
Phase II Archaeological Testing and
Evaluation Report

Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project Santa Cruz, California

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Prepared for:

**CITY OF SANTA CRUZ
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Santa Cruz
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
F	Archaeological Feature: a discrete concentration of notable quantities of historical period artifacts likely in their original depositional locations and with minimal post depositional disturbances
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
Project	Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project, Santa Cruz, California
TT	Test Trench

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1 Management Summary

This report presents the results of a Phase II archaeological testing and evaluation effort of a newly discovered site, DUD-LIB-1, for the proposed development by the City of Santa Cruz (City) of a new downtown library mixed-use project (Project) in downtown Santa Cruz, California. The Project included mechanical subsurface archaeological testing at eight locations where the potential for subsurface historical period resources was indicated in a preliminary Phase I archaeological report (D'Oro 2022) and an Extended Phase I (XPI) testing report (Brady et al. 2022). The purpose of the present investigation was to locate, excavate, and evaluate historical period archaeological deposits within the Project's area of direct impact for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local (City) eligibility under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The combined XPI and Phase II testing included 12 exploratory trenches. Results show that much of the Project Area contains an intermittent, shallow, and thin sheet deposit of scattered historical period artifacts associated with the mid- to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Analysis indicates the resource is a secondary deposit of low integrity and therefore not significant.

The testing also led to the identification of five historical period features in a tight grouping in the west central portion of the Project Area. This area was designated as Locus 1, and contains historical period domestic artifacts, which are also associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The location and characteristics of Locus 1 suggest the five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of the mid-to-late nineteenth century residential refuse disposal behavior that are potentially significant. The five features of Locus 1 were excavated by hand, analyzed in detail, and formally evaluated as components of a historic resource for state, and local historic register eligibility. No prehistoric archaeological materials of any kind were found during the testing.

As a result of the evaluation, the constituents of DUD-LIB-1 are not able to address significant research questions about the past and therefore the site is not recommended eligible under any historic designation criteria and integrity requirements. Therefore, the site *is not* considered historic resources. The Project Area sheet deposit and Locus 1 have been recorded as a historical period archaeological site on Department of Parks and Recreation series 523 forms per CEQA guidelines.

The testing included areas not covered by existing buildings and did not encounter a cultural deposit that would be classified as a historical resource. However, moderate potential exists for encountering additional artifacts and features during the planned construction at the portion of the Project Area beneath the existing Toadal Fitness building at 113 Lincoln Street due to a historically mapped outhouse. While Dudek does not expect to find additional deposits that would meet the definition of a historical resource, an area of sensitivity near the rear of the Toadal Fitness building has been delineated and we recommend that a qualified archaeologist be present during the grading phase of the Project at that location. Areas outside the sensitive areas are subject to Section 24.12.430 of the City's Municipal Code that account for the possibility of encountering intact archaeological deposits. National Archaeological Database information for this report is provided in Appendix A.

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2 Project Description, Location, and Background

2.1 Project Description

The Project includes removal of all existing improvements and construction of a 273,194-square-foot building for a new public library, affordable housing, childcare facility, commercial space, and public parking garage in the Cedar Street Village Corridor of the City's Downtown Plan. The maximum depth of disturbance is expected to be approximately 15 feet.

2.2 Project Location

The Project is in downtown Santa Cruz on the east side of Cedar Street and spans the full block between Lincoln Street and Cathcart Street. The Project Area of approximately 1.5 acres includes two parcels currently designated as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 005-141-21 and 005-141-11. The Project location is found on the U.S Geological Survey (USGS) *Santa Cruz* 7.5-minute topographic map, a portion of which is reproduced in Figure 1, Project Location.

2.3 Project Background

As part of the environmental review process for cultural resources, a Phase I cultural resources report (D'Oro 2022) was prepared by Albion and submitted to the City. Based on a review of records obtained from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Albion reported that no archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the Project Area. Albion's visual inspection of the Project Area surface revealed no evidence of buried archaeological deposits; however, the Project Area is almost entirely covered with modern hard surfaces including asphalt parking lots and a building currently occupied by Toadal Fitness.

Notwithstanding the above findings, Albion found potential for buried historical period resources indicated based on a review of maps and aerial photographs of the Project Area dating from 1853 to 1964. Of particular interest were building footprints and potential privy pits associated with residential properties that existed in the nineteenth century facing Lincoln Street. This evidence was shown clearly on Sanborn maps dating before AD 1886. Based on that information, Albion recommended the Project Area be considered to have a medium to high sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits and recommended an Extended Phase I investigation (subsurface testing) be conducted for presence/absence of deposits under the present hard surface (D'Oro 2022).

Dudek completed an Extended Phase I testing program (Brady et al. 2022) that included four test trenches (TT). Results indicated that a variable and disturbed sheet refuse deposit of scattered historical period artifacts exists over much of the Project Area. Dudek also reported the presence of two intact potentially significant historical period archaeological features closely grouped in the west central portion of the Project Area. Dudek studied the features and associated them with the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. Due to the small sample size of four trenches, Dudek recommended the present Phase II testing and evaluation effort at eight additional locations to support the evaluation of found resources (Figure 2, Project Area and Subsurface Test Locations).

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- Project Boundary
- Locus 1
- Trench Locations (Not to Scale)**
- Extended Phase I (XPI) Testing
- Phase II Testing

SOURCE: Digital Globe Imagery (accessed 2022), Open Street Map 2019

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3 Regulatory Context

3.1 State of California

3.1.1 The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5020.1[j]). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR, enumerated in the following text, were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- 2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- 4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852[d][2]).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

3.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further in the following text, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”

PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.

PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”

PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.

PRC Sections 21083.2(b)–(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b]). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1[q]), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a]). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource, even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[a]).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][1]; PRC Section 5020.1[q]). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- 1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- 2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- 3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA [CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)].

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2[a]; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC 21074[c]; 21083.2[h]), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

3.1.3 Native American Historic Cultural Sites

State law (PRC Section 5097 et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

3.1.4 California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

In the event that Native American human remains or related cultural material are encountered, Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines (as incorporated from PRC Section 5097.98) and California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, define the subsequent protocol. If human remains are encountered, excavation or other disturbances shall be suspended of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains or related material. Protocol requires that a county-approved coroner be contacted in order to determine if the remains are of Native American origin. Should the coroner determine the remains to be Native American, the

coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The NAHC will assign a most likely descendent, who may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98 (14 CCR 15064.5[e]).

3.2 City of Santa Cruz

Cultural resources and landmarks in the City are under the aegis of the Planning and Community Development Department. The City maintains a list of Historic Landmarks, as well as other built historic resources, in the Historic Building Survey. Historic Landmark is defined in Part 5: Historic Preservation within the Community Design Chapter, as “an individual structure or other feature, or group of structures on a single lot or site, or a site having special aesthetic, cultural, architectural, or engineering interest or value of an historical nature as a ‘landmark’” (Municipal Code Section 24.12.420, amended by Ordinance No. 2003-14, effective April 22, 2003).

To become a Historic Landmark, or to be placed on the Historic Building Survey, a property must first be evaluated for local historic significance based on the following criteria (Municipal Code Section 24.12.440[c], amended by Ordinance No. 2003-14, effective April 22, 2003):

The property is either a building, site, or object that is:

- 1) Recognized as a significant example of the cultural, natural, archaeological, or built heritage of the city, state, or nation; and/or
- 2) Associated with a significant local, state, or national event; and/or
- 3) Associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation; and/or
- 4) Associated with an architect, designer, or builder whose work has influenced the development of the city, state, or nation; and/or
- 5) Recognized as possessing special aesthetic merit or value as a building with quality of architecture and that retains sufficient features showing its architectural significance; and/or
- 6) Recognized as possessing distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship significant for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of native materials; and/or
- 7) Retains sufficient integrity to accurately convey its significance.

4 Natural and Cultural Contexts

4.1 Environmental Context

The Project Area is in the extreme lower San Lorenzo River Valley about 0.5 miles north of Monterey Bay and about 2 miles south of the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains of the greater Coast Ranges of western California. The San Lorenzo River lies about 800 feet to the east. The geology of the vicinity is Holocene floodplain. Soils are classified as Baywood loamy sand, 0% to 2% slopes (Soil Web 2022). Vegetation of the area is categorized as coastal prairie-scrub mosaic (Küchler 1977); however, the native landscape has been significantly changed by intensive modern development. Currently, the Project Area is within an urban setting. The Monterey Bay area enjoys a Mediterranean climate.

4.2 Cultural Context

4.2.1 Prehistory

The prehistory of indigenous groups living within Santa Cruz County follows general patterns identified within the archaeological record of the greater Central Coast area of California. These patterns represent adaptive shifts in settlement, subsistence strategies, and technological innovation demonstrated by prehistoric people throughout the Holocene and earlier. The California Central Coast Chronology (Jones et al. 2007) presents an overview of prehistoric life ranging upwards of 10,000 years. Six temporal periods describe changes in prehistoric settlement patterns, subsistence practices, and technological advances (Table 1).

Table 1. California Central Coast Chronology

Temporal Period	Date Range*
Paleo-Indian	pre-8000 cal BC
Milling Stone (or Early Archaic)	8000 to 3500 cal BC
Early	3500 to 600 cal BC
Middle	600 cal BC to cal AD 1000
Middle-Late Transition	cal AD 1000–1250
Late	cal AD to 1250–1769

Note:

* Calibrated dates.

4.2.1.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian era represents people’s initial occupation of the region. These were highly mobile hunters who focused subsistence efforts on large mammals. Multiple migrations into the region may have occurred both terrestrially and by sea (Erlandson et al. 2007). Although no coastal Paleo-Indian sites in the Central California Coast region have been discovered, they may have been inundated because of rising ocean levels throughout the Holocene (Jones and Jones 1992).

Evidence of this era is generally found through isolated artifacts or sparse lithic scatters (Bertrando 2004). In the San Luis Obispo area, fluted points characterizing this era are documented near the town of Nipomo (Mills et al. 2005) and Santa Margarita (Gibson 1996), but so far, no fluted points have been found in the Central Coast north of the Santa Barbara area. Possible evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation is reported in buried contexts in CA-SCL-178 in the Santa Clara Valley and at CA-SCR-177 in Scotts Valley (Cartier 1993). The early radiocarbon dates from charcoal, however, pose questions of validity (Jones et al. 2007).

4.2.1.2 Milling Stone

Settlement in the Central Coast appears with more frequency in the Milling Stone Period. Sites of this era have been discovered in Big Sur (Jones 2003; Fitzgerald and Jones 1999) and Moss Landing (Jones and Jones 1992; Milliken et al. 1999). Assemblages are characterized by abundant milling stones and hand stones, cores and core-cobble tools, thick rectangular (L-series) Olivella beads, and a low incidence of projectile points, which are generally lanceolate or large side-notched varieties (Jones et al. 2007). Eccentric crescents are also found in milling stone components. Sites are often associated with shellfish remains and small mammal bone, which suggest a collecting-focused economy. Newsome et al. (2004) report that stable isotope studies on human bone, from a milling stone component at CA-SCR-60/130, indicate a diet composed of 70%–84% marine resources. Contrary to these findings, deer remains are abundant at some milling stone sites (cf. Jones et al. 2008), which suggests a flexible subsistence focus. Similar to the Paleo-Indian era, archaeologists generally view people living during the Milling Stone era as highly mobile.

4.2.1.3 Early

The Early Period corresponds with the earliest era of what Rogers (1929) called the “Hunting Culture.” According to Rogers, the “Hunting Culture” continues through to what is termed the Middle-Late Transition in the present framework. The Early Period is marked by a greater emphasis on formalized flaked stone tools, such as projectile points and bifaces, and the initial use of mortar and pestle technology. Early Period sites are located in more varied environmental contexts than milling stone sites, suggesting more intensive use of the landscape than practiced previously (Jones and Waugh 1997).

Early Period artifact assemblages are characterized by Large Side-notched points, Rossi Square-stemmed points, Spire-lopped (A), End-ground (B2b and B2c), Cap (B4), and Rectangular (L-series) Olivella beads. Other artifacts include less temporally diagnostic Contracting-stemmed and Año Nuevo long-stemmed points, and bone gorges. Ground stone artifacts are less common relative to flaked stone tools when compared with Milling Stone-era sites.

Early Period sites are common and often found in estuary settings along the coast or along river terraces inland and are present in both Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. Coastal sites dating to this period include CA-MNT-108 (Breschini and Haversat 1992a), CA-SCR-7 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1990), and CA-SCR-38/123 (Jones and Hildebrandt 1994).

Archaeologists have long debated whether the shift in site locations and artifact assemblages during this time represent either population intrusion as a result of mid-Holocene warming trends, or an *in situ* adaptive shift (cf. Mikkelsen et al. 2000). The initial use of mortars and pestles during this time appears to reflect a more labor-intensive economy associated with the adoption of acorn processing (cf. Basgall 1987).

4.2.1.4 Middle

The trend toward greater labor investment is apparent in the Middle Period. During this time, there is increased use of plant resources, more long-term occupation at habitation sites, and a greater variety of smaller “use-specific” localities. Artifacts common to this era include Contracting-stemmed projectile points, a greater variety of Olivella shell beads and Haliotis ornaments that include discs and rings (Jones 2003). Bone tools and ornaments are also common, especially in the richer coastal contexts (Jones and Ferneau 2002a; Jones and Waugh 1995), and circular shell fishhooks are present for the first time. Grooved stone net sinkers are also found in coastal sites. Mortars and pestles become more common than milling stones and hand stones at some sites (Jones et al. 2007). Important Middle Period sites include CA-MNT-282 at Willow Creek (Jones 2003; Pohorecky 1976), and CA-MNT-229 at Elkhorn Slough (Dietz et al. 1988), CA-SCR-9 and CA-SMA 218 at Año Nuevo (Hylkema 1991).

Jones et al. (2007) discuss the Middle Period in the context of Rogers’ “Hunting Culture” because it is seen as a continuation of the pattern that begins in the Early Period. The pattern reflects a greater emphasis on labor-intensive technologies that include projectile and plant processing. Additionally, faunal evidence highlights a shift toward prey species that are more labor intensive to capture, either by search and processing time or technological needs. These labor-intensive species include small schooling fishes, sea otters, rabbits, and plants such as acorn. Jones and Haney (2005) offer that Early and Middle Period sites are difficult to distinguish without shell beads due to the similarity of artifact assemblages.

4.2.1.5 Middle-Late Transition

The Middle-Late Transition corresponds with the end of Rogers’ “Hunting Culture.” Artifacts associated with the Middle-Late Transition include contracting-stemmed, double side-notched, and small leaf-shaped projectile points. The latter are thought to represent the introduction of bow and arrow technology to the region. A variety of Olivella shell bead types are found in these deposits and include B2, B3, G1, G2, G6, and K1 varieties, notched line sinkers, hopper mortars, and circular shell fishhooks (Jones 1995; Jones et al. 2007). Sites that correspond with this time are CA-MNT-1233 and -281 at Willow Creek (Pohorecky 1976), CA-MNT-1754, and CA-MNT-745 in Priest Valley (Hildebrandt 2006). A greater number of Middle-Late Transition sites are found in San Luis Obispo County to the south.

The Middle-Late Transition is a time that appears to correspond with social reorganization across the region. This era is also a period of rapid climatic change known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (cf. Stine 1994). The Medieval Climatic Anomaly is proposed as an impetus for the cultural change that was a response to fluctuations between cool-wet and warm-dry conditions that characterize the event (Jones et al. 1999). Archaeological sites are rarer during this period, which may reflect a decline in regional population (Jones and Ferneau 2002b).

4.2.1.6 Late

Late Period sites are found in a variety of environmental conditions and include newly occupied task sites and encampments, as well as previously occupied localities. Artifacts associated with this era include Cottonwood (or Canaliño) and Desert Side-notched arrow points, flaked stone drills, steatite and clamshell disc beads, Haliotis disc beads, Olivella bead types E1 and E2, and earlier used B2, B3, G1, G6, and K1 types. Milling stones, hand stones, mortars, pestles, and circular shell fishhooks also continue to be used (Jones et al. 2007). Sites dating to this era are found in coastal and interior contexts. Late Period sites include CA-MNT-143 at Asilomar State Beach (Brady et al. 2009), CA-MNT-1765 at Moro Cojo Slough (Fitzgerald et al. 1995), CA-MNT-1485/H and -1486/H at Rancho San Carlos (Breschini and Haversat 1992b), and CA-SCR-117 at Davenport Landing (Fitzgerald and Ruby 1997).

Coastal sites dating to the Late Period tend to be resource acquisition or processing sites, while evidence for residential occupation is more common inland (Jones et al. 2007).

4.2.2 Ethnohistoric

The Project Area lies within the territory traditionally occupied by people called “Costanoan” by the Europeans at the time of contact. Many modern descendants prefer to be called “Ohlone,” or by their specific tribal band name. The Ohlone spoke eight separate dialects of the Penutian language family and lived between the vicinities of what is now Richmond in the north and Big Sur in the south. The Ohlone were organized under approximately fifty autonomous polities or tribelets (Levy 1978; Milliken 1995). At the time of European contact, the Awaswas Ohlone dialect was reportedly spoken within this portion of what is today Santa Cruz County. Ethnographic accounts of Ohlone at the time of contact described them as living in permanent villages, but also spending time in smaller camps to collect or process seasonal resources such as acorn or shellfish (Levy 1978).

4.2.3 Historical Period

The Santa Cruz area strongly associated with early Euro-American exploration and settlement beginning in the late eighteenth century as well as later commercial, industrial, and recreational development of the region throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The history of the Santa Cruz Area is generally divided into three periods: The Spanish Period (1769 to 1822), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1846 to present).

4.2.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

The first European to explore the Central Coast was Sebastián Vizcaíno, who, in 1602, was sent by the Spanish government to map the Californian coastline for suitable ports. It was Vizcaíno who named the area “Puerto de Monterey” after the Conde de Monterey, the Viceroy of New Spain in Mexico (Chapman 1920; Hoover et al. 2002). The Gaspar de Portolá expedition traveled through the region in 1769 and returned in 1770 to establish both the Monterey Presidio, Spain’s first military base in Alta California. Mission Santa Cruz was established in 1791 as the twelfth mission to be established in California. Native Americans were forced to build the mission church and auxiliary structures from local timber, limestone, and adobe, as well as cultivate wheat, barley, beans, corn, and lentils for the mission Padres and soldiers. Villa Branciforte was also established at that time on the eastern part of Santa Cruz as one of three Spanish civil settlements in California. The Spanish missions drastically altered the lifeways of the Native Americans. Spanish missionaries conscripted members of local Native American communities to move to the Mission, where they were indoctrinated as Catholic neophytes (Hoover et al. 2002; Lehmann 2000; Koch 1973; Milliken 1995).

4.2.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1846)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the new government ended Spanish policies and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants. The Spanish Missions across the territory were secularized during this period releasing the Native Americans from control of the mission-system. The City of Monterey continued as the capital of Alta California and the Californios, the Mexicans who settled in the region, were given land grants, in part to

increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated its colonization efforts. Land grants to citizens covered over 150,000 acres of present-day Santa Cruz County (Koch 1973; Lehmann 2000; Cleland 2005).

4.2.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

The Mexican–American War, ending with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, brought California into control of the United States. As the Gold Rush picked up steam in 1849, a massive influx of people seeking gold steadily flooded the rural counties of California. The gold fields quickly dried up causing many new arrivals to refocus on other economic opportunities. In Santa Cruz County, one of the 27 original counties of California, insightful entrepreneurs saw the arrival of opportunity-seeking laborers to harvest the abundant natural resources found throughout the area. The lumber, lime, cement, fishing, and leisure industries formed the economic foundation of the County. California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850. The new state of California recognized the ownership of lands in the state distributed under the Mexican Land Grants of the previous decades (Lehmann 2000; Koch 1973).

4.2.3.4 City of Santa Cruz

Interest in the beauty of the Monterey Bay drew visitors to what is today Santa Cruz as early as the 1860s, causing beach tourism to emerge as a major industry. Tourism was also responsible for quickening the rate of development along the scenic coastal areas of Santa Cruz County. A rail line running from Gilroy to Santa Cruz by way of Watsonville was completed by 1876, followed shortly thereafter by a narrow-gauge line from Santa Cruz to Felton. The completion of the Santa Cruz–Watsonville Railroad allowed for greater mobility to the area from the inland counties of California, by both residents and tourists alike. As the Santa Cruz port altogether declined due to lack of use and the ease of transport by train, the beachfront areas of the city presented savvy entrepreneurs with emerging opportunities (Lehmann 2000: 14, 25-6).

As the population of Santa Cruz grew during the second half of the nineteenth century, the commercial areas of the City to the south of the original Mission territory developed quickly along the west bank of the San Lorenzo River. Residential development in the City was therefore dictated by the location of these early commercial and industrial areas, with the earliest clusters of residential expansion surrounding the small hill that overlooks the Bay and the corresponding flatlands, known today as Beach Hill and the Beach Flats, respectively. The informal layout of streets and thoroughfares in this region speaks to the unplanned development pattern of this area, which largely followed the irregularities of the many self-divided private lots and the path of Mission-era trails between them (Lehman 2000: 21, 25; Chase 2005: 95).

During the first half of the twentieth century, following the death of their original owners, many of the large properties were subdivided to make way for smaller, single family residential properties and large, multi-family apartment complexes. Prominent Santa Cruz developers took advantage of the cheap real estate by investing in the construction of residences on the smaller parcels. This led to a new, accelerated phase of dense residential development along High Street and in the small neighborhoods north of Mission Street between 1905 and 1928 (Sanborn 1905, 1928).

