1) Prehistoric Indian Village Site. Possible symbols: abalone shell or domed tule house.
- 2) Interpretive Military Museum. Possible symbol: building.
- 3) El Castillo de San Carlos battery sites. Possible symbol: Spanish cannon
- 4) Fort Mervine and the Sloat Monument. Possible symbol: fort plan shape.
- 5) Calvary Stables. Possible symbol: horse.
- 6) Artillery. Possible symbol: cannon on wheels.
- 7) Upper Presidio Resources. Possible symbol: helmet or school.

These symbols can be used recurrently to alert the visitor to the topic, similar to the function of City of Monterey's signage indicating a crab for fisherman's wharf. If there were to be one symbol or logo used for the whole park throughout the town, an oak tree is the most evocative and least tied to a specific time frame.

The second panel encountered by the site visitor could explain the State Historic Park across the street so as to leave its small area pristine. It could deal with the Viscaino/Serra/Portola landing story: conquest by cross and sword. The story would not be repeated on the hill except in the museum. It could explain the monuments at the base of the hill.

A third panel could tell about the natural aspects, geology and geography of the site (appropriate as the granite outcrops are visible here and as one walks up the road at some times of the year). It could also discuss the stream providing fresh water for ships going to sea on their left as they ascend the hill.

#### **PROPOSED INTERPRETIVE STATIONS WITH PANELS**

- 1) Indian Village – prehistoric times
- 2) El Castillo I and the Bouchard Raid of 1818
- 3) Mexican Independence, El Castillo II and the Mexican War
- 4) Sloat Landing (uphill)
- 5) American Fort Mervine/Monterey Redoubt and Sloat Monument (uphill)
- 6) Cavalry stables (down hill)
- 7) World War II artillery garage and former blacksmith shop (down hill)

Each station can consist of abbreviated text and graphics to tell the story in the historical overview narrative. Surplus narrative can be incorporated into the museum brochure, if desired. The stations may be designed to resemble the proposed panels at the base of the hill, perhaps with small overhanging roofs



of shingles, tile or corrugated metal and weather resistant panels. There are a number of materials available. Alternatively, metal plates are incredibly durable, do not require a roof, and are less intrusive. Etched or enameled metal plates are easily attached to a wood post at an easy viewing angle. This type of interpretation is also unobtrusive. If it is selected, less text can be utilized (so the type can be large enough to be read by a standing visitor as well as one in a wheel chair), but a written walking tour guide can be provided to every visitor at the museum as was done in the past at the site. A publication about the site with all of the graphics can be developed and sold as well. There could also be an illustrated booklet or small publication telling the story of the various types of cannon, explaining how they were manufactured, mounted and fired, and about their destruction through spiking. Alternatively, the cannon narrative could be a unifying sidebar on each of the appropriate panels.

## CANNON

Some large replica cannons made out of some (to be researched) material that look like the period ones, but weigh little would be desirable. Examples of authentic Spanish cannon at the Presidio of San Francisco are incredibly impressive. Note: The West Point Museum is certain that the POM cannons are not in their collection. According to Langelier, the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, has some six original Peruvian-made 17th-century cannon that are designated as "Taken by the Navy in California in 1847." They are: S. Albaro, 1673 (located at the class bench at the intersection of Tribling and Chambers walks); Jesus, 1675 (class bench near the intersection of Moffett and Stribling walks); S. Damien, 1684 (northeast corner of the Mexican War Monument); S. Cayetano, (west of the entrance to the administration building); San Leon, 1687, (south side of the entrance to Mahan Hall); S. Joseph, 1687, (northwest corner of the Mexican War Monument). A S. Bruno, 1686, is located west of the U.S. Marine Corps Museum. The author speculates that the above cannon may have been taken

from San Francisco or Santa Barbara Presidio on board the Lexington in 1848. It appears that the cannon named Jesus of 1675 is from Monterey.

Lightweight nonfunctional replicas of period cannon could be mounted upon each the two battery sites (Fort Mervine and El Castillo II) to help the public better visualize the use of the features. Alternatively, heavy bronze replica cannons could be placed up near the museum for children to climb on (as at the Presidio of San Francisco, and also similar to the life-size whale sculpture at the City Museum, Santa Cruz). Cannons are all important to understanding this site and stirring the imagination. Spanish-and Mexican-period replica cannon may not need to be mounted actually upon the features, but are desirable on site. Cannons from all of the periods represented can be compared and contrasted and firing demonstrations done of more recent artillery pieces. If it is possible to have them manufactured, and they can be operated safely, replicas of early cannon that could be fired would be desirable.



*Seventeenth-century Spanish cannons at the Officer's Club, Presidio of San Francisco. Edna E. Kimbro photograph.*

## FLAGSTAFFS

The Mexican and Spanish batteries and Fort Mervine all had flagstaffs. A socket to hold a portable flagstaff could be installed near the Sloat monument, the site to be proposed by Monterey History and Art Association Sloat re-enactment committee chairman. The Serra Monument occupies the site of the Mexican flagstaff on the upper Castillo site (Pritchard 1968:26). The monument has been located where it is for over 100 years and should not be moved from its historical location, no matter how incongruous it may seem.

## EXISTING MONUMENTS

A stone Conservator should be consulted regarding the Serra and Sloat monuments and the cupules rock. A recommendation can be obtained from the Getty Conservation Institute. A higher iron fence might be desirable to protect Serra from vandalism designed in the same Victorian style. The missing hand of the statue will require restoration.

The wood cross is not a fitting commemoration for the non-Christian Indians buried there. It is not desirable to alert the public to the graves on site. This monument sends the wrong message and should be removed. It also represents visual clutter.

The Alexis Nino memorial should be moved down to the landing site where he was buried near the Celtic cross. The memorial has not yet achieved historic status in its current location.

The landscaping surrounding the Sloat monument is clumsy, unlovely and non-historic. In consultation with the Sloat re-enactment committee, improved landscape surroundings can be designed and incorporate accommodations for a flagstaff. The parking facilities near the monument are intrusive upon the earthworks of Fort Mervine and detract from the public's ability to understand the historic fortification from below. The parking can be

pulled back from the edge of the feature and the ditch that bordered it can be redefined and interpreted.

#### **PROPOSED NEW MONUMENT**

The Native American community has expressed interest in a sculptural monument commemorating the prehistoric village site. A juried competition is proposed in which artists and Native Americans collaborate to design the proposed monument. The monument is proposed to be sited in a manner calculated to balance the prominence of the Father Serra monument on the prow of the hill.

#### **ROADS & LANDSCAPE PLANTING**

Early drawings suggest there was little vegetation on-site except for grasses. It would be desirable to remove as much excess pavement as possible and replant grass or appropriate groundcover or mulch depending upon archaeological conservation requirements. In this manner, something of the appearance during the mid-19th century and the period 1902-1911 would be suggested. The existing roads other than Artillery and Infantry have been determined to be non-historic and non-contributing to the historic district (See Map of the Presidio of Monterey District, Amended Contributing and Non-Contributing Structures in Corbett and Minor, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form and 523 Forms, Presidio of Monterey 1992; Page and Turnbull, Map 10.2 Historic Landscape: Management Zones Plan, Historic Preservation Maintenance Manual, Presidio of Monterey, Section 10-Landscape Evaluation 1994:37).

In the Hispanic era there would have been no landscaping introduced to fortifications. Where possible, remove non-native vegetation and replant with historic vegetation used by indigenous peoples. In the open space areas where events are anticipated, the existing grasses may remain for durability. The



## **PARKING**

It is critical to provide parking close to the museum to get the visitor inside as efficiently as possible. The museum can rent headsets with tapes to tell the story as people walk around the site in a controlled manner on trails and offer free self-guided tour brochures. To anchor the specific places and vistas the headset directed visitors should see, and to reach casual visitors who do not want to get that involved in the site, stations with interpretive panels and perhaps benches where the vistas are best can be constructed, connected by a stabilized soil cement or decomposed granite path with embedded hardware cloth to discourage gopher holes.

Parking can be relocated close to the museum on the south side so as to isolate the Cavalry and later buildings as a military complex or zone. This would be particularly important if the stables are to be used as such. Corrals and paddocks could be located nearby where aerial photographs indicate there were once buildings and paddocks. If the two buildings on the south and eastern part of the site are removed as scheduled, the east side of the site will be pristine to view as the visitor drives up Artillery and the Spanish period and prehistoric resources will set apart better without distractions. The prehistoric village archaeological site is known to lie beneath these buildings so its great extent could be more fully understood.

## **RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

A large greensward could be made available for Frisbee tossing or kite flying on the southern part of the knoll, low impact activities unlikely to damage the prehistoric archaeological site, particularly if the site is filled, capped, and conserved. Bikes, skateboards, and in-line skates would be prohibited on site as they are at the Presidio of San Diego.

## **SPECIAL EVENTS**

Pow-wows, gatherings, and historical re-enactments or living history of various eras are expected to be popular special events on site. Concerts and outdoor theatrical presentations are also a potential type of special event suitable on site.

## **SIGNAGE**

All of the signage should be coordinated in color, texture, design and impact. It should be uniform and distinctive throughout the park and have some military element: possibly olive drab and khaki with red accents? The park will require a logotype. An appropriate symbol is an olive green oak tree, emblematic of the Viscaïno/Serra oak and of the oak as an important Native American food source. The tree symbol could perhaps be placed in a circle or oval. Color coded areas such as Artillery - red; Cavalry-yellow; Infantry- blue, could be used.