4.2.3.5 History of the Project Area

According to the 1866 Forman and Wright survey, the Project Area property comprised part of a 1.5-acre lot that was owned by (Henry) Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. Trust was responsible for the development of each of the residences that fronted his lot along this block of Lincoln Street. In 1866, the *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* article announcing the completion of the Forman and Wright Survey suggested an extant residence on the lot owned by Trust by this time. It is believed that this is 41 Lincoln Street (Figures 3 and 4). The next record of development on the site took place in November 1867 when the *Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel* reported that Trust had a permit to construct a new one-story frame 'dwelling-house' at the cost of \$800 with the assistance of builder, John Morrow, and mason, Samuel Sharp. Based on a review of available records, this is the house located at the southwest corner of the present-day intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (40 Lincoln, Figures 3 and 4). In 1873, Trust established a bakery, later known as the Pioneer Bakery, and began producing and selling baked goods from his property on Lincoln Street. In 1875, Trust moved a 2-story residence from another property he owned on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Bridge Street (now Soquel Avenue) to his lot on Lincoln Street to provide space for boarders during the busy summer season. Based on the description of the property in conjunction with an available 1886 Sanborn fire insurance map covering the property, this residence was moved to the east of the existing residences (1 Lincoln Street) (City of Santa Cruz 1944: L-2; SC Weekly Sentinel 1866: 2, 1867: 2, 1873a: 3, 1873b: 2, 1875: 4; Sanborn 1886, 1888, 1892, 1905, 1928).

Figure 3. 41 Lincoln (left) and 40 Lincoln (right), ca. 1939 (UCSC Special Collections, Santa Cruz County Historic Photograph Collection)



Figure 4. 41 Lincoln (left) and 40 Lincoln (right), ca. 1940 (UCSC Special Collections, Santa Cruz County Historic Photograph Collection)



Outside of the evidence of the Trust family on the subject property, information related to the other occupants and/or tenants prior to 1900 was not found during research for this project. Trust and his wife, Christine, both died in 1899, after which their properties passed to their three children. None of the three adult children occupied the properties after this point and they appear to rent out the properties as housing and restaurant space from this point onward. Table 2 below provides a list of the known tenants for 40 and 41 Lincoln Street between 1900 and 1939 (Polk 1902, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1917, 1922, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939). The two properties were demolished between 1940 and 1947 (SC Weekly Sentinel 1899: 2; Santa Cruz Surf 1899: 4).

Table 2. Known Tenants for 40 and 41 Lincoln Street between 1900 and 1939

Year	40/25 Lincoln Tenants (Occupation)	41/23 Lincoln Tenants (Occupation)
1902	Salvertor Senegrini (Plumber/Tinner)	Michael, Mamie, and Catherine Keilanovich (Poultry Farming) Josephine Morris
1905	Salvertor Senegrini (Plumber/Tinner)	Michael, Mamie, and Catherine Keilanovich (Poultry Farming) Josephine Morris

Table 2. Known Tenants for 40 and 41 Lincoln Street between 1900 and 1939

Year	40/25 Lincoln Tenants (Occupation)	41/23 Lincoln Tenants (Occupation)
1907	Salvertor Senegrini (Plumber/Tinner)	Michael, Mamie, and Catherine Keilanovich (Poultry Farming) Josephine Morris
1908	Salvertor Senegrini (Plumber/Tinner)	Michael, Mamie, and Catherine Keilanovich (Poultry Farming) Josephine Morris
1910	Natale Camozzi (Plumber)	Annie McGrath
1913	Justin R. Williams (Plumber)	Annie McGrath G W Van Zee
1917	Ettero and Clotilde Cattera	Nick & Mary Sesn
1922	N/A	Marilla Lovett
1924	Eugene and Florence Whiting (Linotype operator) Joseph and Anna Perry (Joe Perry's Tamale Parlor)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1925	Joseph and Anna Perry (Joe Perry's Tamale Parlor) Herman and Adeline Keller (Barber)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1926	John P Johnson (Tamale Vendor)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1927	John P Johnson (Tamale Vendor)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1928	John P Johnson (Tamale Vendor)	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1929	—	Leonard and Marilla J Lovett
1930	—	—
1932-1939	—	George and Chiyoka Nakamura

5 Methods

5.1 Field Methods

To expand the sample size from the Extended Phase I testing, Dudek attempted eight additional mechanical TTs for the Phase II testing. The excavation effort occurred December 8 through 13, 2023. Each TT was excavated using a backhoe equipped with a 30-inch bucket with a straight blade. Each TT was approximately 10 feet long by 2.5 feet wide by 5 feet deep. Under the direction of Dudek's field supervisor, work crews removed soil evenly from the TTs in approximately 4-inch lifts, keeping the bottom of the TT as level as possible. This excavation technique allowed Dudek archaeologists to observe and record soil stratigraphy and to quickly identify concentrations of artifacts, or features, for detail study. Upon completion, Dudek archaeologists documented the excavation with sidewall profile drawings and photographs.

If a feature was located during mechanical excavation, the work was halted, and the feature was further investigated with hand excavation. Dudek archaeologists implemented this shift in methods to expose as much of the feature as possible without removing *in situ* artifacts within the limits of the TT dimensions. Field staff then measured and photographed the features while also noting the density and characteristics of the deposits.

To obtain a minimum 50% sample, each feature was bisected on either a north/south or east/west axis. One side of each feature was excavated by hand to obtain the artifact sample and expose a vertical profile for analysis and documentation. All the material removed from the sample side of the features was screened through 0.25-inch mesh in search of small cultural constituents. All cultural material was collected in labelled plastic bags and returned to Santa Cruz laboratory for further analysis. Sample side excavation was terminated when sterile soil was observed. Augers were dug beneath each feature to ensure there were no deeper deposits under the feature. The locations of all 12 XPI and Phase II TTs are shown on an aerial photograph in Figure 2.

Photographs and profile drawings were used to document soils, stratigraphic information, and disturbances in all four features. Field notes were recorded on standardized forms to log artifact and feature recovery, soil descriptions, disturbances, and any other pertinent information.

5.2 Laboratory Methods

Following the field work, laboratory analysis was performed in the Dudek's Santa Cruz office. The work included sorting, washing, cataloging, and analyzing the archaeological collection. All recovered materials were individually examined and cataloged according to class, object (subclass), and material and were counted and weighed on a digital scale. All coded data were entered into a general artifact catalog presented in Appendix B.

The cultural material was sorted into the following general classes: historic and modern artifacts were categorized by material type (glass, metal, and bone). Historic artifacts were then further analyzed to identify the form, function, and approximate age of the specimen to the highest degree possible. Ceramic artifacts were analyzed by domain (domestic, architectural, or infrastructural), function (i.e., food storage, tableware, insulator, or sewer pipe), material type, origin, stylistic motifs, and maker's marks. Each specimen was measured by length, width, and thickness. Glass artifacts were classified as historic or modern/nondiagnostic. Historic attributes were determined by form, manufacturing technique, color, decoration, alteration, and maker's marks. Metal artifacts were analyzed by form and function, with unidentifiable fragments weighed by bulk. Artifacts were quantified in a standard manner using counts and weights. Analysts consulted references in order to attribute an approximate age for each artifact, when possible. Photographs of selected diagnostic historical period artifacts are presented in Appendix C.

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6 Results

6.1 Overview of Findings

A total of eight Test Trench (TT) locations were attempted with the goal of finding archaeological features that could be evaluated under CEQA. TT 7 was abandoned due the presence of shallow modern utilities. Given that the Phase II testing largely followed the Extended Phase I investigation methodologically, the two data sets are combined in this section for completeness and to clarify the continuity of the TT and feature numbering. The cumulative results by TT are summarized in Table 3. Detailed descriptions of the TTs where features were located are provided in Section 6.1.2. All 12 TT locations and Locus 1 are shown graphically in Figure 2, while Figure 5 provides a sketch map of Locus 1 where the five features were uncovered.

Table 3. Overview by Test Trench (Combined Data for Extended Phase I and Phase II)

TT Number	Features	Sheet Deposit	Notes
1	None	Present	—
2	Feature 1 Feature 2	Present	—
2a	Feature 2 Feature 4	Not present	TT 2a located adjacent to the south portion of the east sidewall of TT 2 to expose more of Feature 2
3	None	Present	—
4	None	Present	—
5	Feature 3	Not present	—
6	Feature 5	Not present	—
7	None	Unknown	TT 7 abandoned due to multiple modern utilities just below asphalt paving
8	None	Not present	—
9	None	Not present	—
10	None	Present	—
11	None	Not present	—

6.1.1 Sheet Refuse Deposit

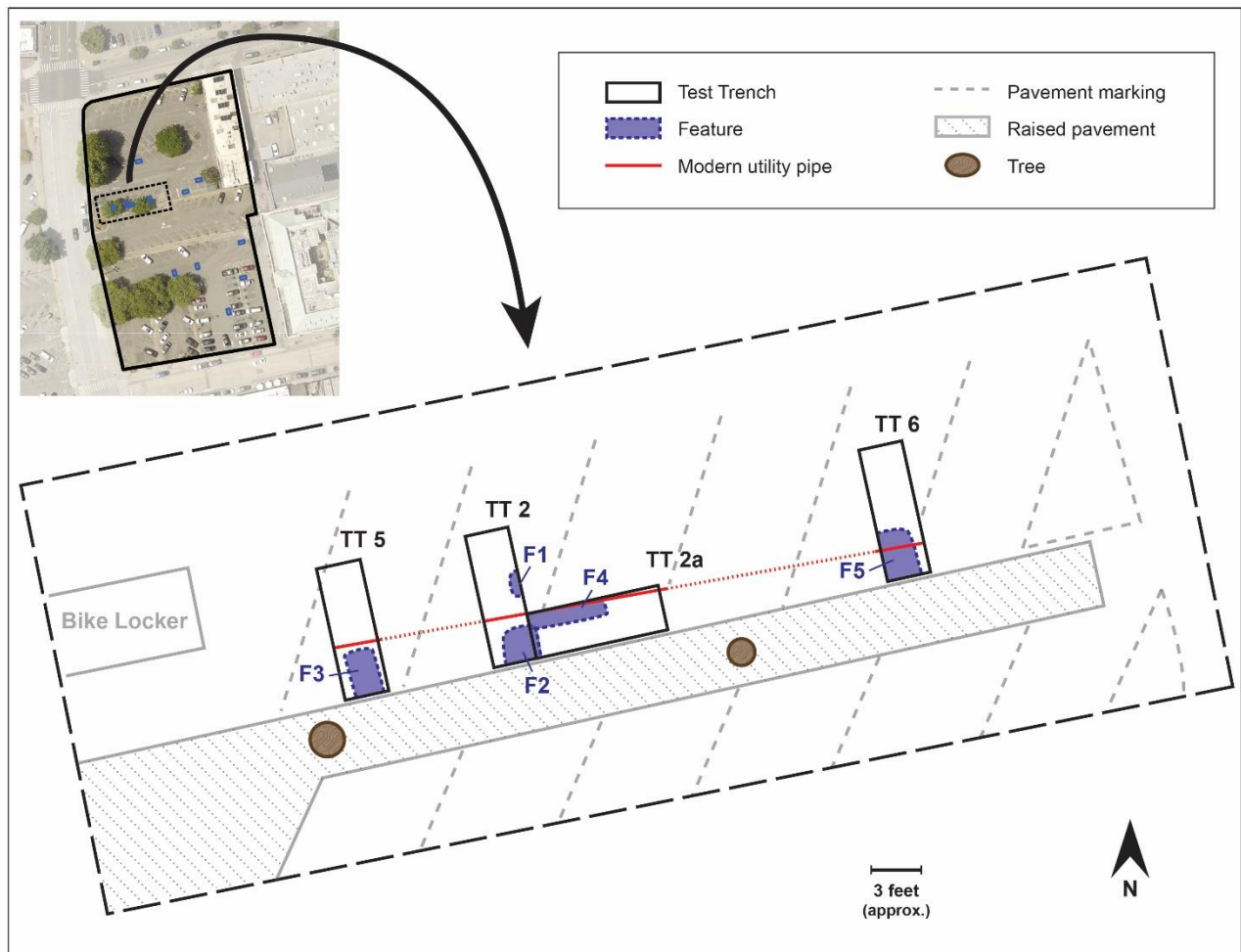
Of the 11 completed TTs, five were positive for an intermittent sheet refuse deposit (SRD) of cultural materials just below the rock and gravel fill layer supporting the asphalt parking surface. Where present, these materials are in a layer of variable thickness from 2 to 10 inches. Artifact size and density is low and include historical period domestic artifacts (glass, ceramic, and metal) associated with the mid- to late nineteenth century and early to mid-twentieth century. Bone and charred seeds were also present. The random nature of the layer and the artifacts suggests the sheet deposit is significantly disturbed and the artifacts are not in the locations of original deposition. Since the sheet deposit is immediately below the gravel fill of the parking lot, the sheet deposit may be the last walking surface prior to construction of the parking area. This would account the small size of individual artifacts and the

overall random nature of the cultural material. The sheet deposit is not potentially significant and would not contribute to the artifact deposit within the Project Area being considered a historical resource.

6.1.2 Test Trenches with Features

Of the 11 completed TTs listed in Table 3, 7 were negative and four were positive for archaeological features. Specifically, TT 2, 2a, 5, and 6 contained features (Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) in a tight grouping shown as Locus 1 on Figure 2. Each feature was excavated by hand and removed to permit the completion of the mechanical testing to an average depth of about 4.5 feet in the TTs. The four positive TTs are described in detail below to provide context for the formal evaluation of the site under CEQA presented in Section 7, Resource Evaluation. Figure 5 provides a sketch map of Locus 1 showing the orientation and relationship of the four TTs and the location of the Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

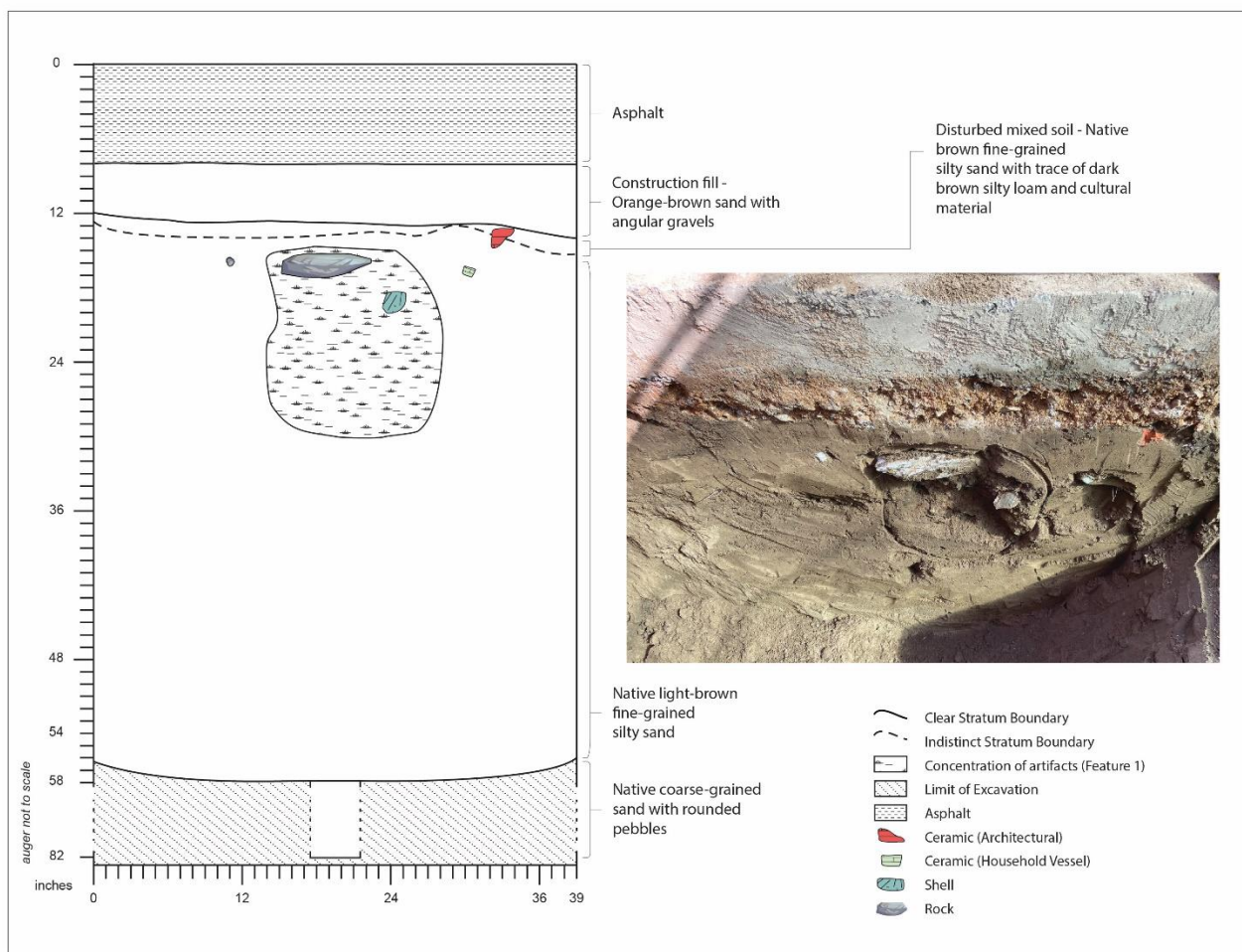
Figure 5. Locus 1 Sketch Map



Test Trench 2

Dudek identified four distinct soil strata capped by a layer of 8 inches of asphalt (Figure 6, TT 2 East Profile). The first stratum was a layer of orange-brown gravelly sand construction fill extending 4 inches below the asphalt (to 12 inches below ground surface). A thin layer (~2 inches) of mixed disturbed soil was observed below, down to 14 inches below ground surface. The stratum consisted of fine-grained brown silty sand containing sparse historical period cultural materials (SRD; see Section 6.1.1, Sheet Refuse Deposit) mixed with dark brown silty loam. Next, a layer of sterile lighter brown fine-grained silty sand was observed down to 58 inches below surface. Two concentrations of cultural material were found intrusive to this stratum. They are described below as Feature 1 and 2. The last stratum observed in this trench below 58 inches was coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles.

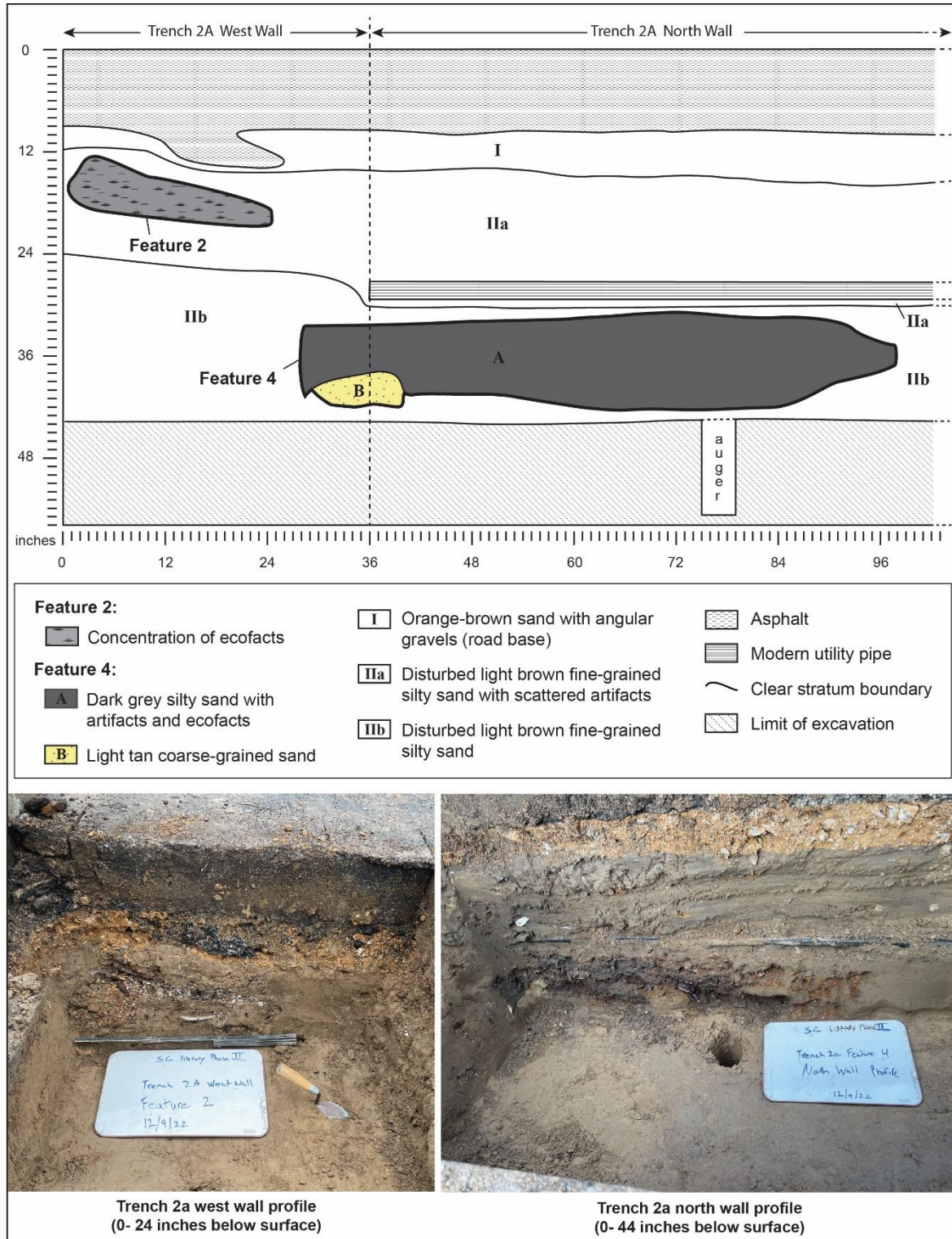
Figure 6. TT 2 East Profile



Test Trench 2a

Test Trench 2a was located at the south end of the east sidewall of TT 2. The location was selected to expose more of Feature 2, which was located at the south end of TT 2 (Figure 5). Like TT 2, TT 2a was capped by a layer of 9 inches of asphalt and almost no fill. The SRD was not found in TT 2a. Feature 2 was noted in the west end of TT 2a, but the feature did not extend more than a few inches beyond the east sidewall of TT 2. The depth of Feature 2 in this TT was not as deep as it was in TT 2. The metal utility pipe was found to continue in TT 2a along the north sidewall. Below the pipe there was another concentration of cultural material (metal, glass, and charred bone). The concentration was designated as Feature 4. Soil above Feature 4 did contain artifacts, as this soil was likely the backfill for the utility pipe trench. The shape and location of Feature 4 suggests it was material placed at the bottom of the utility pipe trench. The last stratum appeared to be native sediments consisting of a dark greyish brown fine-grained silty sand transitioning to a coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles. A hand auger confirmed that this material extended beyond about 4.5 feet (Figure 7, TT 2a West and North Profile).