## **CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES & SITES**

The Presidio of San Diego is a historical park comparable in some ways to the Presidio of Monterey. Many years ago the archaeological features there were covered with soil to protect them. Scientific research by the Getty Conservation Institute and the National Park Service indicates that archaeological sites should be covered with fill to protect them from damage by the elements, plant roots, and human intrusion. Following the precedents set by the backfilling and site reburial research of National Parks Service and New Mexico Monuments, we propose to identify the historic features and define them with banked fill dirt with permanent markers to highlight their location and morphology and protect them at one and the same time. We tentatively propose to follow the recommendations of a recent archaeological conservation project at the Presidio of San Diego and mulch the surfaces of the historic features to protect them from invasive plant growth (Crosby et al.

## **INTERPRETIVE THEME**

1999). Any trees found to be growing upon the features or atop the midden shall be cut down as they die, without attempts to forcibly remove them or their roots. No vegetation should be allowed to intrude upon the features.

When non-contributing buildings are demolished on site, it is critical that the foundations be removed very carefully to avoid subsurface disturbance, perhaps leaving the below grade components in situ. We recommend that the City consult Anthony Crosby, the architectural and archaeological site conservator who prepared the conservation report for the San Diego Presidio park site. It should be noted that the downhill site of El Castillo I excavated by Dietz may pose more complex conservation problems than the relatively flat fortification excavated by Pritchard.

The Native American community does not want the Native American prehistoric components of CA-MNT-101, CA-MNT-298 and CA-MNT-15 identified by the public. Because of this, it may be more difficult to protect them properly. In San Diego, the Native American community supported the importation of additional fill dirt to cover the historic contact period burials adjacent to the Presidio chapel site to prevent the bones of ancestors from surfacing due to erosion. At the Presidio of Monterey, fill dirt could be brought in to cover the midden and native shallow-rooted grasses or groundcovers could be replanted instead of using mulch that might draw attention to the extent of the prehistoric site if adverse impacts to the site were found to occur. (The Spanish and Mexican battery features could be mulched and stand out, but the entire prehistoric site could be made much less obvious). These issues should be addressed by the archaeological sites conservator in consultation with the Native American community.

No irrigation should be done in the immediate vicinity of the batteries and other features as they contain vulnerable adobe components. Typically, conservation practice would preclude planting any trees on a sensitive

archaeological site because of damage to the site caused by invasive roots. As some Cypress trees have already been grown near CA-MNT-15 and currently screen it from view (as desired by the Native American community), it is proposed to retain them. When these trees die, it is proposed not to replant Cypress trees, but to develop a different, non-invasive means of screening and protecting CA-MNT-15. Cypress trees are not native to the site, but they are to the peninsula. No additional trees should be planted in or around the Lower POM boundary, to avoid disturbing sensitive archaeological materials.

While it is not proposed to reconstruct either of the two batteries because of the unacceptable adverse impacts upon the unique National Register archaeological sites, the sites may need to be identified on the ground or ground-truthed through limited archaeological testing. We may need to understand the precise locations of these features in order to situate the stations near them, but not be intrusive into them. As stated above, the proposed mounding and mulching will define the location of these features for the public while conserving them.

A potential problem exists as previous landscape studies may not have taken into account the extent of CA-MNT-298, that was reported upon in Heritage on the Halfshell (Roop et al. 1978). There is a zone that was not developed near the Doud House, Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library, and the parking garage because of the existence of CA-MNT-298. The report indicates that the site boundaries appear to extend into the ravine where new trails have been discussed, linking the Lower Presidio with Van Buren Street. This matter requires close scrutiny to ensure that no new trees are planted on any of the archaeological sites.

## **INTERPRETATION ZONES**

Thinking of interpretation of the Lower POM in terms of zones, there can be an open space zone, a monument and historical archaeological site zone, a

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#### **INTERPRETATION ZONES**

Thinking of interpretation of the Lower POM in terms of zones, there can be an open space zone, a monument and historical archaeological site zone, a military building zone, a museum and parking lot zone related to the latter, a path up to the earthworks of Fort Mervine/Monterey Redoubt and Sloat Monument zone, and an amphitheater. The military building zone could be expanded to the northwest to include a horse paddock/corral zone if desired. Proposed zones are the following:

- 1) Fort Mervine/Monterey Redoubt and Sloat Monument on the West
- 2) Museum Zone on the Southwest
- 3) Open Space and Prehistoric Site Zone: Southeastern Knoll on the East
- 4) Cavalry and WWII Military Buildings Zone on the Northeast
- 5) Monuments and El Castillo I and II historical archaeological sites on the Northeast
- 6) Amphitheater South of the museum



The open space zone and the historical archaeological site zones would be inclusive of the prehistoric site.

***1. Fort Mervine/Monterey Redoubt and Sloat Monument on the West***

The path proposed to Fort Mervine and the Sloat Monument would meander through the cypress trees and offers an opportunity to discuss the native vegetation in a wayside panel, particularly the sad fate of the Monterey Pines (pitch canker disease) that were present when the Americans came in 1847. The fact that the Monterey Cypress trees are native to the area, but not to the site can be explained.

The immediate landscape surroundings of the Sloat Monument are artificial looking and appear to be relatively recent. The parking lot could be re-configured to be more visually attractive and recede from the edge of the earthworks of Fort Mervine. It might be desirable aesthetically to eliminate it; however, the needs of the Army for a helicopter pad and the Sloat Monument re-enactment every year require it.

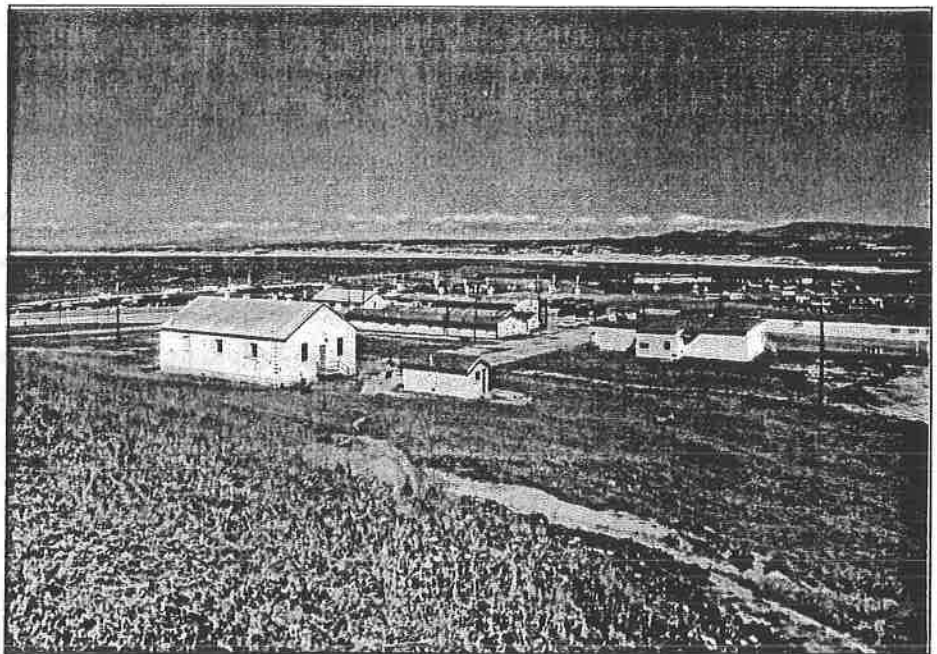
Research needs to be done, possibly including testing to ascertain if there were more ditches or water features associated with the fortifications of Fort Mervine. If there were, there could be a path around the base of the earthworks to define it. The public should be made aware of the appearance of Fort Mervine as seen from above, and to the existence of the ditch below through an interpretive wayside station or panel. The spring noted in the 1847 Warner map should be investigated.

Fort Mervine/Monterey Redoubt may be an appropriate area for re-enactments as it has supported the Sloat Landing ceremony re-enactment for many years. There is room for tents below it, which seems appropriate as historic graphics indicate that the U.S. Army pitched tents there during the occupation era. However, it is not clear how sensitive a historical archaeological site it may

be. If necessary, this may be addressed by some archaeological conservation work, such as fill-capping of the area proposed for intensive usage.

## ***2. Museum Zone on the Southwest***

Prior to the City's ownership, the area south of the museum was used as a ball field. This area is no longer used as such, although the footprint of the former ball field remains perceptible. As the land has already been leveled and cleared, it seems an appropriate location for some museum parking. This zone should also be a place to reflect, to enjoy the view, or perhaps picnic on the grass. It is also appropriate as an area for public programming and potential earthwork amphitheater as suggested by the Native American community. Such a feature would facilitate performing arts and other programs.



*1960s era photograph showing the museum site. Pat Hathaway collection.*

If any screen plantings or landscaping are contemplated, however, the parking lot site would have to be tested for a prehistoric component and appropriate mitigation done as required. It is important to remember that the midden elsewhere on site is 7 feet deep. It is not clear how much of this area was cut. The archaeological site may also be covered by fill for protection.