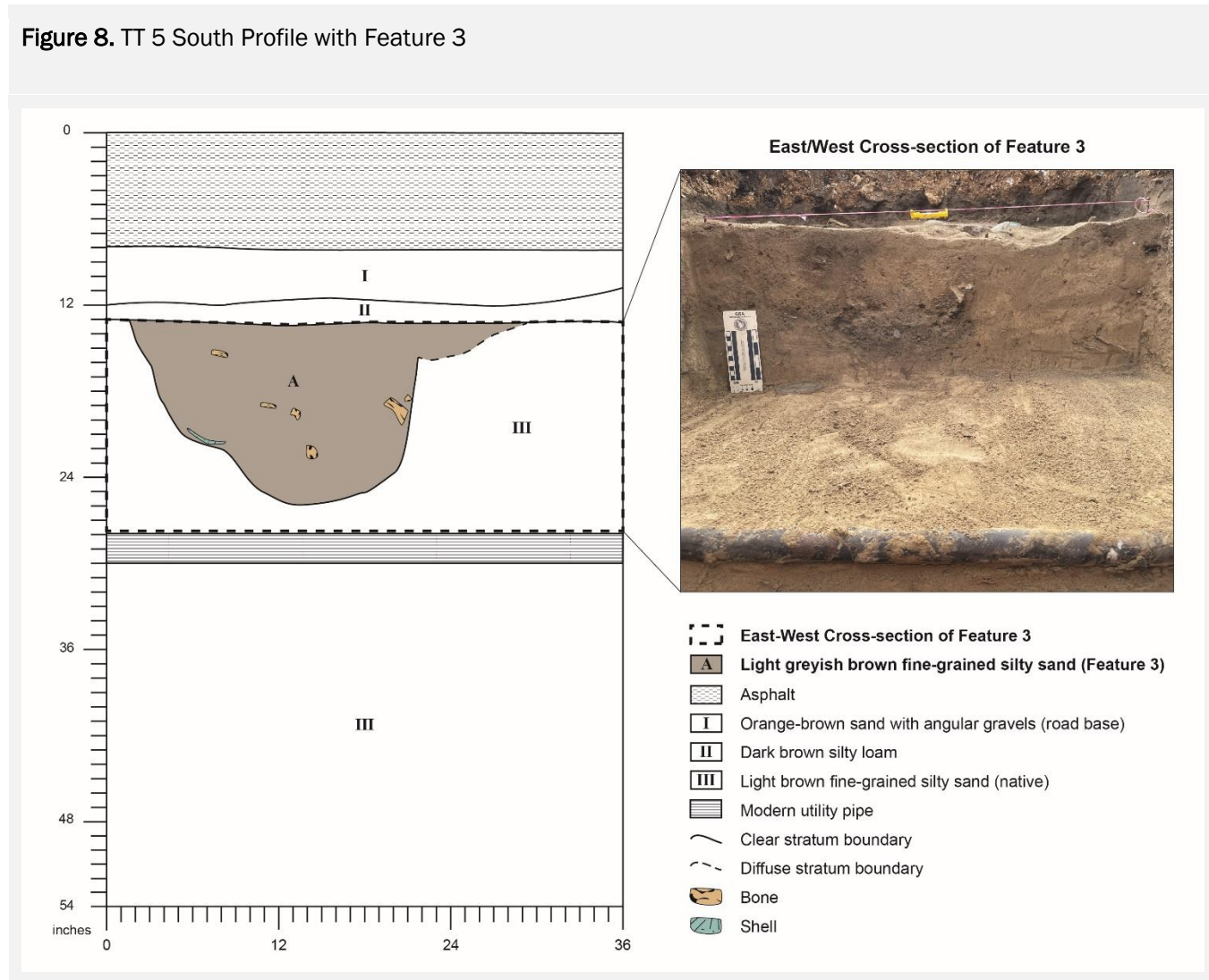
Figure 7. TT 2a West and North Profile with Feature 2 and 4



Test Trench 5

Trench 5 was oriented north-south about 11 feet west of TT 2 (Figure 5). The TT 5 profile is very similar to TT 2. Dudek identified four distinct soil strata capped by a layer of 8 inches of asphalt (Figure 8, TT 5 South Profile). The first stratum was a layer of orange-brown gravelly sand construction fill extending 4 inches below the asphalt (to 12 inches below ground surface). Unlike TT 2, the thin layer of SRD was not found in TT 5. Feature 3 was found just below the fill layer at 13 inches below surface in the south 3 feet of the TT. The stratum consisted of fine-grained brown silty sand containing sparse historical period cultural materials. Other than Feature 3, the soil below the fill layer was sterile light brown fine-grained silty sand down to 58 inches below surface. The last stratum observed in this trench below 58 inches was coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles.

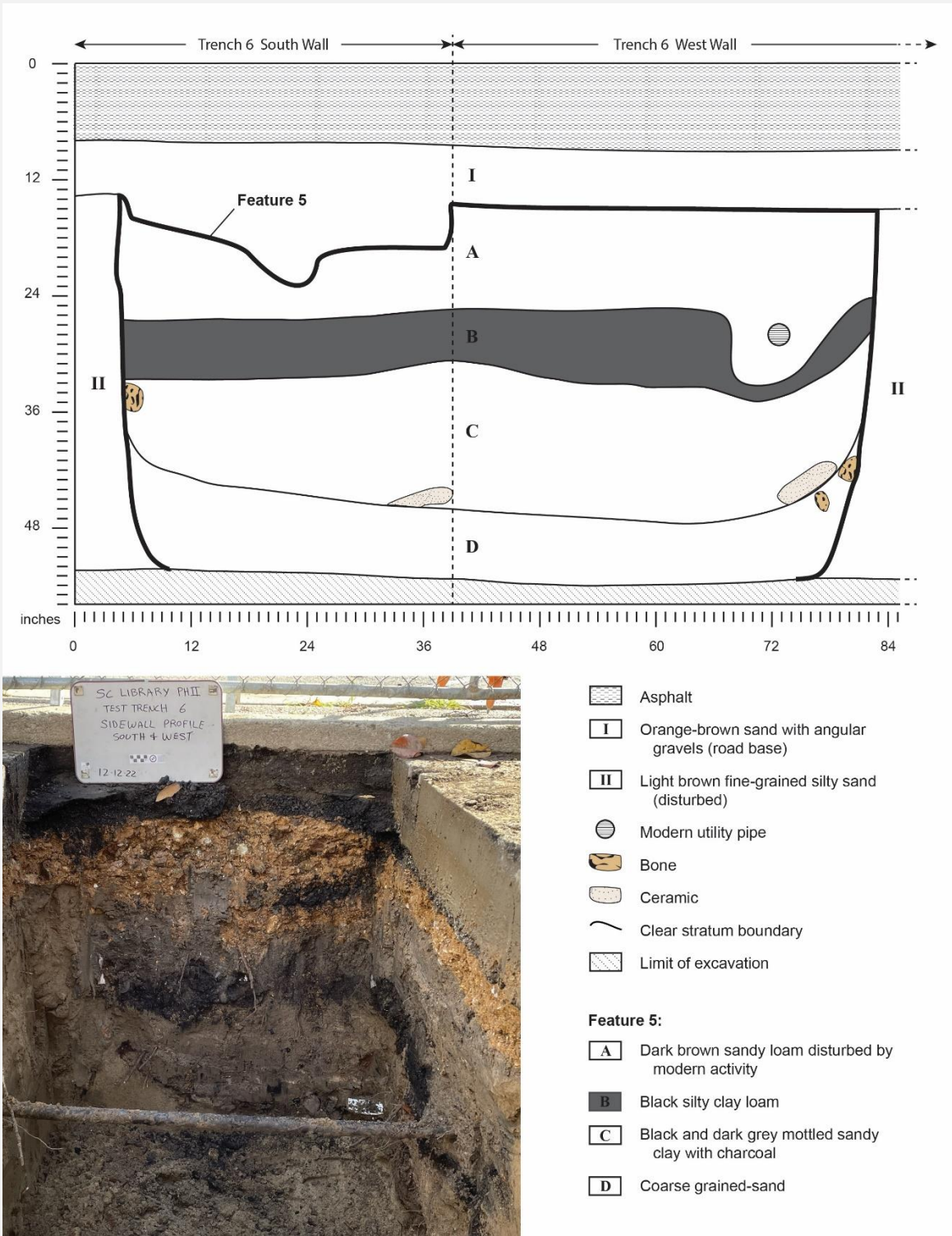
Figure 8. TT 5 South Profile with Feature 3



Test Trench 6

Trench 6 was orientated north-south, similar to TT 2 and TT 5. The location was about 20 feet east of TT 2 (Figure 5). Asphalt and fill extended to approximately 9 inches below surface. The profile below the fill layer is difficult to describe since Feature 5 was found in the in the south portion of the TT and extended to near the bottom of the TT at approximately 4.5 feet. The metal utility pipe also intruded into the TT. Like in TT 2a, the trench for the utility pipe was clearly identified in the west and east sidewalls. North of Feature 5 native light brown fine-grained silty sand (same as in TT 2 and 3) was observed below to a depth of 44 inches. Lastly, the same coarse-grained sand with water-worn pebbles observed at the bottom of TT 1, TT 2, and TT 3 was present at the bottom of TT 6 (Figure 9, TT 6 South and West Profile).

Figure 9. TT 6 South and West Profile with Feature 5



6.1.3 Features

Dudek identified five features during the Extended Phase I and Phase II field efforts. The features were close together, located within 35 feet of each other. The area was recorded as Locus 1 (Figures 2 and 5) of DUD-LIB-1. Dudek excavated each feature by hand and took a minimum 50% sample of the area exposed in the associated TT for laboratory analysis. The location and size of the features are described in detail below. Material recovery from each feature is described in Section 6.2.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was found in the central portion of TT 2 just under the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, at approximately 15 inches below the surface. The cultural layer present in the other three trenches was very thin (less than 2 inches) in TT 2, and Feature 1 was surrounded by native silty sand that was identified as native soil in the other three TTs. Since Feature 1 is intrusive into native soil and appears *in situ*, it seems likely it was dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events.

The observable dimensions of Feature 1 were 18 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 14 inches thick. These dimensions must be considered incomplete however, as Feature 1 clearly extended into the east sidewall of TT 2. A 2-inch metal utility pipe bounded Feature 1 on the south side in a narrow area of relative sterile soil between Feature 1 and Feature 2 to the south.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 1 included 78 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 18 glass shards, 7 metal artifacts including nails, 1 safety pin, and various fragments of unidentifiable slag, 29.9 grams of marine shell fragments, and 45 faunal bone specimens (see Table 4). See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. A plan view of Feature 1 is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10. Feature 1 Plan View at 20 Inches Below Surface (1240)



Feature 2

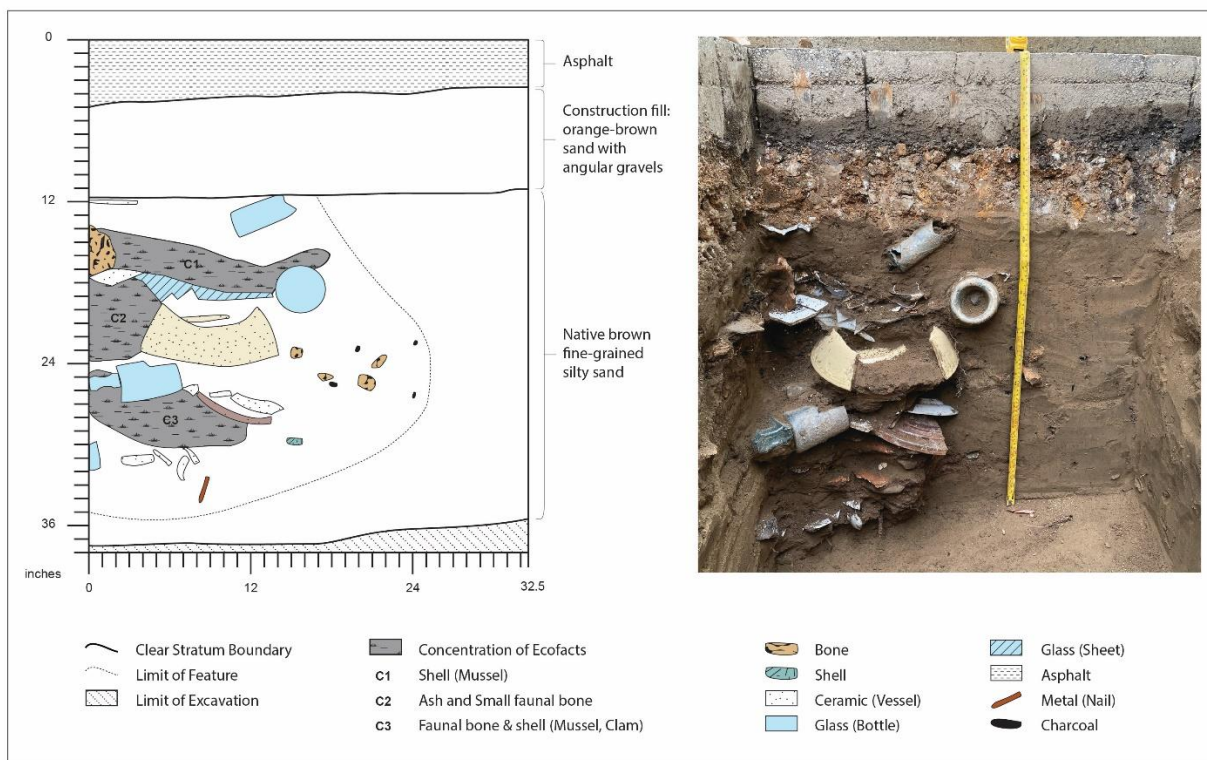
Like Feature 1, Feature 2 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface. However, Feature 2 was larger and more compact. The top of Feature 2 was uncovered at 15 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 2. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents appeared *in situ* and the feature seems likely to have been dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events.

The observable dimensions of Feature 2 were 26 inches long (east–west) (24 inches in TT2 and 2 inches in TT2a), 20 inches wide (north–south), and 20 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the south sidewall of TT 2 and TT2a, however. A 2-inch modern metal utility pipe bisected TT 2 between Features 1 and 2, approximately 14 inches north of Feature 2. No utility trench was visible as the pipe seems to be laying directly in the same native silty sand as both features. Figure 7 and Figure 11 provide a profile of the feature in TT2a and TT2 respectively.

During Extended Phase I excavation and monitoring a total of 171 historic period artifacts, 174 faunal bone specimens, 619.6 grams of avian shell, marine shell, and charcoal were recovered from Feature 2. Specific collected material included 41 ceramic whiteware sherds, 3 porcelain sherds, 1 intact whiteware bowl, 37 glass bottle shards, 21 pane glass shards, 1 canning jar lid shard, 1 intact milk glass button, 2 colorless glass decorative

knobs, 5 glass tumbler shards, 1 intact aqua glass bottle, 1 spoon with a bone or ivory handle, 42 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 small engraved photo frame, 1 skeleton key, 1 pocketknife, 2 fragments of an etched metal dish, 6 shell button/button fragments, and 12 burned seeds. One soil sample containing charred organic material was also recovered during excavation. Many of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. During Dudek’s Phase II investigation, an additional 16 historic period artifacts, 63.9 grams of faunal bone, and 3.1 grams of marine shell were recovered. The historic period artifacts consisted of 6 ceramic whiteware sherds, 8 glass shards, a metal bell or funnel, and 1 nail. See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts.

Figure 11. TT 2; Feature 2 Profile, View South



Feature 3

Like Features 1 and 2, Feature 3 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, about 13 inches below the surface. Feature 3 was in the south 3 feet of TT 5. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents were generally smaller and sparser than those in Feature 2. While clearly *in situ*, the feature seems likely to have been created by several dumping events.

The observable dimensions of Feature 3 were 36 inches long (east–west), 36 inches wide (north–south), and 13 inches thick. The feature did not extend into the east, west, or south sidewall of TT 5. The same 2-inch modern metal utility pipe found in TT 2 extended into TT 5 and ran along the north edge of Feature 3.

A total of 138 historic period artifacts, 994.3 grams of faunal bone, and 24.3 grams marine shell were recovered from Feature 3. Specific collected material included 43 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 brick fragment, 15 glass bottle shards, 1 pane glass shard, 27 nails, 1 spoon with a bone or ivory handle, 48 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 bottlecap, 1 fragment from a lock, 2 bullet casings, 1 fragment of slate, and 1 large fragment of pencil lead. None of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. Feature 3 is shown in profile in Figure 8 and in plan view in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Feature 3 Plan View Before Excavation (showing bisect line) (IMG_1297)



Feature 4

Feature 4 was exposed in the north sidewall of TT 2a. Feature 4 was found deeper than the other features, just below the 2-inch modern metal utility pipe, approximately 30 inches below the surface. The observable dimensions of Feature 4 were 62 inches long (east-west), 10 inches wide (north-south), and 10 inches thick. However, the

feature clearly extended into the west and north sidewall of TT 2a. The long narrow shape of the feature and its location just below the metal utility pipe suggest the feature was impacted by installation of the pipe. No well-defined utility trench was visible around the pipe in TT 2a.

A total of 25 historic period artifacts and 188.8 grams of faunal bone were recovered from Feature 4. Specific collected material included 4 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherds, 1 clay pipe stem fragment, 13 glass bottle shards, 3 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 2 fragments of tin cans, 1 fragment of a purse clasp, and 1 decorative metal embellishment. A few of the artifacts were relatively temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. Feature 4 is shown in profile in Figure 7 and in plan view in Figure 13.

Figure 13. Feature 4 Plan View Before Excavation (IMG_017)



Feature 5

Like Features 2 and 3, Feature 5 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface in TT 6. Feature 5 was most like Feature 3 regarding the density of artifacts. The top of Feature 5 was uncovered at about 14 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 6, however the gravel fill in this location was not level and intruded into the top of Feature 5 to a depth of approximately 23 inches below the surface. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse with three vertical contexts. Context A extended from the uneven top of the feature to about 27 inches and consisted of dark brown sandy loam clearly disturbed by placement of the modern fill. Context B was a layer of black silty clay loam extending from about 27 inches to 32 inches below the surface. Context C was black/dark gray clay loam extending from 32 to 46 inches below the surface. All three contexts appeared intrusive into native silty sand, which extended to the bottom of the modern fill in the southeast corner of TT 6.

The observable dimensions of Feature 5 were 30 inches long (east–west), 42 inches wide (north–south), and 46 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the west and south sidewall of TT 6. The 2-inch modern metal utility pipe traversed Feature 5 at about 28 inches below the surface. The utility trench for the metal pipe was clearly visible within Context B of Feature 5 and contains soil from Context A.

A total of 378 historic period artifacts, 578.7 grams of faunal bone, 399.6 grams of marine shell, 9.3 grams of charcoal, and 11.5 grams of burned seeds/fruit pits were recovered from Feature 5. Specific collected material in Context A included 3 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 salt-glazed tile sherd, 5 clay pipe fragments, 4 sherds of a porcelain toy tea set, 1 sherd of blue-ombre painted porcelain, 14 glass bottle shards, 42 pane glass shards, 1 glass bottle stopper, 1 intact milk glass button, 70 nails, 27 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 fragment from a lock, and 2 pieces of a watch or jewelry chain. Specific collected material in Context B included 22 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 5 clay pipe fragments, 4 sherds of a porcelain toy tea set, 2 porcelain doorknobs, 47 glass bottle shards, 25 pane glass shards, 2 intact glass bottles, 1 glass marble, 78 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 large metal handle, 1 possible napkin ring, 1 large spoon, and 1 fragment of saw-cut slate. Additional artifacts were recovered from Context C, specifically 2 ceramic whiteware sherds, 2 porcelain sherds, 2 glass bottle bases, 3 glass champagne flute shards, 2 intact glass bottles, and 1 fragment of saw-cut slate. Many of the artifacts from Feature 5 were temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. See Section 6.2 below for a detailed analysis of the recovered artifacts. Feature 5 is shown in profile in Figure 9 and in plan view in Figure 14.

Figure 14. Feature 5 Plan View Before Excavation (IMG_1311)



6.2 Feature Material Recovery and Analysis

Following fieldwork, post-field laboratory analysis was performed in the Dudek office in Santa Cruz, California. The work included sorting, washing, cataloging, and analyzing the archaeological collection. All recovered materials were individually examined and cataloged according to class, object (subclass), and material and were counted and weighed on a digital scale. All coded data were entered into the general artifact catalog. All artifacts recovered during the excavation corresponded to the historic period and were thus categorized by material type. Dudek conducted further analysis for items that possessed diagnostic characteristics.

Table 4 presents gross material recovery by type and testing location. During XPI testing a total of 267 historical period artifacts (including 1,166.4 grams of faunal bone, 608.1 grams of marine shell, 1.8 grams of avian shell, 19.2 grams

of charcoal, and 12 grams of seeds) were recovered from Features 1 and 2. A total of 558 historical period items (including 1,825.8 grams of faunal bone, 427 grams of marine shell, 9.3 grams of charcoal, and 11.5 grams of seeds) were recovered during Phase II investigation from Features 2, 3, 4, and 5. An overwhelming percentage of the artifacts recovered were from Feature 5, with 378 artifacts and 999.1 grams of ecofacts recovered between contexts. The complete artifact catalogs from both Phases are included in Appendix B.

Table 4. Recovered Artifacts and Ecofacts by Class and Feature

Test Location and Depth (in)	Artifacts by Class Type									
	Historical Period Artifacts				Ecofacts					Row Artifact Total Count (ct) / Weight (g)
	Glass	Ceramic	Metal	Other	Faunal Bone (g)	Marine Shell (g)	Avian Shell (g)	Coal (g)	Seeds (g)	
Feature 1										
15-29	27	8	61	—	304	0.3	—	9.2	—	97 ct/ 313.5 g
Total	27	8	61	—	304	0.3	—	9.2	—	97 ct/ 313.5 g
Feature 2										
Phase I 15-35	68	47	49	7	862.4	607.8	1.8	10	12	171 ct/ 1,494 g
Phase II 12-20	8	6	2	—	63.9	3.1	—	—	—	16 ct/ 67 g
Total	76	53	51	7	926.3	610.9	1.8	10	12	187 ct/ 1,561 g
Feature 3										
12-26	16	41	79	2	994.3	24.3	—	—	—	138 ct/ 1,018.6 g
Total	16	41	79	2	994.3	24.3	—	—	—	138 ct/ 1,018.6 g
Feature 4										
31-42	13	6	7	—	188.9	—	—	—	—	26 ct/ 188.9 g
Total	13	6	7	—	188.9	—	—	—	—	26 ct/ 188.9 g
Feature 5										
Context A 12-27	57	15	100	—	248.7	327.7	—	0.1	10	172 ct/ 261.2 g
Context B 27-34	77	35	81	1	330	6.6	-	9.2	1.5	194 ct/ 347.3 g
Context C 34-48	7	4	-	1	—	65.3	-	-	-	12 ct/ 65.3 g

Table 4. Recovered Artifacts and Ecofacts by Class and Feature

Test Location and Depth (in)	Artifacts by Class Type									
	Historical Period Artifacts				Ecofacts					Row Artifact Total Count (ct) / Weight (g)
	Glass	Ceramic	Metal	Other	Faunal Bone (g)	Marine Shell (g)	Avian Shell (g)	Coal (g)	Seeds (g)	
Total	141	54	181	2	578.7	399.6	—	9.3	11.5	377 ct/ 999.1 g
Excavation Total	273	162	379	11	2,992.2	1,035.1	1.8	28.5	23.5	825 ct/ 4,081.1 g

Notes: in = inches below the surface; TT = Test Trench.

6.2.1 Glass

During Phase I testing 88 glass artifacts were recovered from Features 1 and 2. Almost all artifacts exhibited no diagnostic artifacts. These included 58 bottle shards of various colors, 7 fragments of paneled colorless glass tumblers, 21 shards of thin, aqua pane glass likely from photo frames. One intact round, white, molded milk glass button (Cat No. 125, Phase I catalog) was recovered from Feature 2, but a finite temporal range could not be established. Cat No. 99 exhibited characteristics that corresponded to a temporal range between the 1830s and the 1910s (see Table 5).

One hundred and seventy-eight artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation. Several artifacts exhibited no diagnostic attributes. These included 89 bottle shards of various colors, 71 shards of thin pane glass likely from photo frames, 10 shards from champagne flutes or wine glasses, 1 shard of stained glass, and 1 glass marble (see Table 5 for recovered glass artifacts by Feature). One intact round, white, molded milk glass button (Cat No. 102) was recovered from Feature 5, Context B, but a finite temporal range could not be established. Four amethyst shards, one aqua bottle shard, one hobbleskirt Coke bottle base, and four intact bottles (Cat Nos.11, 49, 51, 56, 58, 59, 72, 96, 103 and 104) exhibited characteristics that corresponded to a temporal range between the 1850s and the early 1930s (see Table 6). These final 10 artifacts, as well as 1 from the Phase I testing, are described in detail below.

Table 5. Glass Artifacts by Type and Feature

Unit	Bottle Shards	Pane Shards	Vessel Shards	Buttons	Marble	Bottle Stopper	Stained Glass	Complete Bottles	Row Total
Feature 1	16	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
Feature 2									
Phase I	42	21	5	1	—	—	—	1	70
Phase II	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	8
Feature 3	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Feature 4	13	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Feature 5									
Context A	14	42	—	—	—	1	—	—	57
Context B	43	25	4	1	1	-	1	2	77

Table 5. Glass Artifacts by Type and Feature

Unit	Bottle Shards	Pane Shards	Vessel Shards	Buttons	Marble	Bottle Stopper	Stained Glass	Complete Bottles	Row Total
Context C	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	7
Total by Type	147	92	17	2	1	1	1	5	266

Table 6. Temporally Diagnostic Glass Artifacts

ID	Feature / Context	Function	Mark	Date	Reference	Comments
Cat No. 99 (Phase I catalog)	Feature 2 / 15-35 in	Perfume bottle	Murray & Lanman, Druggists, New-York	1835-1853	Bay Bottles 2018	Fragmented Murray & Lanman's Florida Water bottle for toilets, handkerchiefs, or cologne
Cat No. 11	Feature 3	Medicinal bottle	[D]ruggist/. H. B./ AL	Mid 1870s-early 1930s	Lockhart 2006	Amethyst bottle shard
Cat No. 49	Feature 4	Personal/Grooming	[W]hittemor[e]/ Boston/ U.S.A.	1852-late 1930s	Glass Bottle Marks 2017	Aqua shard from shoe polish bottle
Cat No. 51	Feature 4	Unknown	None	Mid 1870s-early 1930s	Lockhart 2006	Amethyst bottle shard
Cat No. 56	Feature 5, Context C	Beverage bottle	None	1915-late 1920s	Glass Bottle Marks 2022	Hobbleskirt Coke bottle base, Georgia Green color
Cat No. 58	Feature 5, Context C	Unknown	None	Mid 1800s-1915	SHA 2021	Complete machine-made aqua bottle with shoulder seams
Cat No. 59	Feature 5, C	Personal/Grooming	Burnett's Cocoaine// Burnett// Boston	1857-late 1890s	Odyssey's 2023	Complete aqua bottle
Cat No. 72	Feature 5, Context A	Unknown	None	Mid 1870s-early 1930s	Lockhart 2006	Amethyst bottle shard
Cat No. 96	Feature 5, Context B	Unknown	None	Mid 1870s-early 1930s	Lockhart 2006	Amethyst bottle shard
Cat No. 103	Feature 5, Context B	Personal/Grooming	Eastman's Royal Perfume	1887-1920	Lockhart 2006; Weicker 1893	Complete amethyst bottle

Table 6. Temporally Diagnostic Glass Artifacts

ID	Feature / Context	Function	Mark	Date	Reference	Comments
Cat No. 104	Feature 5, Context B	Medicinal bottle	A. Trask's// Magnetic//Ointment	1880s- 1907	Vintage Medicine Cabinet 2016; Nickell 2016	Complete aqua bottle

Cat No. 99 (Phase I catalog) is a nearly complete aqua glass bottle in 10 fragments, and one of two significant glass specimens recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2. The bottle is embossed with "RIDA/MURRAY & LANMAN/DRUGGISTS/[N]EW YORK///19". Murray & Lanman first registered in 1835 and was a partnership between Lindley Murray and Davin Trumball Lanman. Both Murray and his brother were established druggists in New York at the time. After Murray's death in 1848, Lanman ran the business as a sole proprietor until 1853 when he formed a new partnership with George Kemp called David T. Lanham & Co. (Bay Bottles 2018). Murray & Lanham produced Florida Water, a toilet water or perfume that could be added to toilets, baths, or handkerchiefs. Under different incorporations, the same product has been sold now for over 200 years. Although it was first available in the US in 1808, bottles were not embossed with the Murray & Lanman name until 1835. Based upon these characteristics, the bottle dates between 1835 and 1853.

Cat Nos. 11 (Feature 3), 51 (Feature 4), 72 (Feature 5, Context A), and 96 (Feature 5, Context B) are amethyst bottle shards bearing no maker's marks. The amethyst tint in bottle glass is a distinctive feature of the use of manganese as a decolorizer (to obtain clear glass). The use of manganese in glass bottle manufacturing has been dated between the mid-1870s and the early 1930s (Lockhart 2006).

Cat No. 49 is an aqua bottle shard recovered from Feature 4. The shard is embossed with "[W]hittemor[e]/ Boston/ U.S.A.". Whittemore Bros. & Company was a produced of shoe polish or dressing based in Cambridge, Massachusetts between 1852 and the late 1930s. Older bottles of shoe polish produced by Whittemore bear the embossing present on Cat 49, with later bottles incorporating decorative Maltese-cross designs (Glass Bottle Marks 2017). Based on the maker's marks present, Cat 49 likely was manufactured between 1852 and the 1890s.

Cat No. 56 is a Georgia Green hobbleskirt Coca Cola bottle base recovered from Feature 5, Context C. No maker's marks or decorative embossing details are present. The shard includes the complete base and portions of the side of the bottle with panneling. The hobbleskirt patent was issued in 1915 and was unique to Coca Cola at this time (Glass Bottle Marks 2022). The lack of embossing on the base of the bottle along with the hobbleskirt design suggest Cat No. 56 was manufactured between 1915 and the late 1920s.

Cat No. 58 is an intact aqua bottle with shoulder seams up to the lip of the bottle rim. No maker's marks or decorative designs are embossed on the bottle. The presence and location of the bottle seams and the lack of a suction scar on the base indicates it was likely mouth-blown or hand-made prior to 1915 when automated machine-production began dominating the market (SHA 2021). Based on its characteristics, Cat 58 likely dates between the mid-1800s and 1915.

Cat No. 59 is an intact colorless bottle recovered from Feature 5, Context C. The bottle is embossed with "Burnett's Cocoaine// Burnett// Boston". Joseph Burnett was a pharmacist and importer of toilet articles and flavoring extracts in the early to mid-1800s. In 1857 he patented "Cocoaine for the hair", a coconut oil product for grooming

intentionally with “cocaine” in the name to capitalize on the popularity of the use of cocaine-laced medicines at the time (Odyssey’s 2023). Cocaine was formulated with coconut oil and 50% alcohol. Burnett advertised the product as “a perfect hair dressing” that would stimulate healthy and vigorous hair growth (Odyssey’s 2023). The product was manufactured for 40 years before Burnett’s death. Due to the long range of production without any changes to the maker’s mark or decorative embossing, Cat 59 dates between 1857 and the late 1890s.

Cat No. 103 is a complete amethyst bottle embossed with “Eastman’s Royal Perfume” on one side. The bottle was recovered from Feature 5, Context B. No decorative embossing or identifying marks are present. The Eastman Perfume Company of Cincinnati, Ohio was a subdivision of Jergens (Weicker 1893). Eastman was established in 1877 and incorporated in 1895, with most of their sales being performed by traveling salesmen based out of San Francisco and Chicago. Eastman produced perfumes between 1887 and 1920. An extensive catalog of the perfume names and their corresponding production dates exists but lacks information on the types of bottles the perfumes were contained in. While the amethyst color of the bottle indicates it could have been produced as early as the mid-1870s, the Eastman production dates provide a more finite temporal range. Based on this, Cat 103 dates between 1887 and 1920.

Cat No. 104 is a complete aqua bottle embossed with “A. Trask’s// Magnetic//Ointment”. The bottle was recovered from Feature 5, Context B. Reverend George Trask of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was a strong opponent of the use of tobacco and authored the 1852 book *Thoughts and Stories on Tobacco for American Lads*. Trask produced patent medicines on the side, including magnetic ointments under the pseudonym of Dr. A. Trask. Trask likely utilized the pseudonym because his magnetic ointment was comprised of raisins, lard, and nicotine (Vintage Medicine Cabinet 2016). Several cases of nicotine poisoning were reported after using Trask’s Magnetic Ointment. Several patent medicines included “magnetic” in the name as a pseudoscientific buzzword. There were no ingredients that contained magnetic properties but was instead intended to suggest animal magnetism or attractant powers (Nickell 2016). The earliest advertisements for Trask’s Magnetic Ointment appear in 1885. While no known terminal production date exists, it was likely around 1907 when the Pure Food and Drug Act went into effect. Another version called “Trask’s Ointment” was produced by D. Ransom Son & Co between 1912 and 1920 in a small glass bottle with a paper label (Antique Bottles 2013). Based on the bottle’s characteristics and the history of its production, Cat 104 dates between the 1880s and 1907.

6.2.2 Ceramics

During Phase I testing 126 ceramic artifacts were recovered from Features 1 and 2. Several artifacts exhibited no diagnostic artifacts. These included 108 white improved earthenware (WIE) sherds, 4 porcelain sherds, 1 clay bead, and 1 brick fragment. Twelve WIE sherds (six from XPI [Cat Nos. 71, 72, 74, 75, and 77] and six from Phase II [Cat Nos. 95, 106, 139, and 144]) exhibited complete or identifiable portions of maker’s marks that corresponded to a temporal range of roughly 90 years, between 1804 and the 1890s (see Table 7).

One hundred and six ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation. Several artifacts exhibited no diagnostic artifacts. These included 87 WIE sherds, 6 porcelain sherds, and 2 brick and tile fragments. Eight white porcelain toy tea set sherds were recovered from Feature 5 Context A (Cat No. 69) and Context B (Cat No. 89) but bore no unique temporally diagnostic features. Porcelain toy tea sets have been manufactured since the eighteenth century but did not become popular outside wealthy homes until the mid-1800s and are still available today (Roth 1961). Eleven kaolin clay pipe fragments (Cat Nos. 40 and 65) and 2 porcelain doorknobs (Cat Nos. 92 and 93) exhibited characteristics that corresponded to a broad temporal range between the 1850s and the early 1930s (see Table 8). These final 13 artifacts, as well as the 12 from the Phase I testing, are described in detail below.

Table 7. Ceramic Artifacts by Type and Feature

Unit	Undecorated Whiteware Sherds	Decorated Whiteware Sherds	Porcelain	Porcelain Toy Tea Fragments	Kaolin Clay Pipe Fragments	Other	Row Total
Feature 1	68	10	1	—	—	—	79
Feature 2							
Phase I	41	1	3	—	—	2 (clay bead and brick fragment)	47
Phase II	6	-	-	—	—	—	6
Feature 3	38	2	-	—	—	1 (brick fragment)	41
Feature 4	4	—	1	-	1	—	6
Feature 5							
Context A	3	-	1	4	5	1 (tile fragment)	14
Context B	19	3	4 (2 sherds and 2 doorknobs)	4	5	—	35
Context C	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Total by Type	181	16	12	8	11	4	232

Table 8. Temporally Diagnostic Ceramic Artifacts

ID	Feature / Context	Description	Date	Reference
Cat No. 71 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Single WIE base sherd with partial mark reading, “Porcelain, Adams”.	1804-1840	The Potteries 2022a
Cat No. 72 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Single WIE base sherd with partial mark of the Prince of Wales Coat of Arms, and “[Ro]yal Patent, Ironstone, [Bur]gess & Goddard” below.	1840s-1890s	The Potteries 2022b
Cat No. 74 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Nearly complete WIE bowl consisting of a single, large sherd with a complete printed mark consisting of the Prince of Wales Coat of arms above “Royal Patent, Ironstone, Burgess & Goddard”.	1840s-1890s	The Potteries 2022b
Cat No. 75 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Two WIE base sherds that fit together with a printed mark that reads, “Imperial White Granite” and “Gelson Bros, Hanley” above and below a Royal Coat of Arms respectively.	1867-1876	The Potteries 2022c
Cat No. 77 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 1	Single WIE base sherd with a printed mark of a Crown & Banner. Inside a blank triangle in the center of the design “Ironstone, China, Powell & Bishop” is printed.	1867-1878	The Potteries 2022d

Table 8. Temporally Diagnostic Ceramic Artifacts

ID	Feature / Context	Description	Date	Reference
Cat No. 95 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 2	2 base sherds of WIE with intact mark of an eagle and shield with “French Porcelain, Adams” in a banner below.	1804–1840	The Potteries 2022a
Cat No. 106 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 2	Single WIE base sherd with a printed mark of a Royal Coat of Arms. In the banner of the image “Dieu et Mon Droit, Stone China, J.T Cose & Co, Stoke Upon Trent” is written.	1860s	The Potteries 2022e
Cat No. 139 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 2	Two WIE base sherds with a printed mark consisting of a Royal Coat of Arms. In the banner, “[Di]eu et Mon Droit, W&T Adams, Ironstone China, Tunstall” is written.	1862- 1866	The Potteries 2022f
Cat No. 144 (Phase I Catalog)	Feature 2	Single WIE base sherd with a partial printed mark reading “T Adams, Ironstone Chi[na], Tunstall” written in a banner.	1862- 1866	The Potteries 2022e
Cat No. 40	Feature 4	Kaolin clay pipe stem fragment.	1860-1930	PSAS 2023
Cat No. 65	Feature 5 / Context A	Kaolin clay pipe fragments (3 stem and 2 bowl).	1860-1930	PSAS 2023
Cat No. 86	Feature 5 / Context B	Five Kaolin clay pipe fragments. At least 2 fragments (1 stem and 1 bowl) appear burned).	1860-1930	PSAS 2023
Cat No. 92	Feature 5 / Context B	White porcelain doorknob, broken in half.	1860-early 1900s	Hall 2022
Cat No. 93	Feature 5 / Context B	Brown porcelain doorknob, broken in half.	1860-early 1900s	Hall 2022

Cat No. 71 (Phase I catalog) consists of a single plain whiteware base sherd with a partial printed maker’s mark reading, “PORCELAIN”/ADAMS”. The sherd was recovered from TT 2 Feature 1. Additionally, Cat No. 95 (Phase I catalog), recovered from TT 2 Feature 2, is printed with an identical but complete printed maker’s mark. Cat No. 95 consists of 2 plain whiteware sherds that refit together, displaying a mark that reads, “{In banner: IMPERIAL}/{Eagle with Coat of Arms}/{In banner: FRENCH PORCELAIN}/ADAMS”. The eagle in this printed mark represents the Great Seal of the United States, used to authenticate certain federal documents, and dates between 1804 and 1840 (The Potteries 2022a).

Cat No. 72 (Phase I catalog) is a single plain whiteware base sherd with a partial printed maker’s mark reading, “{partial Prince of Wales Coat of Arms. In banner: “ET MON DROIT”} /{ROYAL.PATENT./}{IRONSTONE./}{BUR}GESS & GODDARD”, recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2. Cat No. 74 (Phase I catalog), also recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2, is a nearly complete plain whiteware bowl with an intact printed maker’s mark identical to Cat No. 72 reading, “{Prince of Wales Royal Coat of Arms}/ROYAL PATENT/IRONSTONE/BURGESS & GODDARD”. Burgess and Goodard were importers based out of Longton in the UK. The company traded under the name Burgess & Goodard in the US and Goodard & Burgess in the UK (The Potteries 2022b). The company operated between the 1840s and the 1890s.

Cat No. 75 (Phase I catalog) consists of two plain whiteware sherds that fit together with the printed maker’s mark reading, “IMPERIAL WHITE GRANITE/{Royal Coat of Arms}/GELSON BROS HANLEY.” The sherds were recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2. The partners of Gelson Bros included Elizabeth Sander, Thomas Gelson, William Gelson,

James Gelson, and George Gelson. The company originally produced white graniteware specifically for the American market but eventually switched production to high class goods for the home trade, such as gilded, printed or enameled service sets (The Potteries 2022c). The partnership dissolved in 1876. Cat No. 75 dates between 1867 and 1876, but likely was produced in the late 1860s before the company abandoned the American market.

Cat No. 77 (Phase I catalog) consists of a complete plain whiteware base sherd with a printed maker's mark that reads, "{Crown & Banner/ Inside triangle of design: IRONSTONE/CHINA/In banner: POWELL & BISHOP.}". The sherd was recovered from Feature 1 in TT 2. Powell & Bishop was originally founded in 1851 as Livesley, Powell & Co. Shortly thereafter in 1860, the partnership with Livesley was dissolved and the company rebranded as Powell & Bishop in 1867. Powell & Bishop produced China and earthenware in Stoke-on-Trent together until 1878, when a new partner joined the company and they rebranded again as Powell, Bishop & Stonier (The Potteries 2022d). Cat No. 77 likely dates between 1867 and 1878 as the printed maker's mark reads "Powell & Bishop" without another partner's name.

Cat No. 106 (Phase I catalog) is a single plain whiteware sherd recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2. The printed maker's mark on the sherd reads, "{Royal Coat of Arms}/{In banner: DIEU ET MON DROIT}/ STONE CHINA/J.T. CLOSE & CO/STOKE UPON TRENT". J.T. Close & Co. was owned and primarily solely operated by John Theophilus Close in Stoke-on-Trent between 1855 and 1869. Close operated out of the Bridge Bank Works, a factory previously managed by competing potters William Adams & Sons. Close struggled financially, filing for bankruptcy at least three times and even marked his earliest wares with a "late W. Adams & Sons" mark to gain popularity in the market (The Potteries 2022e). In the later years of production Close took on partners and added "& Co." to his business name. Since Cat No. 106 is printed with "& CO." it likely dates to the 1860s when Close had added partners.