The museum was the focal point of a bilaterally symmetrical campus plan for many years as shown by aerial photographs. All of the Cultural Resource Management reports and DPR-523 forms comment upon the non-historical appearance of the museum building (Building 113). It is not eligible for the National Register as it has been altered beyond recognition. Its appearance creates an interpretive problem because it architecturally resembles an adobe building, but no Monterey style Mexican era adobes were located on the Presidio at any time. There were tile roofed Spanish period adobes on the hill, but not in this location. The building would be much easier to deal with from an interpretive perspective if it were re-modeled to resemble its pre-1967 appearance clad in corrugated metal like the other military buildings nearby and the industrial buildings of Cannery Row. Then it could be presented in conjunction with the military building zone and its use continue to be adaptive. As it is, it represents an incongruity. If in the future the building requires further renovation, the above proposal of appearance-alteration should be considered.

### ***3. Open Space Zone: Southeastern Knoll on the East***

As for constructing new buildings, or rehabbing old ones for community usage, the upper more developed part of the Presidio might be more suitable for such activities. The Lower Presidio is a nationally significant site that could be nominated as a National Historic Landmark. It includes archaeological sites and features (the earthworks of Fort Mervine) that are potentially eligible as National Landmarks. The Lower Presidio was the site of an Indian

prehistoric village, and the site of Spanish, Mexican and American fortifications dating from the 18th century on.

An artificially created cultural village is not appropriate on this site. An attempt to create one here would not be in keeping with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, specifically those in opposition to non-historic reconstructions. The existing buildings (all three: 104, 106, 105) should be removed as they are non-contributing and this portion of the knoll restored as open space (prehistoric archaeological site) with uninterrupted views of the bay. The area should be tested for archaeological remains of the adobe building shown in the vicinity in the 1842 lithograph and in the Guillou sketch. Open space is an appropriate complement to the archaeological/monument zone adjacent to the north overlooking the bay.

#### ***4. Cavalry and WWII Zone on the Northeast***

The remaining stables (Buildings 118 and 119) relate to the Cavalry soldiers and were constructed in 1922 (JRP and FWARG 1985:53). While they were not built for the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in 1902, they could present an opportunity to acquaint the public with the role of Black Americans in the segregated military through exhibits presenting the entire history of the cavalry at the Presidio. It is important to note that the black cavalry was quartered off base in New Monterey segregated from the white military and that they left the post in 1904. The early cavalry post was located "further up the hill to the west of the infantry buildings" (JRP and FWARG 1985:21).

In this zone, an aerial photograph of the Lower Presidio with the buildings and corrals keyed as it was before (with corrals) and during WWII (without corrals) would be helpful to orient the visitor on the land. This is important because the lower Presidio can present "samples" of different eras—the flow of history. The blacksmith shop, later garage of World War II (Building 121), can be

retained with perhaps examples of early jeeps inside so that the buildings can be illustrative of the change made from horses to jeeps around WWII. This gradual shift in military transport represents an interesting aspect of change in the military. Moving the remaining artillery building (Building 105) to this zone from the south could make sense in order to present the new types of artillery introduced in displays inside this building. The WWII olive drab artillery will contrast with the ornate Baroque Spanish cannons much as olive drab Jeeps contrast with horses. This approach, involving the presentation of different aspects of the site in designated zones, differs from an approach that would eliminate most (but not all—remembering the museum) of the non-contributing buildings and attempt to present the 1902-1940 historic district.

Restoration and maintenance of these buildings (and moving Building 105) will represent a substantial expense. It is necessary to weigh the costs against the interpretive potential of this zone. Signage could direct visitors to a WWII interpretive zone at the barracks near High Street. Possibly the cavalry could be interpreted in the Upper Presidio National Register District which largely represents the 1902-1940 Presidio where the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry was trained. There are certainly many buildings in the Upper Presidio to represent that era. However, the contrast between stables and garages and Spanish and later artillery will not be able to be achieved above in such a manner—side by side.

If the decision were made to proceed with demolition of most of the buildings in this zone (which is legal as they have been determined to be non-contributing to the National Register Historic District), then the entire east side of the Lower Presidio would assume an open space character more nearly like that of the Hispanic era and more nearly like 1902-1911. It is no longer possible to present the Lower Presidio as it was in the entire National Register period of significance (1902-1940) as many of the buildings (multiple stables erected in the 1920s) are no longer extant.



One advantage to retaining the buildings is that there would be considerable space available in them for museum storage and preparation areas as well as room for Native American artifacts on site. The local Native American community foresees a time when they will need a secure place for artifacts recovered. Potentially a portion of the buildings could be used to store and present such artifacts in a museum-like setting. This could add a whole new dimension to the site and increase its appeal as the Holman collection of the Pacific House does not relate to local Indians.

What is proposed is that the Lower Presidio Historic Park be acknowledged as not representing one single period of interpretation. Rather, selected resources from several periods can be presented and a serious effort made to make the public understand that they are viewing representatives SAMPLES of what was there at different times.

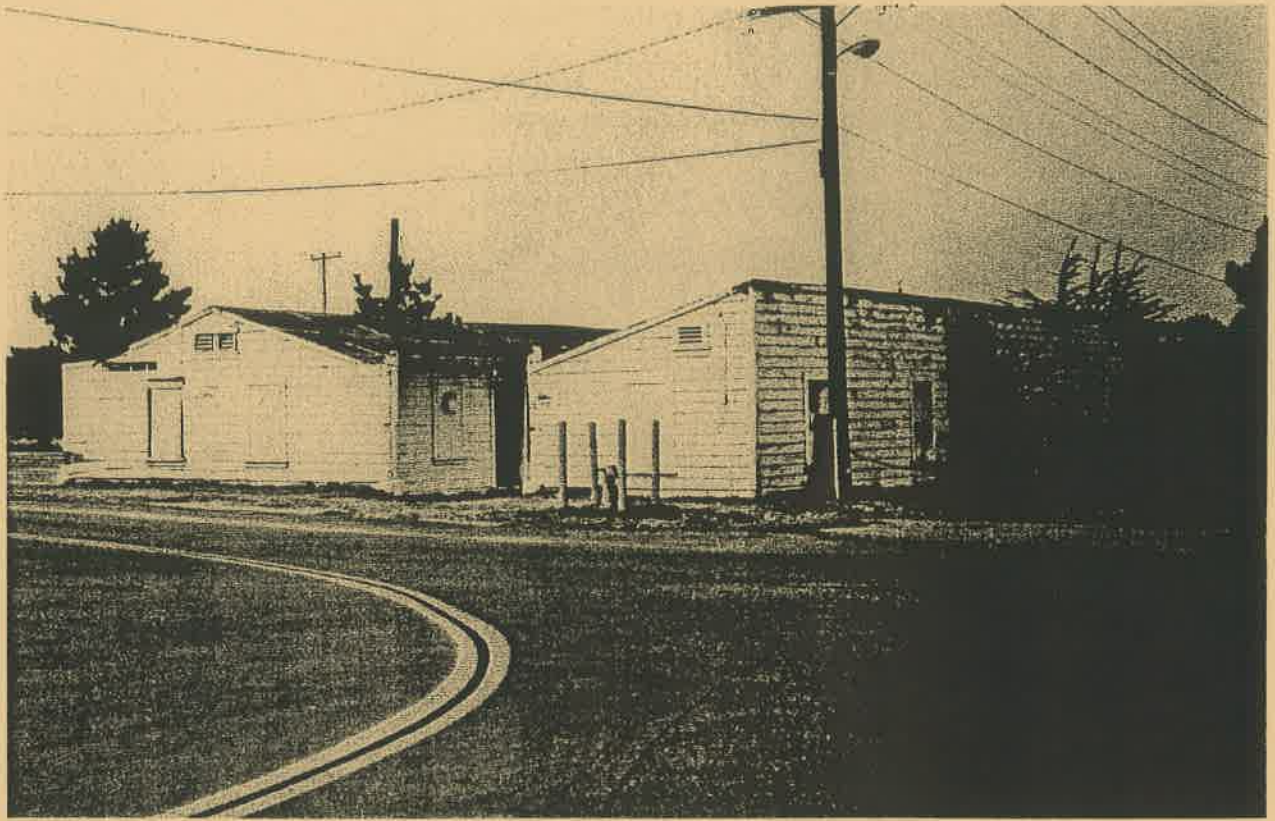
##### ***5. Monuments and El Castillo I and II Site***

The sites of El Castillo I and II, the Mexican adobe barrack, and the Serra Monument comprise a zone at the northeast part of the site shared with a prehistoric village site component dramatically overlooking the bay. Wayside panels depicting Gunner Meyers' watercolor of the taking of the Mexican fort in 1842 will enable the public to visualize the scene. A simulation of the foundation of the nearby adobe barrack can be outlined on the ground. Potentially a Cortan steel frame structure could be erected there to further assist in visualization of the barrack building. A wayside panel can explain too the inaccuracy of the statement etched in stone on the Serra monument. Mass was not said atop the hill on June 3, 1770, but below 20 paces from the shore by the stream.

**INTERPRETATION FOR  
CHILDREN**

In thinking of third and fourth grade school children, it is important to recall childhood games like "capture the flag" and playing castles with dirt barricades on construction sites lobbing dirt clods, activities with a military spin. The POM can potentially be more attractive and comprehensible to children than the California Missions and historic adobe dwellings of

# Master Plan Implementation



# Master Plan Implementation

## IMPLEMENTATION

Development of the Historic Park has already begun with the reconstruction of the Artillery Street Gate and re-opening of the Presidio Museum by the City. Maintenance by Public Works and Parks continues to provide a baseline of care for roadways, trees and grass fields.

Marketing the site's history and public access can begin immediately. Combined with attractive re-enactments and period exhibits, the Peninsula visitor may extend their stay.

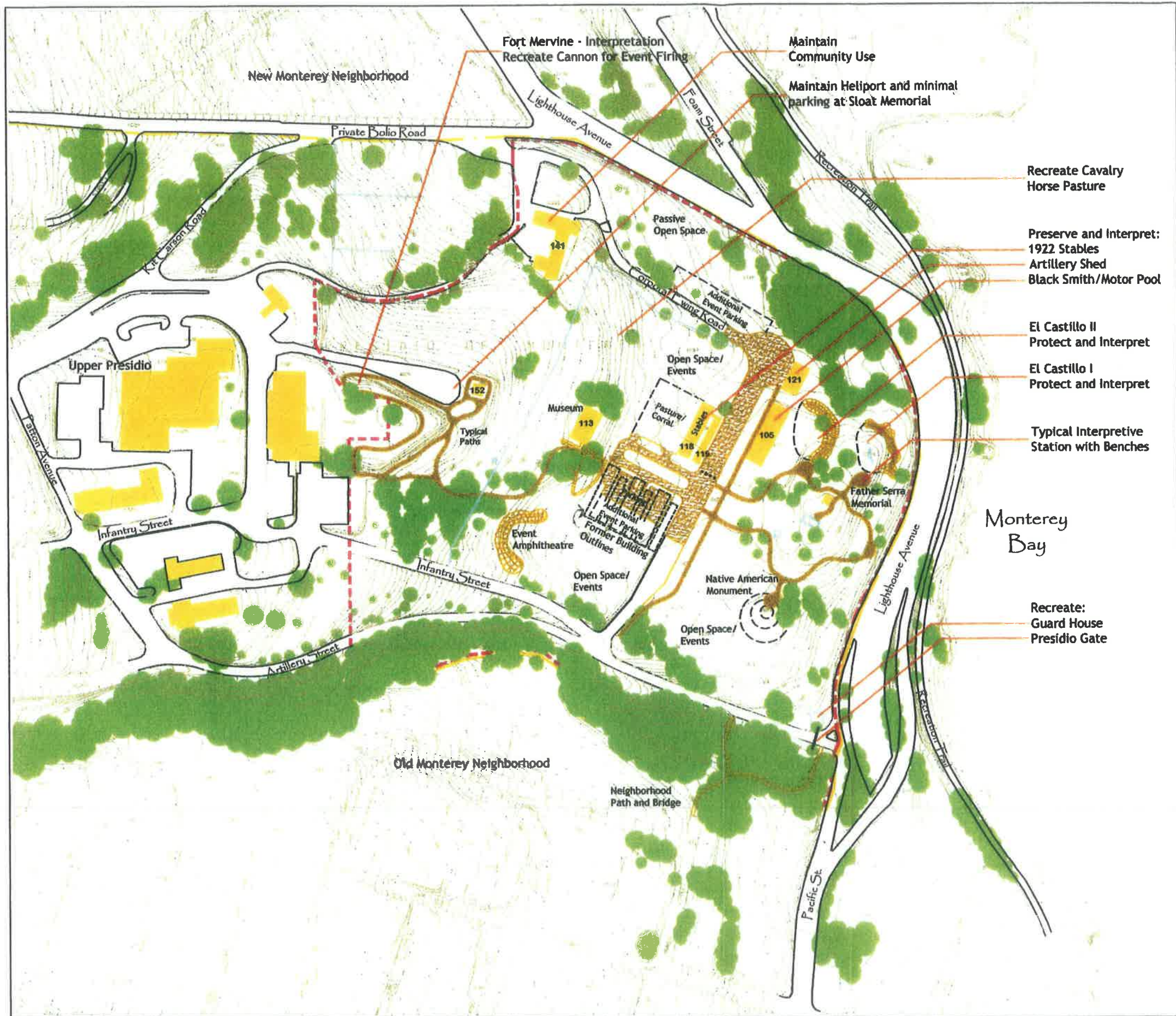
The following estimates are intended to give only a general idea of the costs involved in the development of Lower Presidio Historic Park. Field testing, archeological and architectural research, facility and interpretive design costs are conceptual only and provided as a reminder of planning costs to implement the project.

## PHASING

The various park development recommendations are described in the Interpretive Themes and Master Plan Recommendations sections of this report. The Lower Presidio Historic Park plan recommendations are a guide to implementation. Due to site testing and detailed research for reconstruction of existing facilities, some elements may take considerable time to complete. Many project planning tasks and construction tasks can occur simultaneously.







**Current Buildings/Conditions**

- Historic District Boundary
- Lease Boundary
- Building w/ Number Designation
- Existing Trees

**History Markers**

- Bouchard Monument
- Nino Grave Marker
- Rain Rock
- Wall(s)
- Large Wood Cross
- Mexican Barracks
- Gatehouse (ca. 1903)
- Former Building Outlines

**Lower Presidio  
Historic Park  
Master Plan Concept**

Prepared For:  
**City of Monterey**

Bellinger Foster Steimetz  
379 Central Ave. Monterey, CA 93940  
Edna E. Kimbro, Historian  
Past Forward Archaeology

Scale 1:1000

**PROJECT BUDGET TABLE**

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Total Project Cost</b>
<b>SITE PREPARATION</b>	
Demolition of Existing Buildings to be Removed	\$0
Demolish Sloat Site Improvements	\$1,500
Demolish Pavements and Dispose	\$15,000
Remove Wood Cross	\$1,500
Relocate Alexis Niño Grave and Marker	\$7,500
Vegetation Clearing	\$5,000
<b>Site Preparation Subtotal</b>	<b>\$30,500</b>
<b>EARTHWORK &amp; UTILITIES</b>	
Grading	\$75,000
Water	\$18,000
Sewer	\$10,000
Electrical	\$25,000
<b>Earthwork &amp; Utilities Subtotal</b>	<b>\$128,000</b>
<b>CIRCULATION &amp; PARKING</b>	
Asphalt Parking	\$65,000
Gates	\$7,500
Offsite Signage	\$4,000
Offsite Pedestrian Improvements	\$10,000
<b>Circulation &amp; Parking Subtotal</b>	<b>\$86,500</b>



**PROJECT BUDGET TABLE**

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	
<b>PARK STRUCTURES</b>		
New Visitor Kiosks at Pacific St, Presidio Museum & Sloat Memorial	\$30,000	
Stables Restoration	\$225,000	– \$250,000
Enhancement for Storage	\$125,000	– \$175,000
Artillery Gun Shed (move and restore)	\$325,000	
Blacksmith Shop	\$100,000	– \$125,000
Canon Replicas (3)	\$21,600	
Interpretation	\$250,000	
<b>Park Structures Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,076,600</b>	<b>– \$1,176,600</b>
<b>PARK FEATURES</b>		
Pedestrian Paths	\$156,000	
Interpretive Exhibits (20)	\$70,000	
Horse Corral and Stables	\$22,500	
Pasture Fencing	\$45,000	
Perimeter Fencing	\$52,500	
Amphitheater	\$42,000	
Native American Art Feature	\$100,000	
Miscellaneous Planting and Irrigation	\$85,000	
<b>Park Features Subtotal</b>	<b>\$573,000</b>	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,894,600</b>	<b>\$1,994,600</b>
Project Contingency 20%	\$378,920	– \$398,920
Project Research and Field Testing 10%	\$189,460	– \$199,460
Design and Engineering 15%	\$284,190	– \$299,190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,747,170</b>	<b>– \$2,892,170</b>

## **PROGRAMS**

The quality of interpretive experiences will be enhanced by site activities as well park character and the detail of site development. Some opportunities such as the Path of History currently exists in Monterey. In recreating the past, Fort Mervine, the horse stables and the open space reserved to commemorate the Native Americans should involve the visitor. Other potential events or activities which build on site history would offer visitors more unique involvement experiences.

### **FORT MERVINE "LIVING HISTORY"**

Interpreters in period soldier uniforms could perform daily activities for that time period. Workers dressed as craftsman, could be involved in site construction activities such as preparing wood logs or poles for stockade walls. Cannons and other daily tools would be available for visitors to touch and feel. A cannon replica of some appropriate period could be fired at routine times for visitor participation and education.

### **MILITARY HORSE STABLES "LIVING HISTORY"**

Horses pastured and stabled on site will be a big attraction for visitors. Caring for the animals as well as routine maintenance of saddles, ropes, bridles, shoeing, and artillery pieces would give the visitor an opportunity to smell and feel the stable and its basic tools. Docents, in costume, could be involved with the guided tours, upkeep and stable maintenance.

### **HISTORY YOUTH CAMP**

Under the guidance of a mentor, children could learn the plants to collect and techniques to shape an Indian dwelling. As a craft project, the dwelling might remain on site or re-built annually by a new youth group.