Cat No. 139 (Phase I catalog) consists of 2 plain whiteware sherds that fit together with a printed maker's mark that reads, "{Royal Coat of Arms}/ {In banner: EU ET MON DROIT/W&T ADAMS/IRONSTONE CHINA}/ TUNSTALL". The sherds were recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches. Similarly, Cat No. 144 consists of a single plain whiteware sherd, also recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches. Cat No. 144 has a partial printed maker's mark that reads, "{In banner: T. ADAMS/CHI[NA]}/TUNSTALL". William and Thomas Adams were brothers in a large family of potters from the UK. The brothers, along with three of their cousins, extensively produced various forms of ceramic products throughout the nineteenth century. The Adams family began earthenware production as early as 1650 (The Potteries 2022f). Ironstone and other earthenware bearing the printed maker's mark with both brothers' initials date between 1862 and 1866.

Cat Nos. 40, 65, and 86 are fragments from kaolin clay pipes recovered from Feature 4, Feature 5 Context A, and Feature 5 Context B respectively. Extensive typologies based upon decorative design, material, and size exist for the identification of early pipes (pre-1800s). However, in the mid-1800s, around 1860 specifically, clay pipes began being manufactured without stems, the decorative projections that are below the point in which the pipe bowl meets the stem. It was common for middle- and lower-class working smokers to break the long pipe stems into shorter lengths, a style referred to as a "nose warmer" (PSAS 2023). By 1914 the clay pipe industry dwindled, eventually replaced by the manufacturing of children's toy pipes in 1930 and plastic pipes in the 1950s (PSAS 2023). Based on their plain characteristics, Cat Nos. 40, 65, and 86 likely date between 1860 and 1930.

Cat Nos. 92 and 93 are porcelain doorknobs, both broken in half and recovered from Feature 5 Context B. Cat No. 92 is white and Cat No. 93 is brown. Both doorknobs appear to connect to a simple cast iron shank, first patented in 1841 (Hall 2022). This style of doorknob became popular in middle-class homes and service areas of wealthy homes in the 1860s. Due to their relative availability in the hardware and catalog companies of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery Ward they remained a popular style into the early 1900s. Based on their characteristics, Cat Nos. 92 and 93 likely date between 1860 and the early 1900s.

6.2.3 Metal

During Phase I testing 56 metal artifacts were recovered from Features 1 and 2 (see Table 9). Several of the metal artifacts exhibited no diagnostic characteristics. These included 20 nails, 29 pieces of slag-covered hardware (including nails, bolts, washers, and wire), 2 fragments of a thin, decoratively etched brass dish, 1 similarly engraved 4-inch brass picture frame, and 1 etched bowl-end of a spoon. Three artifacts were identifiable, but a specific date range of manufacture could not be constructed (Cat Nos. 131 and 132 [Phase I catalog; see Table 10]). These artifacts are briefly described in detail below.

A total of 269 metal artifacts were recovered during the Phase II investigation. These included 98 nails, 163 pieces of slag-covered hardware (including bolts, washers, and wire), 2 bullet casings, 1 spoon, 1 napkin ring, 1 purse clasp, 1 piece of decorative trim, and a piece of a watch or jewelry chain in 2 pieces. None of the metal artifacts from the Phase II investigation were temporally diagnostic.

Table 9. Metal Artifacts by Type and Feature

Unit	Nails	Misc. Hardware	Ammunition	Tools	Tableware	Personal/Decorative Items	Row Total
Feature 1	4	3	—	—	—	—	7
Feature 2							
Phase I	16	26	—	3	1 (spoon)	3 (picture frame and trinket dish)	49
Phase II	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Feature 3	27	50	2 (rifle and .22 caliber shells)	—	—	—	79
Feature 4	—	5	—	—	—	2 (purse clasp and decorative trim)	7
Feature 5							
Context A	70	28	—	—	—	2 (jewelry or watch chain in 2 pieces)	100
Context B	—	79	—	—	2 (1 spoon and 1 napkin ring)	—	81
Context C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total by Type	118	192	2	3	3	7	325

Table 10. Temporally Diagnostic Metal Artifacts

ID	Feature / Depth (in)	Function	Description	Date	Reference
Cat No. 131	Feature 2	Tool	Barrel key with decoratively shaped bow in two pieces.	Early to mid-1800s	LockRite 2022
Cat No. 132	Feature 2	Tool	Nearly complete pocketknife with etched wood grain design. Blade appears to have broken off but may contain other attachments embedded in slag.	1850s to early 1900s	Peterson 1958

Cat No. 131 (Phase I catalog) is a barrel key in two pieces recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2 between 21 and 35 inches deep. Cat No. 131 appears to be a barrel key, which is very similar to a skeleton key but lighter due to its hollow shaft. Barrel keys also lack the pre-cut pattern skeleton keys have on the tip and biting. Medium-sized keys like Cat No. 131 were between 2 and 4 inches and were usually manufactured for doors. The modern “flat key” was first created and mass-produced ca. 1848 by Linus Yale Sr. and Jr. (LockRite 2022). Based on its style and size, Cat No.131 most likely dates in the early to mid-1800s.

Cat No. 132 (Phase I catalog) is a slag-covered pocketknife recovered from Feature 2 in TT 2. The knife is engraved with a faux-bone design on at least one side. The blade of the knife is extended and broken near the base. Folding knives have existed since the Roman era, with many different styles and sizes. During the American Revolution soldiers carried a large, folding single-blade knife called a ‘Jack knife” (Peterson 1958). Later during the nineteenth century during the Industrial Revolution many different specialized blades became available. Folding knives began to include accessory tools such as corkscrews, saws, awls, screwdrivers, scissors, files, and can openers during this period. While it’s difficult to discern much detail on Cat No. 132 due to the effects of rust, it appears the knife may contain accessory attachments and likely dates between the 1850s and early 1900s.

6.2.4 Other Historical Artifacts

Four shell buttons were recovered from Feature 2 during Phase I testing. Cat Nos. 110 and 123 (Phase I catalog) are very degraded shell (likely mother-of-pearl or abalone) buttons in 2 pieces. Both have 4 holes in a depressed center with no hard edge. Cat No. 124 (Phase I catalog) is an abalone 1-5/8-inch button with 2 holes in a raised center. Similarly, Cat No. 154 (Phase I catalog) is also an abalone 1-5/8-inch button but has flat sides and 4 holes concentrated in the center. During the nineteenth century, shell buttons with two holes were the most common, but styles with four holes are found frequently in historical contexts. Shell buttons were frequently made from bivalves, including mussel, oyster, clam, and abalone. Buttons in the early to mid-1800s would have been handmade until ca. 1850 when machine-cut versions began dominating the market during the Industrial Revolution (Nichols 2019).

During the Phase II investigation, fragments of saw-cut slate were recovered. One fragment (Cat No. 30) was recovered along with a large fragment of pencil lead (Cat No. 22) from Feature 3. Additional saw-cut slate was recovered from Feature 5 Context B (Cat No. 60) and Context C (Cat No. 84).

6.2.5 Ecofacts

During the Phase I testing, Feature 2 yielded 12 burned stone fruit pits and coffee beans (Cat Nos. 89 and 153; Phase I catalog) both recovered from within Feature 2 at 21–35 inches and 16.5–20 inches respectively. A gallon-Ziplock bag soil sample was taken from the surrounding soil (Cat No. 88; Phase I catalog). Additionally, 1.8 grams of avian eggshell fragments (Cat No. 147; Phase I catalog) were recovered from Feature 2. The shell fragments are white and likely the remnants of a hard-boiled chicken or duck egg. The amount of shell and texture indicate a medium-sized egg that is not from wild fowl such as quail or turkey.

Few fragments of charcoal were recovered during the Phase II investigation. Both samples were recovered from Feature 5. Cat No. 77 (0.1 grams) was recovered from Context A and Cat No. 199 (9.2 grams) from Context B. Burned seeds were also recovered from Feature 5. Cat No. 76 (10 grams) was recovered from Context A and Cat No. 198 (1.5 grams) from Context B.

6.2.5.1 Invertebrate Remains

Several fragments of invertebrate remains from locally available species were recovered from during XPI testing (see Table 11). A total of 527.6 grams of mussel (*Mytilus* sp.) was recovered between Features 1 and 2 with 98.9% specifically from Feature 2. Additional species recovered from Feature 2 included Black Turban Snail (*Tegula* sp.), abalone (*Haliotis* sp.), and various clams (*Leukoma* sp., *Tivela* sp., and *Venerupis* sp.). Although the collected invertebrate assemblage appears degraded from soil leeching and exposure to the elements, no anthropogenic modifications, such as burning, were observed.

The Phase II investigation recovered far fewer invertebrate remains. A total of 427 grams was recovered between all features. Although Feature 5 Context A yielded the highest recovery by volume, far fewer shells comprised the assemblage. The clam shell recovered in Context A consisted of 3 large and nearly intact Butter clam shells, likely collected beachcombing rather than for consumption. The clam recovered from Context C was a single large Butter clam shell. None of the invertebrate remains exhibited indications of anthropogenic modifications similar to the invertebrate assemblage recovered during XPI testing.

Table 11. Recovered Invertebrates by Feature

Unit	Abalone (g)	Clam (g)	Mussel (g)	Turban Snail (g)	Crab (g)	Row Total
Feature 1	24.1	—	5.8	—	—	29.9
Feature 2						
Phase I	—	81.6	521.8	4.4	—	607.8
Phase II	—	1.5	1.6	—	—	3.1
Feature 3	—	—	24.3	—	—	24.3
Feature 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feature 5						
Context A	—	325.3	—	—	2.4	327.7
Context B	5.8	—	0.8	—	—	6.6
Context C	—	65.3	—	—	—	65.3
Total by Type	29.9	473.7	554.3	4.4	2.4	1,061.7

6.2.5.2 Vertebrate Remains

The vertebrate assemblage recovered during throughout the Project consisted of diverse species both domestic and wild. All specimens reflect species that would have been locally available historically. The number of identified specimens (NISP) recovered totaled 676 between all five features (see Table 12). During XPI testing, a total of 1,166.4 grams (NISP=219) was recovered from Features 1 and 2. During the Phase II investigation a total of 1,825.6 grams (NISP=457) was recovered. The highest percentage of the total faunal material recovered was from Feature 2. By volume, Feature 2 represents 30.9% of the overall faunal assemblage (926.1 grams) and 26.6% by NISP (180 specimens).

Less than a quarter of the assemblage from the XPI testing (10%; 120.8 grams; NISP=70) was anthropogenically modified, including evidence of cut marks, burning, and saw cut portioning. Several of the specimens recovered (280.9 grams; NISP=145) were too fragmented or too burned to identify beyond class. Of this portion 219.3 grams (NISP=97) were attributed to terrestrial mammals and 61.6 grams (NISP=48) to avian. The faunal assemblage from Phase II was significantly more modified. Out of the 1,203.1 grams recovered (NISP=457) a total of 874.4 grams were anthropogenically modified (NISP=293) representing 64.1% of the Phase II assemblage by NISP and 65.9% by weight. Again, several of the specimens recovered (896.7 grams; NISP=392) were too fragmented or too burned to identify beyond Class. Of this portion 786.9 grams (NISP=280) were attributed to terrestrial mammals and 109.8 grams (NISP=112) to avian.

In the Phase I assemblage, 79 terrestrial mammal specimens identifiable to a species level. Mammals observed in the assemblage included ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*; NISP=1), domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*; NISP=28), and cow (*Bos taurus*; NISP=29). Terrestrial mammals were the most modified and exhibited the widest variety of modifications in proportion to the percentage modified. Cut marks, burning, and saw cut portioning were common within this classification. All of the specimens identified as domestic sheep exhibited unfused epiphyses indicating the individual was a juvenile. Age determination was not possible on most specimens as this portion of the assemblage was highly modified and fragmented.

Several avian specimens were recovered reflecting consumption of wild game. Intact specimens and the portions of shaft fragments from long bone indicate wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*; NISP=2) and smaller game, such as quail (*Callipepla californica*) or Clapper rail-sized fowl (NISP=38) were consumed. No domesticated avian specimens were recovered during excavation.

Pelagic fish were also represented in the faunal assemblage recovered specifically from Feature 2 during Phase I testing. Cranial elements (NISP=19) recovered indicate at least two species of fish were consumed, including Pacific Rockfish (Subcats Nos. 41-43, 50, and 60-65 [Phase I catalog]; NISP=17) and an individual from the Salmonidae family (Subcats Nos. 44 and 45 [Phase I catalog]; NISP=2). Salmonidae consists of extant species of ray-finned Salmonid fish such as Atlantic and Pacific salmon, trout, char, freshwater whitefish, grayling, taimen, and lenoks. Nine of the specimens exhibited evidence of burning (Subcats Nos. 60-65; Phase I catalog). No other anthropogenic modifications were noted.

The faunal assemblage from the Phase II investigation was relatively similar, with 37 terrestrial mammal specimens identifiable to a species level. Mammals observed in the assemblage included pig (*Sus scrofa*; NISP=3) domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*; NISP=6), and cow (*Bos taurus*; NISP=28). Terrestrial mammals were the most modified and exhibited the widest variety of modifications in proportion to the percentage modified. Cut marks, burning, and saw

cut portioning were common within this classification. All of the specimens identified as domestic sheep exhibited unfused epiphyses indicating the individual was a juvenile. Age determination was not possible on most specimens as this portion of the assemblage was highly modified and fragmented.

Several avian specimens were recovered reflecting consumption of wild game. Intact specimens and the portions of shaft fragments from long bone indicate wild, small game, such as quail (*Callipepla californica*) or Clapper rail-sized fowl (NISP=112) were consumed. No domesticated avian specimens were recovered during excavation.

Pelagic fish were also represented in the faunal assemblage recovered. All of the fish specimens analyzed were identified as belonging to the Scorpaenidae family (likely rockfish; NISP=28). All of the fish specimens were recovered from Feature 5. Context A yielded 25 specimens and Context B yielded 3. Only one of the specimens exhibited evidence of burning (Cat No. 189; Phase II catalog). No other anthropogenic modifications were noted.

Table 12. Recovered Vertebrate Remains by Feature

Unit	Mammal								Avian				Fish						Row Total		
	Undiff.		<i>B. taurus</i>		<i>S. scrofulus</i>		<i>O. aries</i>		Undiff.		<i>M. gallopavo</i>		Undiff.		<i>Sebastes</i> sp.		Salmonidae				
	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	NISP	g	
Feature 1	14	84.1	2	40.3	—	—	11	162.1	18	17.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	304
Feature 2																					
Phase I	83	135.2	23	578.9	—	—	17	78.7	30	44.1	2	17.1	—	—	17	5.9	2	2.5	174	862.4	
Phase II	—	—	4	61.9	—	—	—	—	2	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	63.7	
Feature 3	93	336.6	19	487.6	3	11.3	6	154.7	2	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	994.3	
Feature 4	5	6.7	5	178.1	—	—	—	—	3	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	188.9	
Feature 5																					
Context A	69	138.3	1	21.4	—	—	—	—	79	75.7	—	—	—	—	24	13.3	—	—	173	248.7	
Context B	113	305.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	24.1	—	—	—	—	3	0.6	—	—	142	330	
Context C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total by Type	377	1,006.2	54	1,368.2	3	11.3	34	395.5	160	171.4	2	17.1	—	—	44	19.8	2	2.5	676	2,992	

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6.2.6 Discussion

The artifact assemblage for the overall project correlates to a date range roughly between the mid-1800s and the early 1930s. These dates are primarily associated with the dense glass and ceramic components recovered from Features 1, 2, and 5. Few specimens of these categories correlated to earlier dates but may be reflexive of items individuals and families have passed down or had in a collection before discarding. The recovered assemblage suggests the area around Trench 1 and 2 included middle to upper class hotels and/or restaurants at that time. The assemblage is impersonal in nature; only the ink bottle (Cat No.19; Phase I catalog), pocketknife (Cat No. 132; Phase I catalog), photo frame (Cat No. 134; Phase I catalog), and buttons (Cat Nos. 110, 123, 124, 125, and 154; Phase I catalog) appear to be relatively personal items. In a residential site, it is common to recover a much wider variety of personal items at greater frequency relative to the overall assemblage. These items would typically include such artifacts as personal grooming items (cold cream jars, perfume/cologne bottles, mirrors or combs, etc.) hobby and personal interest items (tobacco pipes, children's toys, etc.), or bottles from medicinal treatments.

The artifact assemblage also reflects a middle to higher socioeconomic status near TT 2. The presence of several types of dishes of similar design and style are typical of a dining set with pieces for different forms of consumption and events. The ceramic portion of the artifact assemblage consists of porcelain, plates with printed designs, bowl fragments, decorative knobs and handles, and dish fragments with decorative molded designs. The glass tumbler fragments recovered (Cat Nos. 83, 98, and 122; Phase I catalog) appeared to belong to two distinctive matching sets with decorative embossed paneling and design. The single spoon recovered (Cat No. 145; Phase I catalog) was decoratively engraved and had a bone handle. A typical lower socioeconomic household or establishment would have fewer styles of dishes and without flair or decoration due to the relatively higher cost.

Conversely, the artifact assemblage from TTs 5 and 6 suggest the immediate surrounding area included middle class residences at that time. The assemblage includes several personal items relating to grooming (Cat Nos. 59 and 103; Phase II catalog), medicinal treatments (Cat Nos.11 and 104), and clothing items such as jewelry, purses, and shoe polish (Cat Nos.38, 39, 49, and 64; Phase II catalog). The glass and ceramic assemblage consists of items reflecting the presence of children toys including a marble (Cat No.105; Phase II catalog) and toy tea set fragments (Cat Nos. 69 and 89; Phase II catalog). Domestic hardware typical of middle-class homes (Cat Nos. 92 and 93; Phase II catalog) was also recovered. Much like the artifact assemblage from the Phase I testing, the Phase II assemblage includes a wide variety of artifacts reflecting food consumption activities in a middle to higher socioeconomic neighborhood. The presence of several types of dishes of similar design and style are typical of a dining set with pieces for different forms of consumption and events. The ceramic portion of the artifact assemblage consists of porcelain, plates with printed designs, bowl fragments, decorative knobs and handles, and dish fragments with decorative molded designs. The champagne flute and wine glass fragments recovered (Cat Nos. 6, 46, 55, and 99; Phase II catalog) appeared to belong to distinctive matching sets with decorative embossed paneling and design. The spoon and fancy napkin ring (Cat Nos.79 and 80; Phase II catalog) also reflect dining with flair and a higher cost.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was found in the central portion of TT 2 just under the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, at approximately 15 inches below the surface. Feature 1 is intrusive into native soil and appears *in situ*, it seems likely it was dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events. Although a total of 149 artifacts and 29.9 grams of marine shell were recovered from Feature 1, only six ceramic artifacts were temporally diagnostic

(Cat Nos. 71, 72, 74, 75, and 77). These artifacts date the Feature between 1804 and the 1890s. This broad temporal range is similar to Feature 2 as well as the material recovered from the other trenches. TT 1 contained a single diagnostic artifact, Cat No. 19, an ink bottle dating between the 1890s and 1910. Isolates recovered from above the Features in TT 2 date between the 1840s and 1878 (Cat Nos. 46–48, 87).

Feature 2

Like Feature 1, Feature 2 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface. However, Feature 2 was larger and more compact. The top of Feature 2 was uncovered at 15 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 2. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents appeared *in situ* and the feature seems likely to have been dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events. Like Feature 1, only a small portion (19 of 187 artifacts) were temporally diagnostic (Cat Nos. 95, 99, 106, 131, 132, 139, and 144; Phase I catalog). These artifacts date the Feature between 1835 and 1910, similar to Feature 1, and the isolates from TT 2, and TT 1.

Consumption activities, or at the least the discarding of the evidence of consumption activities, is concentrated around Feature 2. The highest percentage of ecofacts, including burned coffee beans and stone fruit pits, were recovered between 16 and 36 inches below the surface within Feature 2. Individuals appear to have consumed domestically raised lamb, beef, and other terrestrial mammals that were primarily butchered utilizing a bone saw. The domestic sheep bone fragment is consistent with a hind shank meat cut, which would have been typical for the mid-to-late 1800s. Historic-era meat cuts were typically standardized, which resulted in relatively uniform cuts between meats. Over time these cuts became more specialized to each species with less of the “undesirable” portions, such as large portions of long bone, being sold to the public by the early to mid-1900s (Milne and Crabtree 2000). Locally available fish including Pacific Rockfish and salmon or trout as well as shoreline-accessible shellfish (mussel, abalone, clam) were represented in the assemblage. Wild avian resources were also exploited as elements from small undomesticated fowl were observed.

Feature 3

Feature 3 was a relative shallow (13 inches) deposit found in the south portion of TT 5 just below the gravel fill under the parking surface. The bisection of the feature showed evidence of a pit shape in profile with a rounded bottom and a combination of angled and vertical sides. The shape of the pit suggests an attempt to bury something in a relatively small space, such as a hole created by a hand shovel. A single artifact, a sherd of amethyst glass, was temporally diagnostic (Cat No. 11; Phase II catalog). This artifact dates the Feature between the mid-1870s and the early 1930s.

Feature 4

Feature 4 was by far the most disturbed of the five features. The deposit was clearly affected by the installation of the 2-inch metal pipe noted near all the features. If Feature 4 had a distinctive shape that might have suggested specific activities, the shapes has been obscured by post depositional impacts. The recovery from this feature was dominated by nondiagnostic metal items. Few artifacts from Feature 4 were temporally diagnostic (3 out of 26 artifacts). Cat Nos. 40, 49, and 51 date the Feature between 1852 and the late-1930s.