As summer camp, there may be limited overnight stay, such as at Whispering Pines Park. An introduction of Lower Presidio history can be presented each

session or focused on a particular period. Costumes, crafts, food and activities would aid in re-creating "the feeling of the past."

#### **RE-ENACTMENTS**

In addition to docent guides or period clothing participants, certain events such as the Sloat Landing can be annually staged events in Lower Presidio Park. Participants in costume and activities replicating the unique event would provide visitors with a personal experience teaches history, culture, and manners of the time.

On a bigger scale, the California Historic Artillery Society is local group who could stage a two or three-day event. Military camps, activities, marches and mock battles are exciting interpretive experiences for park visitors and advertised attendees. A local Native American group may desire to sponsor historical cultural celebrations offered for tribal as well as visitor education and appreciation.

#### **PUBLIC EVENTS**

In recognition of the site as a "community place", the amphitheater open space could be scheduled for musical or theatrical celebrations. These events should coincide with a familiar holiday or the historic event which could be an interpretive opportunity of the site. However, at the discretion of the City, special events may be staged as long as the activity respects the site preservation goals.

#### **GUIDED TOURS**

As often as practical, visitors to Monterey will learn more from their experience with a docent led interpretive walk. A docent "historian", especially in costume, can help the visitor step into the past with a dialogue that makes history move a personal story.



The interpretive walks are designed as a loop gate using the visitor center as a starting point. With that, an audio narrative could be rented for portions or the entire park. A self guided tour utilizing a brochure or kiosk maps allow visitors to travel through park unattended.

## **OPERATIONS**

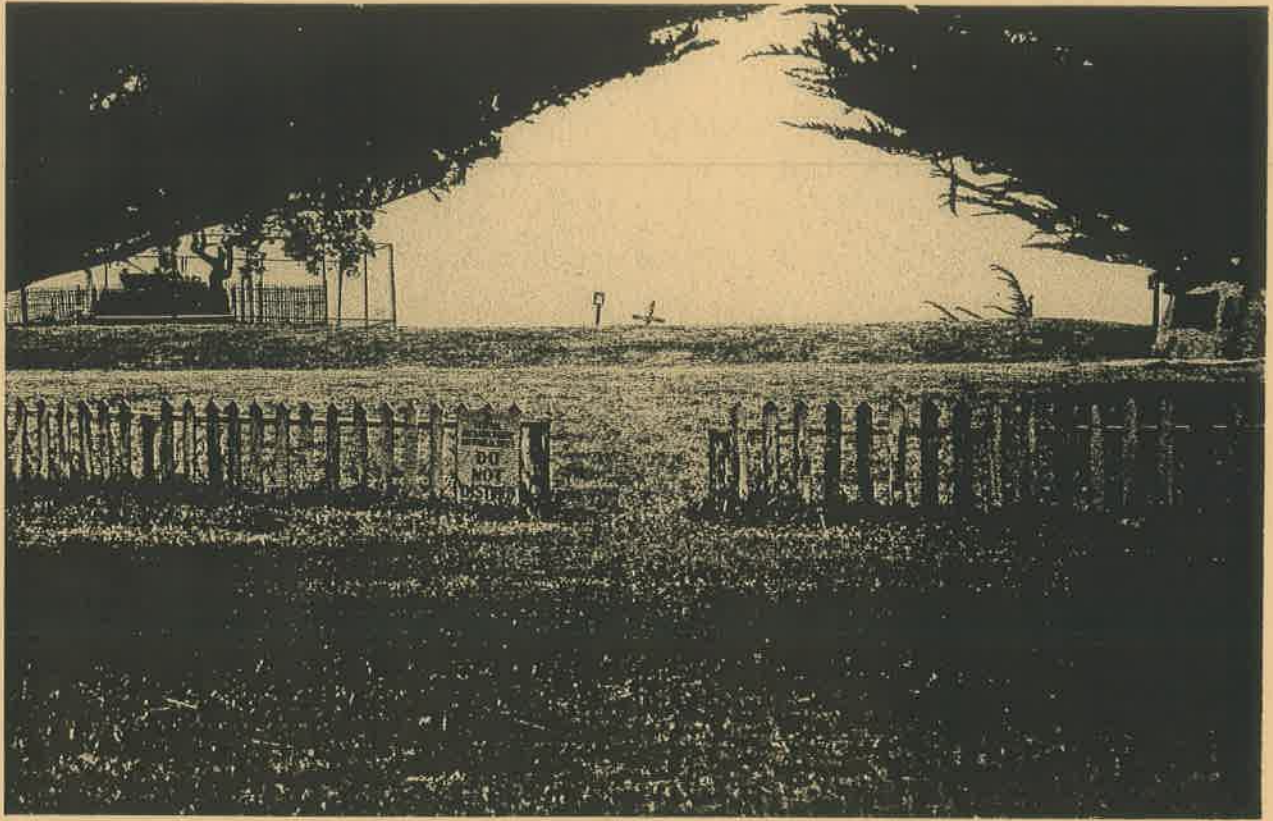
The City of Monterey will be the lead agency to coordinate site activities as well as maintain the park. In 2000, the City Parks Division expended 647 hours (\$14,205) for general mowing and maintenance upkeep of the site. This budget could easily double as the park opens to visitors. Additional maintenance time would be required for special event area upkeep.

The sponsorship and staffing of interpretive activities would come from a variety of sources. Currently, the City manages the Museum on site with volunteer docents. Interpretive staff for the park could also be a combination of volunteer and paid staff. However, for many special events the staff, organization and management cost would be covered by the event sponsor.

**EVENT STRUCTURE TABLE**

Living History–Fort Mervine	public visitors, special event attendees	weekends, special events	inerpretive and volunteer docents	oversight and staff
Living History–Horse Stables		special events	inerpretive and volunteer docents	oversight and staff
History Field Trips	local and regional schools	weekly during school year	volunteer docents	scheduling only
Cannon Firing	public visitors	daily	Army volunteers	none
Demonstration Activities	special event attendees, public			
Museum/Visitor Center	walk-in visitors, school groups, special event attendees	daily	volunteer docents	oversight only
Self Guided Interpretive Walk/Path of History	special event attendees, walk- in visitors	daily	none	oversight only
Guided Tour	special event attendees, public	as scheduled	volunteer docents	oversight only
Historic Re-enactments	special event attendees, public	as scheduled	none	oversight only
Living History Events/Craft Demonstrations	special events	as scheduled	none	oversight only
Concerts/Outdoor Theatrical Presentation	special events	as scheduled	none	oversight only

# Environmental



# Environmental

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was enacted in 1966. Its intent was to preserve the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, and to ensure that the impacts of growth and development were considered during development of federal lands or projects involving federal funds. The spirit of the act was that the federal government would administer historic resources in a spirit of stewardship. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) requires federal agencies and agencies using either federal funds or operating under federal permit, to take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties. As the City of Monterey is leasing the lands of the Lower Presidio from the federal government, Section 106 applies.

Several archaeological sites exist within the boundaries of the Lower Presidio district. These have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 (Roberts 1979). The National Register exists to aid in the identification and preservation of historic properties. It lists properties that are important to our nation's past. To be eligible for listing, a property normally must be 50 years of age or more; it must possess historic significance; and it must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Historic significance is the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural aspects of a community. To qualify for the National Register, a property must have significance in American history at the local, state, or federal level (National Park Service 1991:2). This importance can be present in districts, sites, buildings, and structures. It must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a) be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- b) be associated with the lives of persons significant to our past;
- c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high

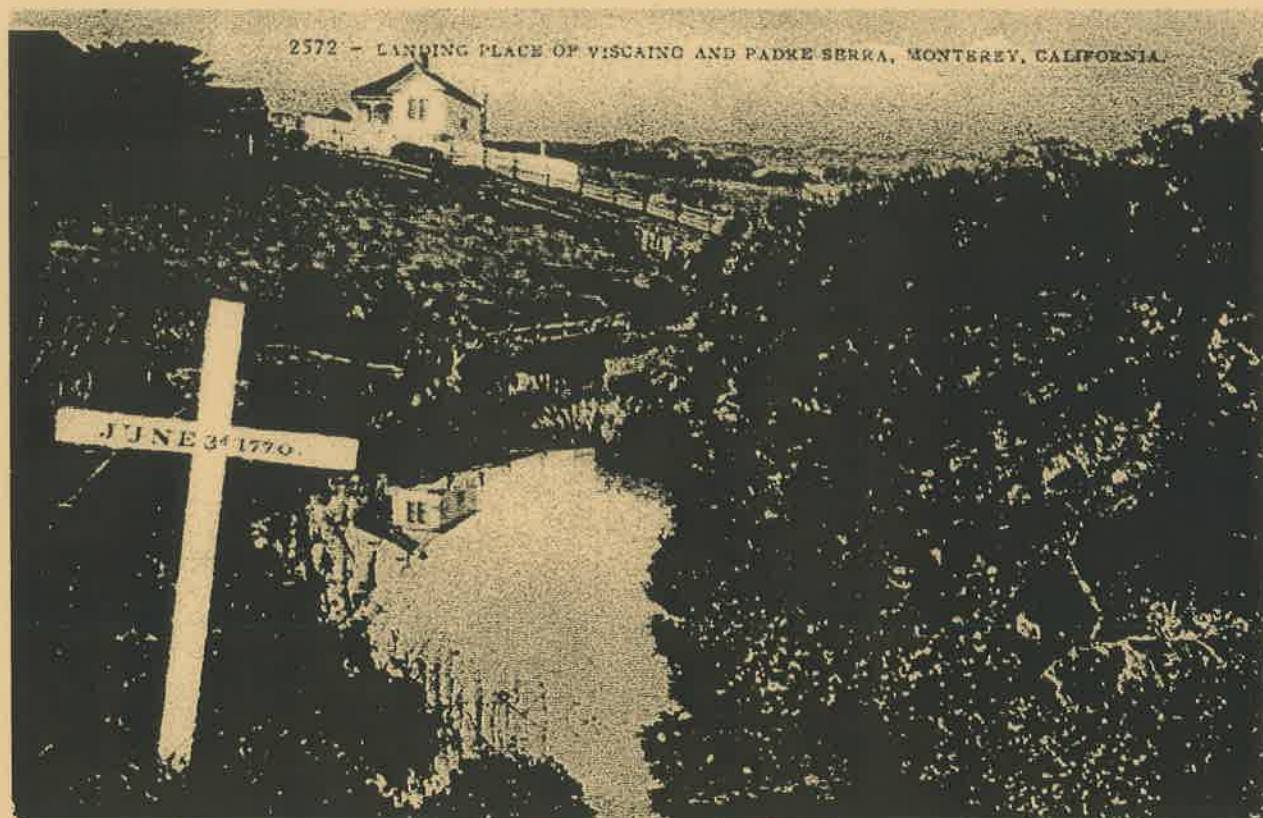
artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or  
d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

As part of an historic district, Roberts (1979) nominated archaeological sites CA-MNT-15; CA-MNT-101; CA-MNT-108; CA-MNT-297; CA-MNT-298; CA-MNT-697; and CA-MNT-931 as eligible under criterion d. A later study (JRP and FWARG 1985) refined this nomination, and declared CA-MNT-697 and CA-MNT-931 as ineligible.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act was signed in 1990. This Act addresses the rights of lineal descendants and members of certain Native American tribes to human remains and cultural items with which they are affiliated. The intent of the Act was to involve Native Americans in the treatment and disposition of Native burial sites and their affiliated artifacts. Burials are known to exist within the archaeological boundaries of the Lower Presidio. While the present Master Plan does not recommend any modifications or disturbances to these burials, it is important to recognize their presence. In the spirit of NAGPRA, and to recognize the importance of Native American perspectives and opinions, consultation with Native American groups has been integral to the development of the current Master Plan.



# Appendix A



# Appendix A

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Pat Hathaway, California Views  
University of California, Santa Cruz, Map Room

#### Individual Consultations

Curator Diane Nichol森, Museum, Presidio of San Francisco  
Curator Artillery Walter Nock, West Point Museum, West Point  
Historian, Jim McNaughton, Ph.D., Presidio of Monterey  
Judson Bennett, Mr. Dougherty and Les Jensen, Curators Center of Military History Museum Division, Washington D.C.

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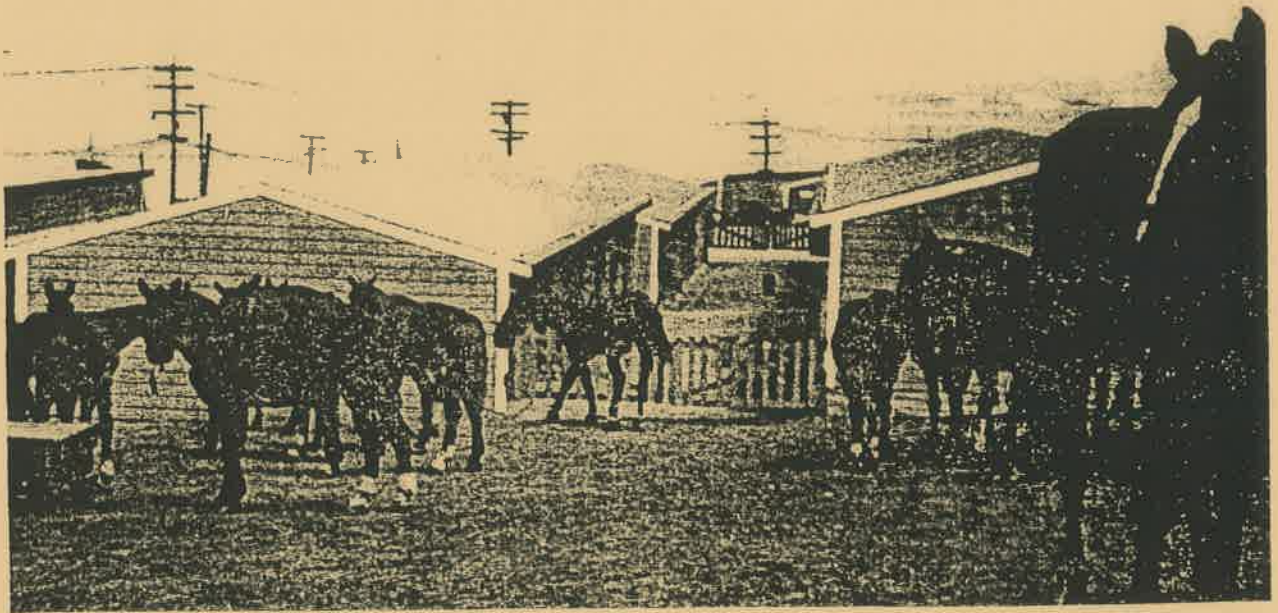
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Judson Bennett and Mr. Dougherty and Les Jensen, Curators Center of Military History Museum

# Appendix B



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## Monterey Presidio Historic Horse Stables Evaluation & Cost Estimate for Restoration or Rehabilitation

This brief section presents an overview of the stables that remain, their present condition and a basic scope of work for the rehabilitation of the structures for a future use. It also suggests the general content of a restoration program and general cost estimates for each alternative.

### DESCRIPTION & EXISTING CONDITIONS

There are two buildings left of the stables constructed in 1922 and through the years they have gone through many changes, both when they continued to be used as stables as well as when their use changed. In their present form, they are only similar to their original use in the basic form. The "footprint" and the basic geometry of the structures remain, but the finishes, the fenestration and many of the other details of the stables have been lost. Closer examination reveals additional remnants of features and elements that were original to the building. The concrete and partial dirt floors that remain in several locations under the present floors are examples of these remnants. In at least one case, what appears to be the original concrete floor is still exposed. Two large sliding doors also remain that probably related to the stable use. Sliding doors can be seen in historic photographs on the gable ends, but they appear different than the ones that exist today. The present sliding doors are in a similar, if not the same locations as those on the plan.



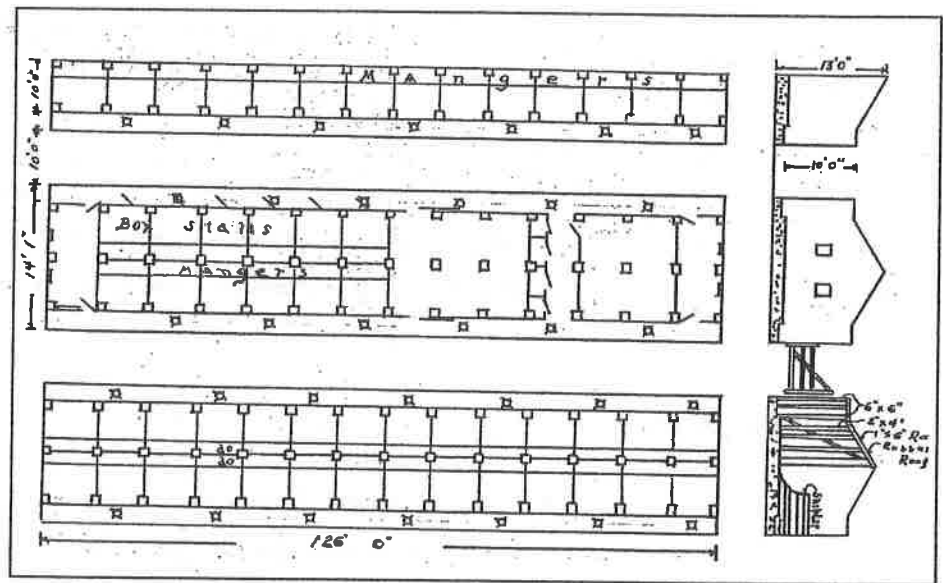
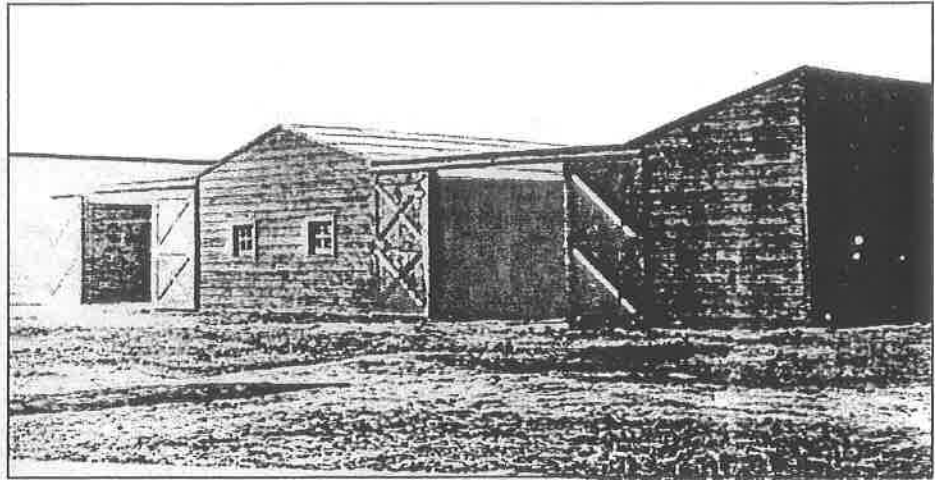