Feature 5

Only 19 of 377 artifacts recovered from Feature 5 were temporally diagnostic (Cat Nos. 56, 58, 59, 65, 72, 86, 92, 93, 96, 103, and 104; Phase II catalog). These artifacts date the overall feature between 1860 and the late-1930s. There is almost no difference in date ranges between the three contexts found in this location. Specifically, Context A includes Cat Nos. 65, 72 that date between 1860 and the late 1930s. Context B includes similar results (Cat. Nos. 86, 92, 93, 96, 103, and 104), which all date between 1860 and the late 1930s. Context C includes Cat Nos. 56, 58, 59, which date between 1857 and the late 1920s.

Like Feature 2, consumption activities, or at the least the discarding of the evidence of consumption activities, is concentrated around Feature 5. The highest percentage of ecofacts, including burned coffee beans and stone fruit pits, were recovered within Context B. Individuals appear to have consumed domestically raised lamb, pork, beef, and other terrestrial mammals that were primarily butchered utilizing a bone saw. Locally available fish including Pacific Rockfish and salmon or trout as well as shoreline-accessible shellfish (mussel, abalone, and clam) were represented in the assemblage. Wild avian resources were also exploited as elements from small undomesticated fowl were observed.

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7 Resource Evaluation

Site DUD-LIB-1 consists of a sheet refuse deposit and five features. Sheet refuse deposits lack integrity and are therefore *de facto* noncontributing elements to a potentially significant historic resource. However, the five features identified could have potential to elevate the site to the level of a historic resources if they have integrity and the criteria to address specific research questions to establish the resource as a historic resource. All five features identified at Locus 1 at DUD-LIB-1 are evaluated in this section as potential contributors for historical significance and integrity in consideration of CRHR, and local designation criteria. Since the dating of the resources described above clearly shows an association with the late nineteenth century, the evaluations below are presented in the context of the parcel configuration and ownership history as existed at that time (see Section 4.2.3.5, History of the Project Area). Specifically, Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 share an association with the property at the southeast corner of the intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (previously addressed as 40 Lincoln Street and 25 Lincoln Street). Feature 5 is associated with the adjacent property to the east (previously addressed as 41 Lincoln Street and 23 Lincoln Street).

A physical description of the resources is provided in Section 7.1. The significance evaluations in Section 7.2, CRHR Statement of Significance, and Section 7.3, City of Santa Cruz Statement of Significance, were prepared by Dudek archaeologist John Schlagheck, MA, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for historical archaeology. Mr. Schlagheck was assisted by Dudek historian Fallin Steffen MPS. Ms. Steffen provided the historical research presented in Section 4.2.3.5 used in this section. The complete DPR 523 form sets for both the Project site and the five features of Locus 1 is provided in Appendix D.

7.1 Description of Resources (Locus 1)

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are historical period refuse deposits associated with multiple small scale dumping events. Together the Features are designated as Locus 1 of site DUD-LIB-1. The features contain historical period domestic artifacts associated with the mid- to late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The location and characteristics of Locus 1 suggest the five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of residential refuse disposal behavior prior to centralized refuse collection that began in the mid twentieth century.

7.2 CRHR Statement of Significance

CRHR Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

As described in Section 4.2.3.5, an 1873 article in the Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel indicates that Andrew Trust was operating a Boarding house on his property addressed as 40 Lincoln Street. At this time, the property contained a one-story, L-shaped wood-frame residential building with a long porch located on the east elevation. Two smaller one-story out-buildings are present along the southern property line where the features 1, 2, 3, and 4 were identified. In 1873, Trust established a bakery, later known as the Pioneer Bakery, and began producing and selling baked goods from his property on Lincoln Street. In 1875, Trust moved a 2-story residence from another property he owned on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Bridge Street (now Soquel Avenue) to the adjacent lot at Lincoln Street (41 Lincoln Street), where feature 5 was identified, to provide space for boarders during the busy summer season. No construction date has been found for either structure.

By 1956, historic aerial photography indicates that the buildings on the property had been demolished and a paved parking lot now occupies the site.

The five features are therefore associated with residential development in this portion of Santa Cruz that began in the 1860s. However, with an ambiguous period of significance and limited purpose of the two associated structures as single-family homes and/or boarding houses, the features are only generally associated with residential development in Santa Cruz. The features cannot address questions that would suggest a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, or the state. As such DUD-LIB-1 is not eligible for listing to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

To be found eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, the property must be directly tied to the important person and the place where the individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. The five features identified at DUD-LIB-1 are associated with two properties and structures (40 and 41 Lincoln Street) developed and owned by Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939, who are documented in Section 4.2.3.5. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been significant or important persons in our past. As such the DUD-LIB-1 is not recommended as eligible for listing for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CRHR Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

Site DUD-LIB-1 contained five features within Locus 1. The features are refuse deposits that are examples of how residents and business owners disposed of unwanted items and garbage in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Digging holes in the rear of a parcel to bury refuse was a very common behavior at the time. Given the small scale of the deposits, there is no record of the dumping events that created the features or which individuals were responsible for the dumping. As such Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not associated with a master in the field of engineering. Consequently, site DUD-LIB-1 lacks significance CRHR Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Site DUD-LIB-1 presents evidence of refuse disposal in two forms. One is as an SRD and the second as concentrated features. Since SRDs lack integrity to address questions about the past, the SRD component of the site does not yield important information about the past. Likewise, when considering the five features, they are examples of typical small scale dumping events. There is no evidence to indicate that the five refuse deposits are likely to yield additional information important to history beyond what is already known, such as what people ate and the types of activities undertaken in residential or boarding house contexts. Therefore, DUD-LIB-1 is not recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

7.3 City of Santa Cruz Statement of Significance

1. Recognized as a significant example of the cultural, natural, archaeological, or built heritage of the city, state, or nation.

All five resources of Locus 1 are refuse deposits that are examples of how residents and business owners disposed of unwanted items and garbage in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Digging holes in the rear of a parcel to bury refuse was a very common behavior at the time. Given the small scale of the deposits, there is no record of the dumping events that created the resources or which individuals were responsible for the dumping. As such Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not significant examples. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 1.

2. Associated with a significant local, state, or national event.

As stated above for CRHR Criterion 1, the five features are associated with residential development in this portion of Santa Cruz that began in the early to mid-1800s. However, with an ambiguous period of significance and limited purpose of the two associated structures as single-family homes and/or boarding houses, the resources are only generally associated with residential development in Santa Cruz. The resources do not appear associated with a significant local, state, or national event. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 2.

3. Associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation.

As stated above for CRHR Criterion 2, the five resources are associated with two properties and structures (40 and 41 Lincoln Street) developed and owned by Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939 that are documented in Section 4.2.3.5. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been a significant or important persons in our past. Therefore, the resources are not known to have any historical associations with people important to the development of the city, state, or nation, and they do not appear eligible under City Criterion 3.

4. Associated with an architect, designer, or builder whose work has influenced the development of the city, state, or nation.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and not associated with any architect, designer, or builder. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 4.

5. Recognized as possessing special aesthetic merit or value as a building with quality of architecture and that retains sufficient features showing its architectural significance.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and do not possess any special aesthetic merit or value. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 5.

6. Recognized as possessing distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship significant for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of native materials.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and do not possess distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 6.

7. Retains sufficient integrity to accurately convey its significance.

While the five features do appear to be generally in their original depositional locations, post depositional disturbances are present including installation of a metal utility pipe through the features and grading for the current parking surface, that have impacted the resources and reduces their integrity. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 7.

7.4 Integrity Discussion

The integrity of a resource is based upon the historical significance and character defining features. An examination of integrity is typically undertaken only after eligibility is fully established. In this case, none of the resources are eligible under any CRHR or local criteria, therefore, the integrity of the resources does not require examination.

8 Summary and Recommendations

The XPI and Phase II testing identified a potentially significant historical period archaeological resource, DUD-LIB-1 within the Project Area. Specifically, the testing identified five historical period features in a tight grouping (Locus 1) in the west central portion of the Project Area. The Locus 1 portion of the sites contains historical period domestic artifacts associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth and early-to-mid twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The location and characteristics of Locus 1 suggest the five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of residential refuse disposal behavior prior to centralized refuse collection that began in the mid twentieth century.

The five features of Locus 1 were analyzed in detail and formally evaluated as historic resources for CRHR and local (City) eligibility. The evaluation concluded that the five features of Locus 1 *do not* rise to a level where they could contribute to the potential eligibility of DUD-LIB-1 under any CRHR, or local criteria and integrity requirements (Section 3, Regulatory Context). Specifically, the features within the site cannot be associated with a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage or with the lives of persons important in our past. As relative casual dumping events, there are no distinctive characteristics present, and the features clearly do not represent the work of an important creative individual, nor do they possess high artistic values. As numerous other examples of such deposits exist with greater integrity and historic associations, the features do not yield information important to history. Therefore, these resources *are not* considered historic resources under state, or local regulations.

The testing also showed that much of the Project Area contains an intermittent, shallow, and thin SRD of scattered historical period domestic artifacts also associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth century and early-to-mid twentieth century. Analysis indicates the SRD is a secondary deposit of low integrity and therefore not potentially significant. The five features of Locus 1 and the Project Area sheet deposit have been recorded as historical period archaeological site DUD-LIB-1 on Department of Parks and Recreation series 523 forms per CEQA guidelines.



Dudek has tested the Project Area not covered by existing buildings and evaluated the features located at Locus 1. No historical resources are present in the area where testing occurred. Given that the area under the existing Toadal Fitness building could not be tested, moderate potential exists for encountering additional artifacts and features during the planned construction, as discussed in the initial Phase I report by Albion. While Dudek does not expect to find additional deposits that would meet the definition of a historical resource, an area of sensitivity near the rear of the Toadal Fitness building is delineated (Figure 15, Project Area of Archaeological Sensitivity) and we recommend that a qualified archaeologist be present during the rough grading phase of the Project.

Areas outside the area to be monitored are subject to regulations that account for the possibility of encountering intact archaeological deposits. Specifically, Section 24.12.430 of the City's Municipal Code sets forth the procedure to follow if previously unknown prehistoric or cultural features are discovered during construction. Under provisions of this Code section, work shall be halted within 100 feet of the find and the Planning Director shall be immediately notified to determine the appropriate course of action, including implementation of potential mitigation measures should a significant resource be identified. Additionally, the County Coroner shall be notified in accordance with provisions of Public Resources Code 5097.98-99 in the event human remains are found and the Native American Heritage Commission shall be notified in accordance with the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5097 if the remains are determined to be Native American.

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Area of
Archaeological
Sensitivity

-  Project Boundary
-  Area of Archaeological Sensitivity

SOURCE: Digital Globe Imagery (accessed 2022), Open Street Map 2019



FIGURE 15
Project Area of Archaeological Sensitivity
Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project

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Appendix A

National Archaeological Database Information

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (NADB) INFORMATION

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Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: City of Santa Cruz, California

Report Date: January 2023

Report Title: Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation for the Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project, Santa Cruz, California

Type of Study: Archaeological Testing

Resources: None

USGS Quads: 7.5-minute *Santa Cruz* Quad

Acreage: ~1.5 acres

Permit Numbers: Permit Pending

Keywords: Central Coast, Archaeological Testing, Historical Period Archaeology, Downtown Santa Cruz, CA

Appendix B

Artifact Catalog

Appendix B. Phase I Catalog Report

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
1	Trench	1		13	21	MET	Metal	Complete	1	13.2	Complete bolt covered in slag.
2	Trench	1		13	21	MET	Metal	Complete	22	101.8	Complete nails covered in slag.
3	Trench	1		13	21	MET	Metal	Fragment	24	69.9	Partial nails covered in slag.
4	Trench	1		13	21	MET	Metal	Fragment	11	6.6	Misc. metal fragments covered in slag.
5	Trench	1		13	21	MOD	Metal	Complete	1	1.3	Part of a clamp
6	Trench	1		13	21	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	0.3	Mytilus
7	Trench	1		13	21	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.3	Burned bone fragment
8	Trench	1		13	21	OCR	Ceramic	Fragment	1	0.4	Half of a ceramic bead, black & white.
9	Trench	1		13	21	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	5.3	Fragment of WIE with printed floral motif.
10	Trench	1		13	21	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	3.3	Porcelain w/ green stripe and gold filagree design.
11	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	1.2	Olive green bottle shards.
12	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	3.2	Amber bottle shards.
13	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	5	11.9	Aqua bottle shards.
14	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Fragment	15	14.6	Colorless bottle shards.
15	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	7.7	Colorless decorative knob/handle.
16	Trench	1		13	21	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	1	31.6	Nearly complete colorless bottle with patina. Seam on sides//panel on front//sunburst lines with 1 in center on bottom.
17	Trench	1		13	21	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	1133.9	Brick fragments with no MM.
18	Trench	1		13	21	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	17	9.2	Charcoal fragments.
19	Trench	1		13	25	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	105.3	Intact colorless ink bottle.
20	Trench	1		13	25	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	5.9	Partial nails.
21	Trench	3		13	20	IVR	Shell	Fragment	34	21.3	Mytilus
22	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	18	9	Unmodified, unidentifiable T mammal fragments.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
23	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	2.1	Unidentifiable T mammal fragments with cut marks.
24	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.3	T mammal with cut mark. L tibia prx fragment.
25	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	4	5.1	Saw-cut T Mammal fragments.
26	Trench	3		13	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	16	13.4	Burned unidentifiable T mammal fragments. No other mods.
27	Trench	3		13	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	4	3.8	Colorless bottle shards.
28	Trench	3		13	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	5	8.6	Aqua bottle shards.
29	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	28.7	Brown glazed ceramic sherd. Possible sewage pipe fragment.
30	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	6.4	Possible slate or monterey stone fragment.
31	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	0.2	Porcelain, white.
32	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	1	Two brick fragments.
33	Trench	3		13	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	3.3	Two white WIE sherds.
34	Trench	3		13	20	MET	Metal	Almost Complete	1	14.9	Nearly complete bolt.
35	Trench	3		13	20	MET	Metal	Complete	18	79	Complete nails.
36	Trench	3		13	20	MET	Metal	Fragment	32	51.3	Partial nails.
37	Trench	3		13	20	MET	Metal	Fragment	10	12.3	Misc. undertermined metal fragments covered in slag.
38	Trench	3		13	20	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	18	5.1	Charcoal fragments.
39	Trench	4		13	30	MOD	Other	Fragment	1	0	Styrofoam fragment
40	Trench	4		13	30	MET	Metal	Complete	1	3.2	Complete nail.
41	Trench	4		13	30	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.4	Saw-cut T Mammal fragment.
42	Trench	4		13	30	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	5.9	Aqua bottle shards.
43	Trench	4		13	30	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	2.7	Colorless bottle shards.
44	Trench	4		13	30	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	28.7	3 White WIE sherds. 1 Has an "R" printed on base. No other MM visible.
45	Trench	3		13	34	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	7	0.5	Charcoal fragments.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
46	Trench	2		13	14	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	251.2	Complete colorless bottle w/flaking patina. Some bubbles and no seams. No MM.
47	Trench	2		13	14	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	110.1	Complete aqua medicinal bottle. "HEGEMAN & CO//CHEMISTS//NEW YORK//{{mold mark}}". Bubbles also noted.
48	Trench	2		13	14	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	1	234.5	Aqua bottle broken at neck. Panneling all around body & shoulders. Bubbles noted, no MM.
49	Trench	2	1	15	29	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	5.8	Mytilus
50	Trench	2	1	15	29	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	24.1	Haliotis
51	Trench	2	1	15	29	MET	Metal	Complete	4	31.7	Complete nails.
52	Trench	2	1	15	29	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	5.3	Misc. metal slag fragments.
53	Trench	2	1	15	29	MET	Metal	Almost Complete	1	0.9	Safety pin missing clasp end.
54	Trench	2	1	15	29	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	2	364.1	Two colorless tumblers with panneling around body. Mold mark on bottom, no MM.
55	Trench	2	1	15	29	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	12.3	Olive bottle shards.
56	Trench	2	1	15	29	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	10.2	Colorless bottle shards.
57	Trench	2	1	15	29	GLS	Glass	Fragment	11	141	Aqua bottle in several shards.
58	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	26.7	Burned T Mammal fragments, No other mods observed.
59	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Almost Complete	2	88.4	Juvenile T mammal, L humerus in 2 pieces (shaft & distal epiphysis).
60	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Almost Complete	2	34.8	Juvenile T mammal, R humerus in 2 shaft fragments.
61	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Almost Complete	6	9.1	Misc. juvenile T mammal bones, mostly carpals.
62	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Fragment	13	128	Misc. juvenile T. mammal bones.
63	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.1	Complete Phalange, T mammal.
64	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Complete	1	2.1	Avian R femur
65	Trench	2	1	15	29	VER	Bone	Fragment	9	7.7	Misc. Avian fragments
66	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	188.5	White WIE sherds with ribbed pattern.
67	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	279.8	White WIE sherds with decorative molding.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
68	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	12	1256.1	White WIE sherds from a single vessel. Lots of crazing present, no MM.
69	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	47	2164.9	Misc. white WIE sherds.
70	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	9.8	White porcelain rim fragment with gold trim.
71	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	62.9	White WIE base sherd with {partial Coat of Arms. In banner: "PORCELAIN"}/ADAMS.
72	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	45.5	White WIE base sherd with: {partial Coat of Arms. In banner: "ET MON DROIT"}/[ROYAL.PATENT./[IRONSTONE./[BUR]GESS & GODDARD.
73	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	92.8	White WIE base sherd with: "STCK/BUR" embossed.
74	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	1	146.5	Half of white WIE bowl with panneling on interior edge. Base printed with: {Royal Coat of Arms}/ROYAL PATENT/IRONSTONE/BURGESS & GODDARD.
75	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	287.8	White WIE bowl printed with IMPERIAL WHITE GRANITE/{Royal Coat of Arms}/GELSON BROS HANLEY.
76	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	210.5	White WIE sherds with partial embossed MM. Possibly reads: "MAS HOGH{illegible}/[illegible]".
77	Trench	2	1	15	29	CER	Ceramic	Base	1	584.5	Complete base sherd, white WIE, printed with {Crown & Banner/ Inside triangle of design: IRONSTONE/CHINA/In banner: POWELL & BISHOP.}
78	Trench	2		13	14	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	6	195.6	White WIE sherds.
79	Trench	2		13	14	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	98.8	White WIE sherds with decorative molding.
80	Trench	2		13	14	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	86	White WIE sherds with panneling on interior edge.
81	Trench	2		13	14	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	5.9	White porcelain sherd with panneling on interior edge.
82	Trench	2		13	14	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	1	0.1	Charcoal fragment
83	Trench	2		13	14	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	63.2	Colorless glass tumbler shards.
84	Trench	2		13	14	VER	Bone	Fragment	4	38.5	Saw-cut T mammal.
85	Trench	2		13	14	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	6.4	Burned T mammal.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
86	Trench	2		13	14	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.4	Avian shaft fragment.
87	Trench	2		13	20	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	200.6	Intact aqua bottle with flaking patina. Embossed with: WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE/LEA & PERRINS///B/C O/V.
88	Trench	2	2	16	20	SSA	Soil	Complete	1	2173.7	Soil sample w/charcoal & burned seeds from under metal object 16.5-20".
89	Trench	2	2	16	20	BOT	Seed	Complete	10	1.6	Mix of intact and halved burned seeds.
90	Trench	2	2	16	20	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	21	10	Charcoal fragments in association with burned seeds in CAT 89 and burned faunal in CAT 91.
91	Trench	2	2	16	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.3	Burned unidentifiable T mammal fragment, no other mods.
92	Trench	2	2	15	23	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	6	1248.5	Large WIE bowl in 6 sherds, missing few small fragments. Brown ochre glaze on outer edge. No MM.
93	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	1	901.6	Brown-glazed WIE lid with round handle.
94	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	1	380.4	White WIE plate sherd with illegible embossed MM on base.
95	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	96.8	White WIE base sherds with printed MM: {In banner:IMPERIAL}/{Eagle with Coat of Arms}/{In banner:FRENCH PORCELAIN}/ADAMS.
96	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	216.7	Intact aqua bottle with panneling on front and sides, bubble, no MM.
97	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Base	1	643.2	Base of olive wine bottle w/flaking patina. No MM.
98	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Almost Complete	1	316.6	Colorless tumbler.
99	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	10	171.4	Fragments from aqua bottle embossed with: "RIDA/MURRAY & LANMAN/DRUGGISTS/[N]EW-YORK///19".
100	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	7	107.2	Shards of aqua plane glass, likely from picture frame (very thin).
101	Trench	2	2	15	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	10.7	Colorless bottle shard.
102	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	158.2	Sherd of terra-cotta type ceramic, possibly a teja?
103	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	172.1	White WIE sherds, no MM.
104	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	174.6	Possibly same lid as CAT92?

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
105	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	32.8	White WIE sherdwith partial embossed MM, illegible. High degree of crazing, possibly burned?
106	Trench	2	2	15	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	117.4	White WIE sherd with printed MM: {Royal Coat of Arms}/{In banner: DIEU ET MON DROIT}/ STONE CHINA/J.T. CLOSE & CO/STOKE UPON TRENT". Additional embossed MM below.
107	Trench	2	2	15	35	IVR	Shell	Fragment	48	34.1	Mytilus
108	Trench	2	2	15	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	16	5.9	Burned unidentifiable T Mammal fragments.
109	Trench	2	2	15	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	51.4	Distal femoral fragment, burned, T mammal.
110	Trench	2	2	15	35	OTH	Shell	Complete	2	0	XS shell button in 2 pieces, 4 holes.
111	Trench	2	2	15	19	IVR	Shell	Complete	1	4.7	Clam shell
112	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Base	2	672.2	Olive green wine bottle with flaking patina.
113	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Base	2	438.5	Olive green wine bottle.
114	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	14	93.8	Aqua pane glass shards. Very thin, possibly from photo frames? Patina flaking.
115	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	7.2	Aqua bottle shards
116	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	2.3	Canning jar lid shard.
117	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	1.7	Amber bottle shard.
118	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	29.1	Olive bottle shards.
119	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	14	112.4	Colorless bottle shards.
120	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	35.7	Colorless handle, possibly to CAT 98?
121	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	24.9	Colorless decorative knob.
122	Trench	2	2	21	35	GLS	Glass	Base	4	275	Colorless tumbler bases each in 2 pieces. No MM.
123	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Shell	Complete	2	1.2	Two abalone shell buttons, one slightly smaller than the other. Both have 4 holes in a depressed center.
124	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Shell	Complete	1	0.8	Abalone shell button with 2 holes in raised center.
125	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Glass	Complete	1	0.5	White milk glass button with 4 holes in sunken center.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
126	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Ceramic	Complete	1	0.4	White clay bead.
127	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	8	59.2	Partial nails.
128	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	2	24	Washers.
129	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	7	Decorative metal dish with floral filagree engraved.
130	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	8	123.2	Complete nails.
131	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	2	50.5	Skeleton key covered in slag. Handle in 2 pieces.
132	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Almost Complete	1	40.5	Pocket knife with woodgrain design etched.
133	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	3	33.3	Sections of wire.
134	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	1	18.6	Decorative picture frame with filagree etching.
135	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Fragment	21	74.1	Misc. fragments of metal and slag.
136	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Complete	2	387.8	White WIE bowl with "EGEWOOD & CLARKE" embossed on base.
137	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	13	661.3	White WIE sherds with no MM.
138	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	262.5	White WIE with embossed MM "STOKE..."
139	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	138	White WIE with printed MM reading: {Royal Coat of Arms}/ {In banner: EU ET MON DROIT/W&T ADAMS/IRONSTONE CHINA}/ TUNSTALL.
140	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	5.7	White porcelain.
141	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	13.9	White porcelain handle with gold paint.
142	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	21.3	WIE with printed religious scene and partial "X".
143	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Almost Complete	2	132.4	Nearly complete white WIE bowl with illegible embossed MM.
144	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	62.6	White WIE sherd with partial printed MM reading :{In banner: T. ADAMS/CHI[NA]}/TUNSTALL
145	Trench	2	2	21	35	MET	Metal	Complete	1	14.1	Spoon with filagree design on back. Handle is CAT 146.
146	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Bone	Complete	1	15.4	Bovine or Porcine spoon handle.
147	Trench	2	2	35	70	OTH	Other	Fragment	50	1.8	Eggshell fragments.
148	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Fragment	400	487.7	Mytilus

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIA	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
149	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Almost Complete	5	41.2	Clam shell
150	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Almost Complete	6	22.5	Clam shell
151	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	13.2	Clam shell
152	Trench	2	2	21	35	IVR	Shell	Complete	1	4.4	Turban snail
153	Trench	2	2	21	35	BOT	Seed	Complete	2	1.9	Burned seeds.
154	Trench	2	2	21	35	OTH	Shell	Almost Complete	1	0.7	Abalone shell button with 4 holes in a depressed center.
155	Trench	2	2	21	35	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	4.7	White porcelain.
156	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	26	36.3	Incomplete Avian.
157	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Complete	4	26.5	Complete Avian.
158	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Complete	10	4.4	Fish
159	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	5.8	Fish
160	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	11	23.3	Incomplete T mammal fragments, burned. No other mods.
161	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Complete	20	18.3	Complete T mammal.
162	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	38	91.8	Incomplete T Mammal.
163	Trench	2	2	21	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	28	611.1	Incomplete, saw-cut T Mammal.
164	Trench	2	2	16	35	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	13.2	Burned T Mammal, no other mods.

Phase II Catalog Report

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
1	Trench	2A	2	12	20	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	512.1	Possible bell or funnel. Collected from W wall.
2	Trench	2A	2	12	20	MET	Metal	Complete	1	3.6	Nail
3	Trench	2A	2	12	20	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	6	287.6	WIE sherds, no MM or patterns.
4	Trench	2A	2	12	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	11.8	Thin olive bottle shards
5	Trench	2A	2	12	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	16	Pane glass
6	Trench	2A	2	12	20	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	34.2	Colorless wine or champagne flute glass
7	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	27	365.3	WIE sherds, no MM. North half sample.
8	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	66.5	Brick fragment. North half sample.
9	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	20.3	WIE with transfer pattern, no MM. North half sample.
10	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	6.3	Aqua glass bottle shard. North half sample.
11	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	10.2	Amethyst base shard with "[D]ruggist/. H. B./ AL" embossed. North half sample.
12	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	2.6	Light green bottle shard. North half sample.
13	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	3.1	Olive bottle shard. North half sample.
14	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	1.8	Amber bottle shard. North half sample.
15	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	30	346.3	Undiff. Metal. North half sample.
16	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	26	172.4	Nails. North half sample.
17	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	7	104.8	Fragments of a large metal ring(s). North half sample.
18	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Almost Co	1	0.7	.22 round casing. North half sample.
19	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Almost Co	1	11.4	Rifle round casing. North half sample.
20	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Almost Co	1	3	Metal eyelets in slag. North half sample.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
21	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	1	Portion of a lock. North half sample.
22	Trench	5	3	12	26	OTH	Other	Fragment	1	1	Pencil lead. North half sample.
23	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	11	103.3	WIE sherds, no MM. South half sample above F3.
24	Trench	5	3	12	26	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	71.6	WIE with yellow glaze, no MM. South half sample above F3.
25	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Complete	1	21.2	Nail. South half sample above F3.
26	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	8	12.5	Undiff. Metal. South half sample above F3.
27	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Complete	1	53.2	Metal cap, unknown use. South half sample above F3.
28	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	2.3	Metal wire. South half sample above F3.
29	Trench	5	3	12	26	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	210.2	Metal bar or pin. South half sample above F3.
30	Trench	5	3	12	26	OTH	Slate	Fragment	1	7.4	Fragment of slate. South half sample above F3.
31	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	0.5	Shard of white milk glass. South half sample above F3.
32	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	4.3	Pane glass. South half sample above F3.
33	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	6	8	Colorless glass shards, no MM. South half sample above F3.
34	Trench	5	3	12	26	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	6.1	Amber glass shards. One embossed with "ER, N". South half sample above F3.
35	Trench	5	3	12	26	FAR	Granitic	Complete	1	259.1	Very round FAR. South half sample above F3.
36	Trench	2A	4	31	42	MET	Metal	Fragment	3	25.7	Undiff. Metal.
37	Trench	2A	4	31	42	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	47.1	Portions of metal can.
38	Trench	2A	4	31	42	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	4.3	Metal clasp and liner fragment, possibly from a purse.
39	Trench	2A	4	31	42	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	7.6	Decorative triange-shaped piece of metal. Possibly from a purse or other personal item.
40	Trench	2A	4	31	42	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	4.2	Clay pipe stem

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
41	Trench	2A	4	31	42	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	119.9	WIE sherds, no MM.
42	Trench	2A	4	31	42	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	111.9	WIE teacup with handle and floral transfer print. Gold line around rim. No mm.
43	Trench	2A	4	31	42	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	44.4	Porcelain cup sherd, partial base and intact decoratively shaped handle. No mm.
44	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	5.7	Shard of white milk glass.
45	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	4	74.5	Colorless glass shards; 2 cork-top bottle necks, 1 side shard, 1 canning jar side shard. No MM or embossing.
46	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	38.8	Colorless shards from champagne flute/wine glass. No MM.
47	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	12.5	Yellow glass rim shard with scalloped edge, panneling, shell-shape embossing
48	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	17.1	Side shard of jar, colorless with decorative yellow edge around base. No MM.
49	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	27.2	Aqua bottle shard embossed with "[W]hittemor[e]/ Boston/ U.S.A.".
50	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	37.9	Thick shard of aqua glass, possibly from a window?
51	Trench	2A	4	31	42	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	49.1	Decorative amethyst glass, likely small bowl. Embossed with several different shapes but no MM.
52	Trench	6	5C	34	48	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	73.6	WIE sherds, no MM. "Undif. Context F5".
53	Trench	6	5C	34	48	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	32.5	White porcelain sherd with scalloped edge, no MM. "Undif. Context F5".
54	Trench	6	5C	34	48	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	8.7	Asian porcelain sherd with painted blue design. "Undif. Context F5".
55	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	37.8	Colorless shards from a wine glass/champagne flute. "Undiff. Context F5".
56	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Base	1	105.9	Aqua hobbleskirt bottle base. No MM. "Undiff. Context F5".

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
57	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Base	1	227	Olive bottle base, possibly wine bottle. Embossed with "L...ON". "Undiff. Context F5".
58	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	280.4	Complete aqua bottle, no embossing or MM. Side pannel and shoulder seams, cork-top. "Undiff. Context F5".
59	Trench	6	5C	34	48	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	263	Complete aqua bottle embossed with "Burnett's Cocoaine// Burnett// Boston". "Undiff. Context F5".
60	Trench	6	5C	34	48	OTH	Slate	Fragment	1	18.1	Fragment of slate with cut straight edge. "Undiff. Context F5".
61	Trench	6	5A	12	27	MET	Metal	Almost Co	70	348.6	Nails. E half of F5, Context A.
62	Trench	6	5A	12	27	MET	Metal	Fragment	27	331.1	Undiff. Metal. E half of F5, Context A.
63	Trench	6	5A	12	27	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	1.6	Portion of a metal lock. E half of F5, Context A.
64	Trench	6	5A	12	27	MET	Metal	Fragment	2	2.8	Part of a metal chain, possibly for a necklace or pocketwatch chain. E half of F5, Context A.
65	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	21.6	Clay pipe in fragments. 2 fragments look burned. E half F5 Context A.
66	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	7.6	Asian porcelain sherd, jade paint with tree design. No MM. E half F5 Context A.
67	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	16.1	Tan, salt-glazed tile sherd. E half F5 Context A.
68	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	10.5	WIE sherds, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
69	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	8.6	Sherds of white porcelain toy tea set. No MM. E half F5, Context A.
70	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	4.6	Amber bottle shards, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
71	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	3	10.5	Aqua bottle shards, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
72	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	1.4	Amethyst shard, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
73	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	47.8	Green bottle stopper/lid. E half of F5, Context A.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
74	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	8	23.7	Colorless bottle shards, no MM. E half of F5, Context A.
75	Trench	6	5A	12	27	GLS	Glass	Fragment	42	75.9	Aqua pane glass. E half of F5, Context A.
76	Trench	6	5A	12	27	BOT	Seed	Complete	3	10	Seeds with light mud covering, appear burned. E half of F5, Context A.
77	Trench	6	5A	12	27	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	1	0.1	Charcoal. E half of F5, Context A.
78	Trench	6	5A	12	27	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	22.9	Porcelain plate sherd with scalloped edge, ombre blue paint, and gold painted stars. No MM. Above F5, 16" bs.
79	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	34.8	Spoon. E half of F5 Context B.
80	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Fragment	1	2	Possible napkin ring? E half of F5, Context B.
81	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Fragment	7	59.3	Wire. E half of F5, Context B.
82	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Complete	1	206.9	Metal T-shaped handle. E half of F5, Context B.
83	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Fragment	70	527.1	Undiff. Metal. E half of F5, Context B.
84	Trench	6	5B	27	34	OTH	Slate	Fragment	1	11.5	Fragment of slate with cut straight edge. E half of F5, Context B.
85	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	3	16.6	WIE sherds with painted brown stripe. 1 sherd has hobnail-type stipling on one side. E half of F5, Context B.
86	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	5	13.7	Clay pipe fragments, at least 3 are burned. E half of F5, Context B.
87	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	4	WIE sherd with partial MM, "{crown} ROYA[L]". East half of F5, Context B.
88	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	2	7.3	White porcelain sherds. East half of F5, Context B.
89	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	4	5	White porcelain from toy tea set. East half of F5, Context B.
90	Trench	6	5B	27	34	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	5.8	Abalone with ocean-polished edges. East half of F5, Context B.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
91	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	18	90.5	WIE sherds, no MM. East half of F5, Context B.
92	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	44.9	White porcelain doorknob. East half of F5, Context B.
93	Trench	6	5B	27	34	CER	Ceramic	Fragment	1	51	Brown porcelain doorknob. East half of F5, Context B.
94	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	1.2	Stained glass shard, clear with red design. East half of F5, Context B.
95	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	2	7.9	Amber bottle shards. East half of F5, Context B.
96	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	1	7.1	Amethyst glass shard. East half of F5, Context B.
97	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	11	23.6	Colorless glass shards. East half of F5, Context B.
98	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	5	8.9	Colorless pane glass. East half of F5, Context B.
99	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	4	75.5	Colorless shards from a wine glass. East half of F5, Context B.
100	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	20	49.7	Aqua pane glass shards. East half of F5, Context B.
101	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Fragment	29	179	Aqua bottle shards. East half of F5, Context B.
102	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	0.4	White milk glass button, 4 holes in a depressed center with lines embossed around edge on 1 face. East half of F5, Context B.
103	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	20.6	Amethyst cork-top perfume bottle, embossed with "Eastman's Royal Perfume" in script. East half of F5, Context B.
104	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	55.5	Aqua bottle embossed with, "A. Trask's// Magnetic//Ointment". East half of F5, Context B.
105	Trench	6	5B	27	34	GLS	Glass	Complete	1	8.7	White glass marble. East half of F5, Context B.
107	Trench	2A	2	12	20	VER	Bone	Complete	1	42.7	R cow patella.
108	Trench	2A	2	12	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	10.2	Cow rib shaft fragment, saw cut with cut mark.
109	Trench	2A	2	12	20	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	9	Saw-cut cow vertebral fragments.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
110	Trench	2A	2	12	20	VER	Bone	Almost Co	2	1.8	Avian long bone, undiff.
111	Trench	2A	2	12	20	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	1.6	Mussel shell
112	Trench	2A	2	12	20	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	1.5	Butter clam shell
113	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	8	23.7	Undiff. T Mammal, no modifications. Trench 5 above F3.
114	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	3.5	Undiff. T mammal, saw-cut. Trench 5 above F3.
115	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	25.7	Caprinae metapodial, distal fragment. No mods. Trench 5 above F3.
116	Trench	5	3	12	26	IVR	Shell	Fragment	4	6.2	Mussel shell. Trench 5 above F3.
117	Trench	5	3	12	26	IVR	Shell	Fragment	16	18.1	Mussel shell. F3 sample, north half bisect.
118	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	101.7	Saw-cut cow femur. F3 north half bisect.
119	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	75.8	Saw-cut cow rib, R, cut marks present. F3 north half bisect.
120	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	106.3	Saw-cut proximal cow femur, L, chops and cut marks. F3 north half bisect.
121	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	86.4	Portions of cow mandible and teeth, L. F3 north half bisect.
122	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Complete	3	11.3	Pig phalanges. F3 north half bisect.
123	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	44	109.8	Undiff. T mammal, no mods. F3 north half bisect.
124	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	13	89.2	Undiff. T mammal with cut marks. F3 north half bisect.
125	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	6	117.4	Saw-cut cow vertebrae. F3 north half bisect.
126	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	21	93.3	Saw-cut undiff. T mammal, most with cut marks. F3 north half bisect.
127	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	6	17.1	Burned undiff. T mammal. F3 north half bisect.
128	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	32.9	R sheep innominate, juv. Cut marks present. F3 north half bisect.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
129	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	47.2	L sheep femur, juv. Cut marks present. F3 north half bisect.
130	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	25	Juv. Sheep medapodial. F3 north half bisect.
131	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	4.8	L sheep calcaneus, likely juv. Based on size. F3 north half bisect.
132	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	2.1	Undiff. Avian. F3 north half bisect.
133	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	2	Burned undiff. Avian. F3 north half bisect.
134	Trench	5	3	12	26	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	19.1	L innominate, juv sheep. Cut marks and chops present. F3 north half bisect.
135	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	59.9	Saw cut cow, no other mods.
136	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	1.1	Undiff. T mammal, no mods.
137	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	5.6	Saw-cut and burned T mammal.
138	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	0.9	Undiff. Avian, no mods.
139	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	3.2	Avian femur.
140	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Complete	1	41.6	R tibial epiphyses, cow. No mods.
141	Trench	2A	4	31	42	VER	Bone	Complete	1	76.6	L cow astragalus.
142	Trench	6	5A	12	27	IVR	Shell	Complete	2	325.3	Butter clam shells.
143	Trench	6	5C	34	48	IVR	Shell	Almost Co	1	65.3	Butter clam shell. F5 context c/o, undiff.
144	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	20	14.3	Undiff. T mammal, no mods. Context A.
145	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	11	35.3	Saw-cut undiff. T mammal, no other mods. Context A.
146	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	26	63.7	Burned undiff. T mammal, no other mods. Context A.
147	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	2.4	Burned undiff T mamma, cut marks present. Context A.
148	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	0.1	Avain gullet ring, Context A.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
149	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	22.6	Burned and saw-cut undiff. T mammal. Context A.
150	Trench	6	5A	12	27	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	2.4	Crab pinscher. Context A.
151	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	21.4	Saw-cut cow vertebra. Context A.
152	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	9	7.9	Burned avian bone. Context A
153	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	11	11	Avian vertebrae. Context A.
154	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	36	16.4	Undiff. Avian. Context A.
155	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.7	R avian carpometacarpus. Context A.
156	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	5.4	L avian femur. Context A.
157	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	4.6	R avian femur fragments. Context A.
158	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	3.8	L avian femur fragments. Context A.
159	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	3.9	R avian tarsometatarsus. Context A.
160	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.8	L avian humerus. Context A.
161	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.1	R avian humerus. Context A.
162	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	2.8	R avian humerus. Context A.
163	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	2	5	L avian tibiotarsus. Context A.
164	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	2	4.5	R avian tibiotarsus. Context A.
165	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.4	L avian radius. Context A.
166	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.4	R avian radius. Context A.
167	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	1.6	R avian ulna. Context A.
168	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.2	L avian ulna. Context A.
169	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	0.2	Avian clavicle. Context A.
170	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	2.9	Avian ribs. Complex A.
171	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	3.7	Rockfish caudal vertebrae. Context A.
172	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.2	L rockfish articular. Context A.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
173	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Almost Co	2	1.3	L rockfish opercles. Context A.
174	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.1	R rockfish maxila. Context A.
175	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	0.4	Rockfish cleithrum. Context A.
176	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	3	1.9	Rockfish dentary. Context A.
177	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	1.3	Rockfish neurocranium. Context A.
178	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.2	Rockfish quadrate. Context A.
179	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.5	Rockfish preopercular. Context A.
180	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.3	Rockfish hyomandibular. Context A.
181	Trench	6	5A	12	27	VER	Bone	Fragment	10	3.4	Undiff. Rockfish. Context A.
182	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	29	90.6	Burned and saw-cut undiff. T mammal. Context B.
183	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	49	102.1	Burned undiff. T mammal. Context B.
184	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	11	23.8	Burned and cut undiff. T mammal. Context B.
185	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	14	71.2	Burned, cut and sawed undiff. T mammal. Context B.
186	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	6	5.9	Unmodified undiff. T mammal. Context B.
187	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	4	11.7	Saw-cut undiff. T mammal. Context B.
188	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	0.3	Undiff. Rockfish. Context B.
189	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	0.3	Burned rockfish vertebra. Context B.
190	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	3	Burned avian vertebrae. Context B.
191	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	18	10.9	Undiff. Burned avian. Context B.
192	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Almost Co	1	0.1	Avian clavicle. Context B.
193	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Complete	1	0.4	Avian vertebra. Context B.
194	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	3.2	Avian R femur, unmod. Context B.
195	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	2	4.1	Avian L humerus. Context B.

CAT	RTYPE	UNO	FEAT	TOPLEV	BOTLEV	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Condition	CT	WT	COMMENTS
196	Trench	6	5B	27	34	VER	Bone	Fragment	1	2.4	Avian L tibiotarsus. Context B.
197	Trench	6	5B	27	34	IVR	Shell	Fragment	1	0.8	Mussel shell. Context B.
198	Trench	6	5B	27	34	BOT	Shell	Fragment	2	1.5	Burned fruit pit in two halves. Context B. Washed with bone, not viable for testing.
199	Trench	6	5B	27	34	C14	Charcoal	Fragment	9	9.2	Charcoal, Context B. Washed with bone, not viable for testing.
200	Trench	6	5B	27	34	MET	Metal	Complete	1	0.2	Small screw. Context B.

Appendix C

Project Photographs



Photo 1. Cat # 59 is an intact personal grooming bottle recovered from Feature 5 Context C. The bottle was produced by Joseph Burnett between 1857–1890s.



Photo 2. Cat # 104 is an intact medicinal bottle recovered from Feature 5 Context B. The bottle was produced by Reverend G Trask between the 1880s–1907.



Photo 3. Cat # 69 consists of four sherds (two are pictured here) of a children’s toy porcelain tea set recovered from Feature 5 Context A. This type of toy tea set has been available since the mid-1800s but demonstrates the presence of children and family residences in the area around Feature 5.



Photo 4. Cat # 86 consists of five sherds of kaolin clay pipes from Feature 5 Context B. This type of pipe was a simplified version of earlier clay pipes and was ubiquitous between the 1850s-1930s.