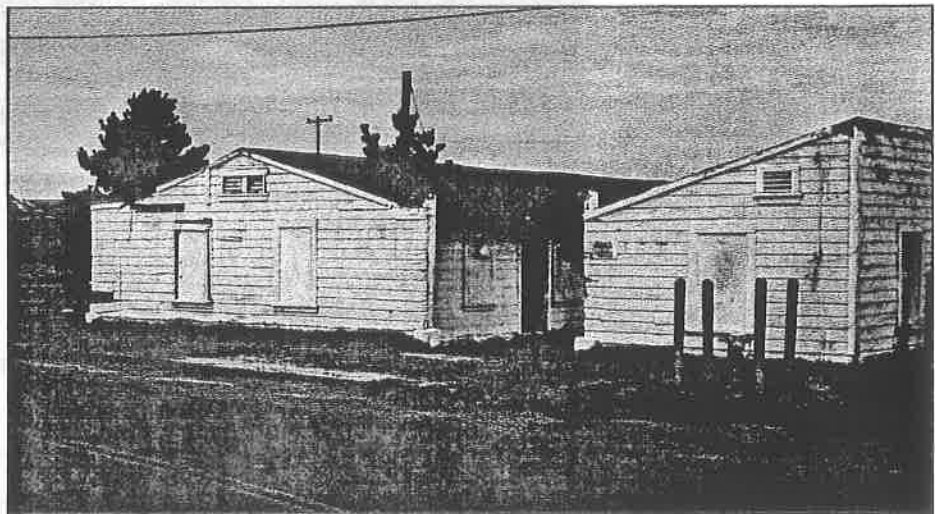
Figure 1: The two existing remaining structures of the stables are the two at the top of this plan. The stable at the bottom, in this case, the south, has been removed.

Figure 1 is a sketch floor plan and north elevation of three buildings, two of which are the two remains ones. The shed building and the gable-roofed building next to it are the two remaining. The other gable building to the right, or the west was removed later. The shed building was 10 feet wide and the gable building was 20 feet wide, not including the wing walls; both were 126 feet long. They are aligned on a north-south axis. The area between the buildings was 10 feet. Figure 2 is an historic photograph of the stable. It can be compared to the present condition of what appears to be the same structures from the same location in Figure 3.

B-2



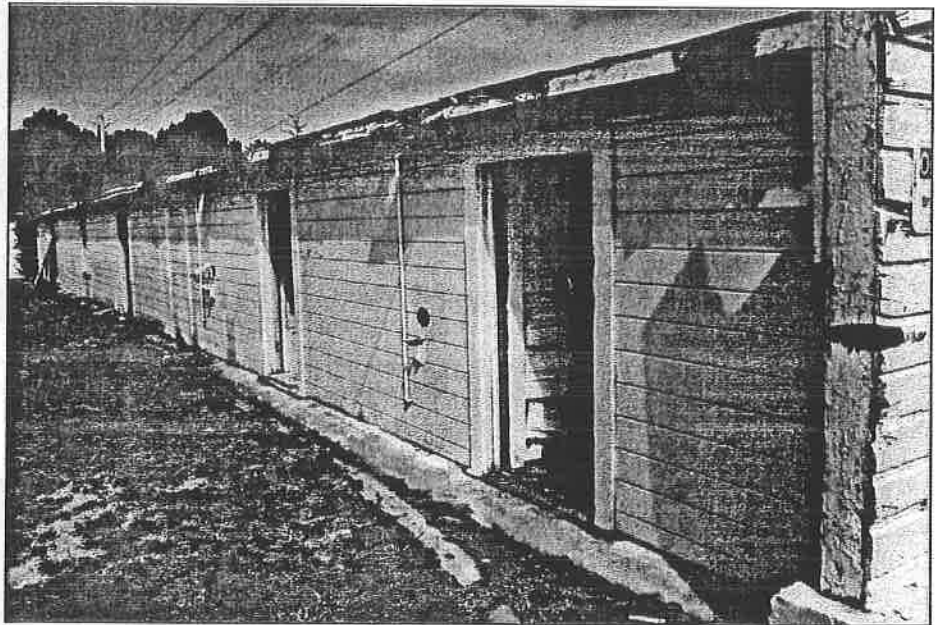
*Figure 2: The ends of two stable buildings and part of a third. Compare with Figure 3 for a comparison of the original stable buildings with the present condition of the two that remain.*



*Figure 3: The present structures from the southeast showing the two typical stable type buildings, the shed roof and the gable roof types.*

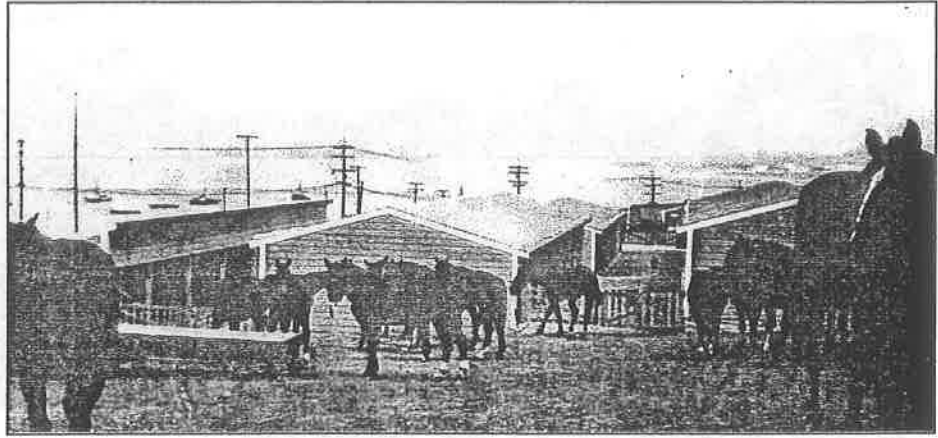
Some of the changes that have taken place over the years are evident. Windows have been changed and added, as have doors. The basic roofline remains the same as does the siding type, but the actual materials of the roof and the siding appear to both be later additions. Figure 4 shows a view of the

inside wall of one of the buildings that was open originally. The original concrete piers that supported the wood posts of the stable entrance still are visible in these inside walls.



*Figure 4: An inside wall, actually the west wall of the shed building that was originally open to allow horses inside.*

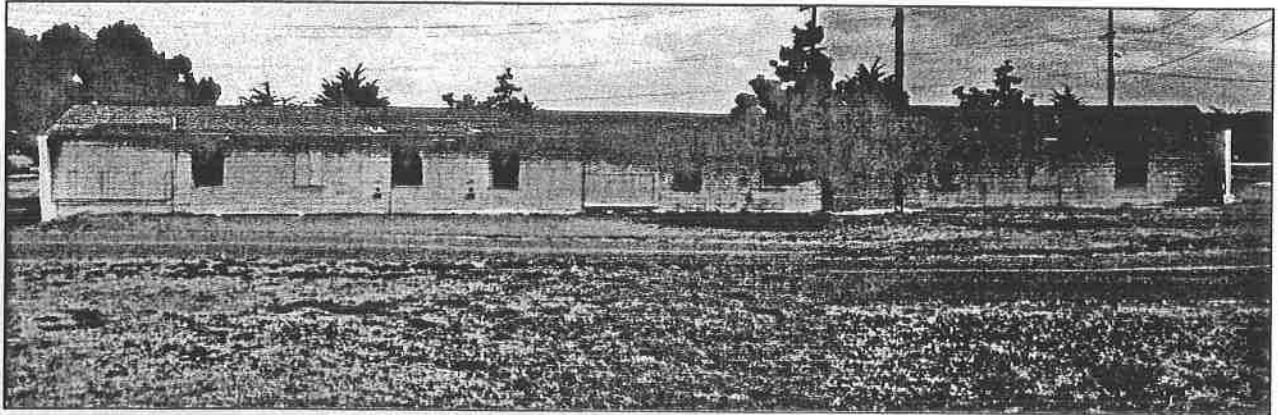
Another historic photograph of stables show the same basic shaped buildings, but exactly which ones they are is not clear, except that they are obviously farther up Presidio Hill. They obviously no longer exist. It is not know whether the two remaining stable buildings were similar to these and evolved to something similar to those in Figure 2, or does this difference just indicate different details of the same basic structures built at different times.



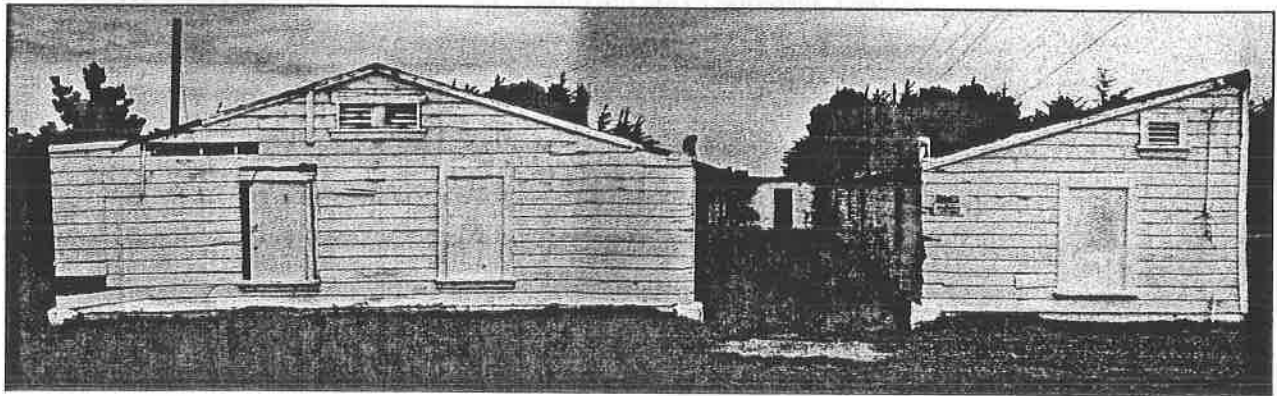
*Figure 5: Another historic view of the stables, which were located higher on the hill.*

A major alteration to the buildings took place in 1936, according to Army maintenance and work records. Apparently at this time only three stable buildings remained in this area and \$6,363 was spend. The photograph of Figure 2 probably reflects the condition prior to this major rehabilitation. This was a major effort and probably consisted of changing the use of the structures. There were later alterations with the addition of partitions, ceilings, lighting and wall heaters. The stables were apparently lighted by electricity and the electrical system was no doubt altered over the years. There is no power to the buildings currently.

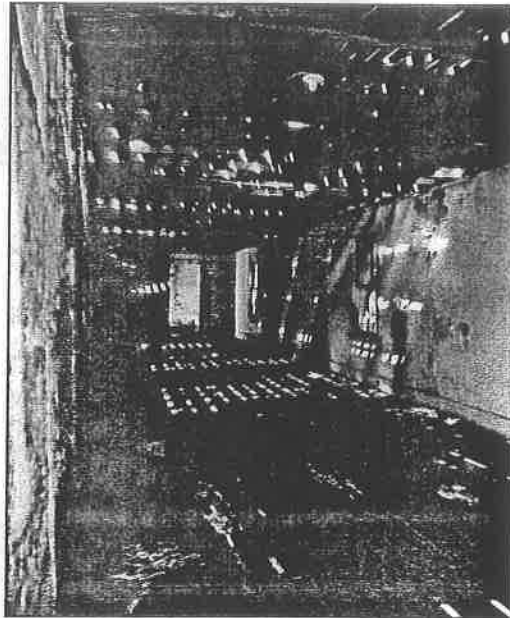
The structures that incorporate the basic structures that were originally stables are generally in poor condition. These two connected structures were part of a much larger complex of stables, the others of which no longer exist. Presently they are partially boarded up, but still serve as shelter for homeless. Much of the interior finishes including the interior partitions, ceilings and floors have either been vandalized, partially salvaged, probably by some of the homeless residents, or have deteriorated from the weather that gains access to the structure from openings, primarily in the roof. The exterior of the existing structures have also deteriorated form lack of use, protection, and maintenance. Figures 6 – 10 show the general exterior and interior conditions.



*Figure 6: The west elevation of the west stable. September 2000.*



*Figure 7: The south elevation of the two remaining structures. September 2000*

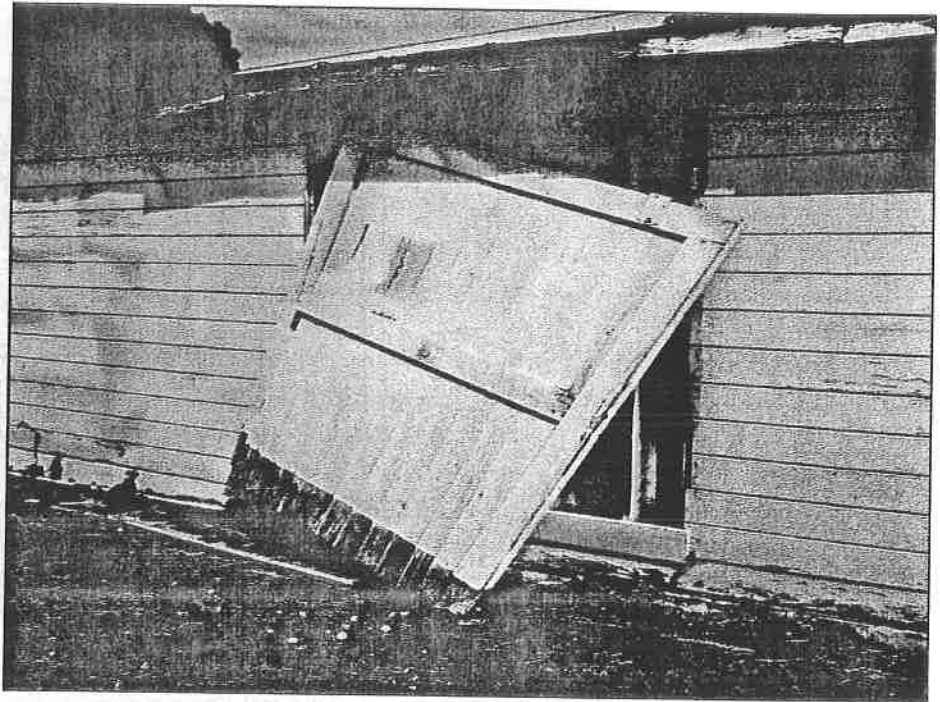


*Figure 8: The interior of the east structure showing the general interior conditions that currently exist.*



*Figure 9: Another interior view showing the deterioration of a typical room.*





*Figure 10: View of the west building from the east showing one of the sliding doors and its condition. These doors have been reused, but may have been also part of the stable period. See Figure 1 for the two sliding doors indicated on the plan. This specific door appears to be in the same location.*

The existing roof has numerous holes with missing sheathing and roofing materials that have allowed rain to enter the building and has resulted in much of the present deterioration. Several rafters are broken and the roof plane sags in several areas. The broken rafters and the sags may also reflect the moisture intrusion.

The existing windows and doors are all in need of either major rehabilitation or replacement. While a comprehensive condition analysis was not undertaken, it is estimated that 50% of the doors and windows, 30-40% present of the flooring, and 20-30% of the exterior siding will have to be replaced.

## REHABILITATION & RESTORATION

Either the rehabilitation of the structures for a new use such as storage, or the restoration to the buildings to their appearance in the historic photograph of Figure 2 will be expensive. A thorough condition assessment of all the building systems and a more comprehensive architectural history will be required before all the details of either treatment, rehabilitation or restoration, can be understood.

The rehabilitation will consist of the replacement of the existing heating, plumbing and electrical systems. It will also consist of the rehabilitation of the roof system and some of the floor system. Interior ceilings and walls will also have to be completely replaced, as will some of the exterior siding and the windows and the doors. A new use may also dictate additional changes. It is suggested that any new use, and the associated changes to the buildings will be consistent with the existing character, or more appropriately, the character of the buildings when they were originally rehabilitated to their present condition, apparently in the 1930s.

A restoration alternative will consist of greater changes and will consist of the removal of a great deal of existing materials and systems and will, obviously completely change the existing character of the buildings. If the two existing are restored to the same configuration as that of the plan and the photograph of Figures 1 and 2, some space could result that could serve other uses other than the original. The south half of the west building was enclosed and the interiors could be rehabilitated for other uses without compromising the exterior appearance. Of course, the interior could also be restored to its use during the period when it was actually used as a stable.

Cost Estimates for the rehabilitation alternative or the restoration alternative are based on comparables and are not based on specific details of material

takeoffs and specific labor skills. Normally, the cost for a restoration will be much greater than for the rehabilitation of the same structure. However, in this case, the restoration to a stable will mean that the building, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems for the stalls will be relatively simple. In addition, the poor condition of the buildings will result in relatively high costs for the rehabilitation as well. A cost comparison is only part of the information that will determine whether or not the stables should be restored. It appears that with additional research, such as comprehensive historic structures report, it will be possible to restore the structures and meet the appropriate standards and guidelines. However, any restoration must be considered not simply as how the action affects single buildings, but how it affects a larger complex and a completely different landscape than exists presently. As an example, the two building may have never existed as stables without the third building shown in Figures 1 and 2. If they are restored as stables, the results will be creating something that never existed in the past. The same can be said of the immediately surrounding area.

The entire lower presidio area will undergo many changes in the future. All changes will all have to be considered as how they affect the entire area. The rehabilitation or the restoration of the stables is no different.

The two buildings currently contain approximately 3800 square feet. An estimation for the rehabilitation is \$225-250,000 for a generic use; \$375-425,000 for a specialized usage such as museum storage with environmental controls. An estimation of the cost of a restoration of the two structures as stables is \$185-225,000.