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Appendix D

DUD-LIB-1 Department of Parks and Recreation
523 forms

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or #: DUD-LIB-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Santa Cruz

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Santa Cruz Date: 1954, photo revised 1994 T 11S ; R 2W; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 13; B.M.

c. Address: City parking lot including 113 Lincoln St

City: Sant Cruz

Zip: 95060

d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 586642.96 mE/ 4092212.20 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 15-16 ft amsl

From the intersection of Hwy 1 with Mission Street in downtown Santa Cruz, head south on Chestnut Street Extension for 0.2 miles then continue on Chestnut Street for another 0.2 miles, then turn left on Lincoln Street. The site is located below a paved Santa Cruz city parking lot southeast of the intersection between Lincoln and Cedar Streets. The site spans the full block between Lincoln Street and Cathcart Street.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) DUD-LIB-1 consists of a historical period sheet refuse deposit (SRD) and five historical period refuse features located under a paved parking lot in downtown Santa Cruz. The site was identified during Extended Phase I and Phase II testing in November and December 2022 for a proposed library development. The SRD was found just below the gravel fill layer supporting the asphalt parking surface. Five historical period refuse deposits were all located within an area 35 feet long (E-W) by 9 feet wide (N-S) designated as Locus 1 and excavated by hand. A total of 825 historical period artifacts were recovered from the site, including 2,992 g of faunal bone, 1,035 g of marine shell, 1.8 g of avian shell, 28.5 g of charcoal, and 23.5 g of seeds. The artifact assemblage dated between the mid-1800s and the early 1930s and indicated refuse events likely associated with both middle class residences and mid-to-upper class hotels and/or restaurants. The SRD and features were heavily impacted by modern development. The findings correlate with the late nineteenth century parcel configuration shown on the 1892 Sanborn Map with Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 associated with the property at the southeast corner of the intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (previously 25 and 40 Lincoln Street), while Feature 5 seems associated with the adjacent property to the east (previously 23 and 41 Lincoln Street).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4. Trash scatter

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)



P5b. Description of Photo: Locus 1 Overview with Calvary Church in background (Excavation of Trench 2 in progress). View W

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

City of Santa Cruz
809 Center Street, Room 206
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

*P8. Recorded by:

J. Schlagheck and J. Royer
Dudek
725 Front Street, Suite 400
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

*P9. Date Recorded: 01/18/2023

*P10. Survey Type: Extended Phase I and Phase II mechanical testing

*P11. Report Citation: Schlagheck, J., R. Brady, A. Moniz, J. Royer, and F. Steffen. 2023. Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation for the Downtown Library Mixed-Use Project, Santa Cruz, California. Report prepared for City of Santa Cruz Economic Development Department.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

***A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: 310 ft. (N-S) × b. Width: 200 ft. (E-W)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS (Field Maps App)

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): Sanborn maps

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Site boundary are approximate since area is completely paved over.

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: 36 inches None Unknown Method of Determination: Mechanical and hand excavation

***A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
One SRD and five features were identified within the limits of 11 test trenches. The features were characterized by artifact concentration and soil changes, but no features presented architectural components. See Continuation Sheet for detailed description and Locus 1 sketch map.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
The SRD is intermittent just below the gravel fill layer supporting the asphalt parking surface in a layer of variable thickness from 2 to 10 inches. Artifact size and density is low and include historical period domestic artifacts (glass, ceramic, and metal) associated with the mid- to late nineteenth century and early to mid-twentieth century. The random nature of the layer and the artifacts suggests significant disturbance and that the artifacts are not in the location of original deposition. The five features are discrete concentrations of mostly glass, ceramic, and metal, however, bone and charred seeds were also present. Exposed area of the features was limited to the boundaries of the mechanical trenches, hence the actual dimensions of the features is not known.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

***A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Site has been disturbed by construction projects over the past century. A modern pipe approximately 30 inches below the surface appears to have impacted all five features.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The San Lorenzo River runs north-south about 780 feet east of the site.

***A9. Elevation:** 15ft amsl

A10. Environmental Setting: The site is in the extreme lower San Lorenzo River Valley about 0.5 miles north of Monterey Bay and about two miles south of the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains of the greater Coast Ranges of western California. The geology of the vicinity is Holocene floodplain. Soils are classified as Baywood loamy sand, 0% to 2% slopes. Native vegetation of the area has been significantly changed by intensive modern development. Currently, the Project area is within an urban setting.

A11. Historical Information:

See Continuation Sheet

***A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):
The SRD is likely the last walking surface prior to construction of the current parking lot and has very low data potential. The features are let disturbed and contain historical period domestic artifacts associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth and early-to-mid-twentieth centuries land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of residential refuse disposal behavior prior to centralized refuse collection that began in the mid-twentieth century.

A14. Remarks: The five features of Locus 1 were evaluated under CRHR and local Criteria. The SRD was not evaluated. See Continuation Sheet

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): See Continuation Sheet

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
See Continuation sheet for Select Photographs Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Dudek Santa Cruz

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Dudek

Date: 01/18/2023

Affiliation and Address: 725 Front Street, Suite 400, Santa Cruz, CA 92024

***Required information**

CONTINUATION SHEET

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):

Feature 1:

F1 was found in the central portion of Trench 2 just under the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, at approximately 15 inches below the surface. The cultural layer was very thin (less than 2 inches) in TT 2, and F1 was surrounded by native silty sand that was identified as native soil. The observable dimensions of F1 were 18 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 14 inches thick, however, F1 clearly extended into the east sidewall of TT 2. A 2-inch metal utility pipe bounded F1 on the south side. Artifacts recovered from F1 included 78 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 18 glass shards, 7 metal artifacts including nails, 1 safety pin, and various fragments of unidentifiable slag, 29.9 grams of marine shell fragments, and 45 faunal bone specimens (see Table 4). Only six artifacts, all ceramic, were temporally diagnostic (see Exhibit 6 below). They date the feature between 1804 and the 1890s. See Exhibit 1 below for a plan view of F1.

Feature 2:

F2 was also found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface. The top of F2 was uncovered at 15 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 2. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents appeared in situ and the feature seems likely to have been dug intentionally as part of one or several dumping events. The observable dimensions of F2 were 26 inches long (East-West) (24 inches in TT2 and 2 inches in TT2a), 20 inches wide (North-South), and 20 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the south sidewall of TT 2 and TT2a, however. A 2-inch modern metal utility pipe bisected TT 2 between F1 and 2, approximately 14 inches north of F2. No utility trench was visible as the pipe seems to be laying directly in the same native silty sand than both features.

During Phase I excavation and monitoring a total of 171 historic period artifacts, 174 faunal bone specimens, 619.6 grams of avian shell, marine shell, and charcoal were recovered from F2. Specific collected material included 41 ceramic whiteware sherds, 3 porcelain sherds, 1 intact whiteware bowl, 37 glass bottle shards, 21 pane glass shards, 1 canning jar lid shard, 1 intact milk glass button, 2 colorless glass decorative knobs, 5 glass tumbler shards, 1 intact aqua glass bottle, 1 spoon with a bone or ivory handle, 42 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 small engraved photo frame, 1 skeleton key, 1 pocketknife, 2 fragments of an etched metal dish, 6 shell button/button fragments, and 12 burned seeds. One soil sample containing charred organic material was also recovered during excavation. Many of the artifacts were temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. During Dudek's Phase II investigation, an additional 16 historic period artifacts, 63.9 grams of faunal bone, and 3.1 grams of marine shell were recovered. The historic period artifacts consisted of 6 ceramic whiteware sherds, 8 glass shards, a metal bell or funnel, and 1 nail. These artifacts date the feature between 1835 and 1910, similar to Feature 1. See Exhibit 2 below for the feature profile.

Feature 3:

F3 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface, about 13 inches below the surface. F3 was in the south 3 feet of TT 5. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse intrusive into native silty sand. The feature constituents were generally smaller and sparser than those in F2. While clearly in situ, the feature seems likely to have been created by several dumping events. The observable dimensions of F3 were 36 inches long (East-West), 36 inches wide (North-South), and 13 inches thick. The same 2-inch modern metal utility pipe found in TT 2 extended into TT 5 and ran along the north edge of F3.

A total of 138 historic period artifacts, 994.3 grams of faunal bone, and 24.3 grams marine shell were recovered from F3. Specific collected material included 43 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 brick fragment, 15 glass bottle shards, 1 pane glass shard, 27 nails, 1 spoon with a bone or ivory handle, 48 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 bottlecap, 1 fragment from a lock, 2 bullet casings, 1 fragment of slate, and 1 large fragment of pencil lead. A single artifact, a sherd of amethyst glass was temporally diagnostic. This artifact dates the feature between the mid-1870s and the early 1930s. See Exhibit 3 below for a plan view of the feature.

Feature 4:

F4 was exposed in the north sidewall of TT 2a. F4 found deeper than the other features just below the 2-inch modern metal utility pipe, at approximately 30 inches below the surface. The observable dimensions of F4 were 62 inches long (East-West) by 10 inches wide (North-South), and 10 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the west and north sidewall of TT 2a, however. The long narrow shape of the feature and its location just below the metal utility pipe suggest the feature was impacted by installation of the pipe. No well-defined utility trench was visible around the pipe in TT 2a.

A total of 25 historic period artifacts and 188.8 grams of faunal bone were recovered from F4. Specific collected material included 4 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 1 clay pipe stem fragment, 13 glass bottle shards, 3 miscellaneous slag-covered

CONTINUATION SHEET

***A4. Features (continued)**

pieces. A total of 25 historic period artifacts and 188.8 grams of faunal bone were recovered from F4. Specific collected material included 4 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherds, 1 clay pipe stem fragment, 13 glass bottle shards, 3 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 2 fragments of tin cans, 1 fragment of a purse clasp, and 1 decorative metal embellishment. A few of the artifacts were relatively temporally diagnostic or bore unique patterns, marks, and/or characteristics. The recovery from this feature was dominated by nondiagnostic metal items. Only 3 artifacts were temporally diagnostic and date the feature between 1852 to the late-1930s. See Exhibit 4 below.

Feature 5:

F5 was found immediately below the gravel fill supporting the asphalt parking surface in TT 6. The top of F5 was uncovered at about 14 inches below the surface in the southeast corner of TT 6, however the gravel fill in this location was not level, and intruded into the top of Feature 5 to a depth of approximately 23 inches below the surface. The feature consisted of a concentration of historic refuse with three vertical contexts. Context A extended from the uneven top of the feature to about 27 inches and consisted of dark brown sandy loam clearly disturbed by placement of the modern fill. Context B was a layer of black silty clay loam extending from about 27 inches to 32 inches below the surface. Context C was black/dark gray clay loam extending from 32 to 46 inches below the surface. All three contexts appeared intrusive into native silty sand which extended to the bottom of the modern fill in the southeast corner of TT 6. The observable dimensions of F5 were 30 inches long (East-West), 42 inches wide (North-South), and 46 inches thick. The feature clearly extended into the west and south sidewalls of TT 6. The 2-inch modern metal utility pipe traversed F5 at about 28 inches below the surface. The utility trench for the metal pipe was clearly visible within Context B and contains soil from Context A.

A total of 378 historic period artifacts, 578.7 grams of faunal bone, 399.6 grams of marine shell, 9.3 grams of charcoal, and 11.5 grams of burned seeds/fruit pits were recovered from F5. Specific collected material in Context A included 3 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 salt-glazed tile sherd, 5 clay pipe fragments, 4 sherds of a porcelain toy tea set, 1 sherd of blue-ombre painted porcelain, 14 glass bottle shards, 42 pane glass shards, 1 glass bottle stopper, 1 intact milk glass button, 70 nails, 27 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 fragment from a lock, and 2 pieces of a watch or jewelry chain. Specific collected material in Context B included 22 ceramic whiteware sherds, 1 porcelain sherd, 5 clay pipe fragments, 4 sherds of a porcelain toy tea set, 2 porcelain doorknobs, 47 glass bottle shards, 25 pane glass shards, 2 intact glass bottles, 1 glass marble, 78 miscellaneous slag-covered pieces of hardware, 1 large metal handle, 1 possible napkin ring, 1 large spoon, and 1 fragment of saw-cut slate. Additional artifacts were recovered from Context C, specifically 2 ceramic whiteware sherds, 2 porcelain sherds, 2 glass bottle bases, 3 glass champagne flute shards, 2 intact glass bottles, and 1 fragment of saw-cut slate. Only 19 of the 377 artifacts recovered from F5 were temporally diagnostic. These artifacts date the overall feature between 1860 and the late-1930s. There is almost no difference in date ranges between the three contexts found in this location. Specifically, Context A and B were dated between 1860-late 1930s and Context C between 1857-late 1920s. See Exhibit 5 for a profile of the feature.

A11. Historical Information:

According to the 1866 Forman and Wright survey, the property comprised part of a 1.5-acre lot that was owned by (Henry) Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. Trust was responsible for the development of each of the residences that fronted his lot along this block of Lincoln Street. In 1866, the Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel article announcing the completion of the Forman and Wright Survey suggested an extant residence on the lot owned by Trust by this time. It is believed that this is 41 Lincoln Street.

The next record of development on the site took place in November 1867 when the Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel reported that Trust had a permit to construct a new one-story frame 'dwelling-house' at the cost of \$800 with the assistance of builder, John Morrow, and mason, Samuel Sharp. Based on a review of available records, this is the house located at the southwest corner of the present-day intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (40 Lincoln). In 1873, Trust established a bakery, later known as the Pioneer Bakery, and began producing and selling baked goods from his property on Lincoln Street. In 1875, Trust moved a 2-story residence from another property he owned on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Bridge Street (now Soquel Avenue) to his lot on Lincoln Street to provide space for boarders during the busy summer season. Based on the description of the property in conjunction with an available 1886 Sanborn fire insurance map covering the property, this residence was moved to the east of the existing residences (1 Lincoln Street) (City of Santa Cruz 1944: L-2; Weekly Sentinel 1866: p.2, 1867: p.2, 1873a: p.3, 1873b: p.2, 1875: p.4; Sanborn 1886, 1888, 1892, 1905 and 1928).

In addition to the Trust family on the subject property, the land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been a significant or important persons in our past information related to the other occupants and/or tenants prior to 1900 has yet to be found. Trust and his wife, Christine, both died in 1899, after which their properties passed to their three children. None of the three adult children occupied the properties after this point and they appear to rent out the properties as housing and restaurant space from this point onward. The two properties were demolished between 1940 and 1947 (Sentinel 1899: p.2; Santa Cruz Surf 1899: p.4).

CONTINUATION SHEET

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are historical period refuse deposits associated with multiple small scale dumping events. Together the Features are designated as Locus 1 of site DUD-LIB-1. The features contain historical period domestic artifacts associated with the mid- to late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century land uses that existed along Lincoln and Cedar Streets at that time. The location and characteristics of Locus 1 suggest the five features are examples of parcel-level dumping events indicative of residential refuse disposal behavior prior to centralized refuse collection that began in the mid-twentieth century. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been a significant or important persons in our past.

A14. Remarks: CRHR and Local Significance Evaluation

Resource Evaluation

Site DUD-LIB-1 consists of a sheet refuse deposit and five features. Sheet refuse deposits (SRD) lack integrity and are therefore de facto noncontributing elements to a potentially significant historic resource. However, the five features identified could have potential to elevate the site to the level of a historic resources if they have integrity and the potential to address research questions to establish the resource as a historic resource. All five features identified at Locus 1 at DUD-LIB-1 are evaluated below as potential contributors for historical significance in consideration of CRHR, and local (City of Santa Cruz) designation criteria. Since the dating of the resources clearly shows an association with the late nineteenth century, the evaluations below are presented in the context of the parcel configuration and ownership history as existed at that time. Specifically, Features 1, 2, 3, and 4 share an association with the property at the southeast corner of the intersection of Lincoln and Cedar Streets (previously addressed as 40 Lincoln Street and 25 Lincoln Street). Feature 5 is associated with the adjacent property to the east (previously addressed as 41 Lincoln Street and 23 Lincoln Street).

The significance evaluations were prepared by Dudek archaeologist John Schlagheck, MA, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for historical archaeology. Mr. Schlagheck was assisted by Dudek historian Fallin Steffen, MPS. Ms. Steffen provided the historical research presented below.

CRHR Statement of Significance

CRHR Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

An 1873 article in the Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel indicates that Andrew Trust was operating a Boarding house on his property addressed as 40 Lincoln Street. At that time, the property contained a one-story, L-shaped wood-frame residential building with a long porch located on the east elevation. Two smaller one-story out-buildings were present along the southern property line where the features 1, 2, 3, and 4 were identified. In 1873, Trust established a bakery, later known as the Pioneer Bakery, and began producing and selling baked goods from his Lincoln Street property. In 1875, Trust moved a 2-story residence from another property he owned on the corner of Pacific Avenue and Bridge Street (now Soquel Avenue) to an adjacent lot on Lincoln Street (41 Lincoln Street), where feature 5 was identified, to provide space for boarders during the busy summer season. No construction date has been found for either structure.

Circa 1930 photographs show the two buildings in disrepair and possibly abandoned. No renters were identified at that time for either building. The two properties were demolished between 1940 and 1947 (Sentinel 1899: p.2; Santa Cruz Surf 1899: p.4). By 1956, historic aerial photography indicates that the buildings had been demolished and a paved parking lot now occupies the site. The five features are therefore associated with residential development in this portion of Santa Cruz that began in the 1860s. However, with an ambiguous period of significance and limited purpose of the two associated structures as single-family homes and/or boarding houses, the features are only generally associated with residential development in Santa Cruz. The features cannot address questions that would suggest a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in the City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, or the state. As such DUD-LIB-1 is not eligible for listing to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

CRHR Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

To be found eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, the property must be directly tied to the important person and the place where the individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. The five features identified at DUD-LIB-1 are associated with two properties and structures (40 and 41 Lincoln Street) developed and owned by Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been significant or important persons in our past. As such the DUD-LIB-1 is not recommended as eligible for listing for the CRHR under Criterion 2.

CONTINUATION SHEET

CRHR Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

Site DUD-LIB-1 contained five features within Locus 1. The features are examples of how residents and business owners disposed of unwanted items and garbage in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The features are not structures or buildings. Digging holes in the rear of a parcel to bury refuse was a common behavior at the time. Given the small scale of the deposits, there is no record of the dumping events that created the features or which individuals were responsible for the dumping. As such Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not associated with a master in the field of engineering. Consequently, site DUD-LIB-1 lacks significance CRHR Criterion 3.

CRHR Criterion 4: has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Site DUD-LIB-1 presents evidence of refuse disposal in two forms. One is as a SRD and the second as concentrated features. Since SRDs lack integrity to address questions about the past, the SRD component of the site does not yield important information about the past. Likewise, when considering the five features, they are examples of typical small scale dumping events. There is no evidence to indicate that the five refuse deposits are likely to yield additional information important to history beyond what is already known, such as what people ate, and the types of activities undertaken in residential or boarding house contexts. Therefore, DUD-LIB-1 is not recommended as eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

City of Santa Cruz Statement of Significance

1. Recognized as a significant example of the cultural, natural, archaeological, or built heritage of the city, state, or nation.

All five features of Locus 1 are examples of how residents and business owners disposed of unwanted items and garbage in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Digging holes in the rear of a parcel to bury refuse was a common behavior at the time. Given the small scale of the deposits, there is no record of the dumping events that created the resources or which individuals were responsible for the dumping. As such Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not significant examples. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 1.

2. Associated with a significant local, state, or national event.

As stated above for CRHR Criterion 1, the five features are associated with residential development in this portion of Santa Cruz that began in the early to mid-1800s. However, with an ambiguous period of significance and limited purpose of the two associated structures as single-family homes and/or boarding houses, the resources are only generally associated with residential development in Santa Cruz. The resources do not appear associated with a significant local, state, or national event. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 2.

3. Associated with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the city, state, or nation.

As stated above for CRHR Criterion 2, the five resources are associated with two properties and structures (40 and 41 Lincoln Street) developed and owned by Andrew Trust, an immigrant from Germany who arrived in Santa Cruz in 1849. While Mr. Trust was a property owner, land developer, and business owner, he does not appear to have been a significant or important person in our past. The land is also associated with numerous residential tenants between 1900 and 1939. Like Trust, the residents do not appear to have been a significant or important persons in our past. Therefore, the resources are not known to have any historical associations with people important to the development of the city, state, or nation, and they do not appear eligible under City Criterion 3.

4. Associated with an architect, designer, or builder whose work has influenced the development of the city, state, or nation.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and not associated with any architect, designer, or builder. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 4.

5. Recognized as possessing special aesthetic merit or value as a building with quality of architecture and that retains sufficient features showing its architectural significance.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and do not possess any special aesthetic merit or value. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 5.

6. Recognized as possessing distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship significant for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of native materials.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are not built environment resources and do not possess distinctive stylistic characteristics or workmanship. Therefore, for the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 6.

7. Retains sufficient integrity to accurately convey its significance.

While the five features do appear to be generally in their original depositional locations, post depositional disturbances are present including installation of a metal utility pipe through the features and grading for the current parking surface, that have impacted the resources and reduces their integrity. Therefore, the resources do not appear eligible under City Criterion 7.

Integrity

The integrity of a resource is based upon the historical significance and character defining features. An examination of integrity is typically undertaken only after eligibility is fully established. In this case, none of the resources described above are eligible under any CRHR or local criteria, therefore, the integrity of the resources does not require examination.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

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Weekly Sentinel. 1873b. "Pioneer Bakery". Newspapers.com: Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel (Santa Cruz, California). May 3, 1873. p. 2.

Weekly Sentinel. 1875. "Removal – Preparing for the Rush.". Newspapers.com: Santa Cruz Weekly Sentinel (Santa Cruz, California). April 24, 1875. p. 4.



Exhibit 1: Feature 1 (Trench 2) at 20 inches below surface.
View E



Exhibit 2: Feature 2 (Trench 2) south profile. View S



Exhibit 3: Feature 3 (Trench 5) at 15 inches below surface.
View N



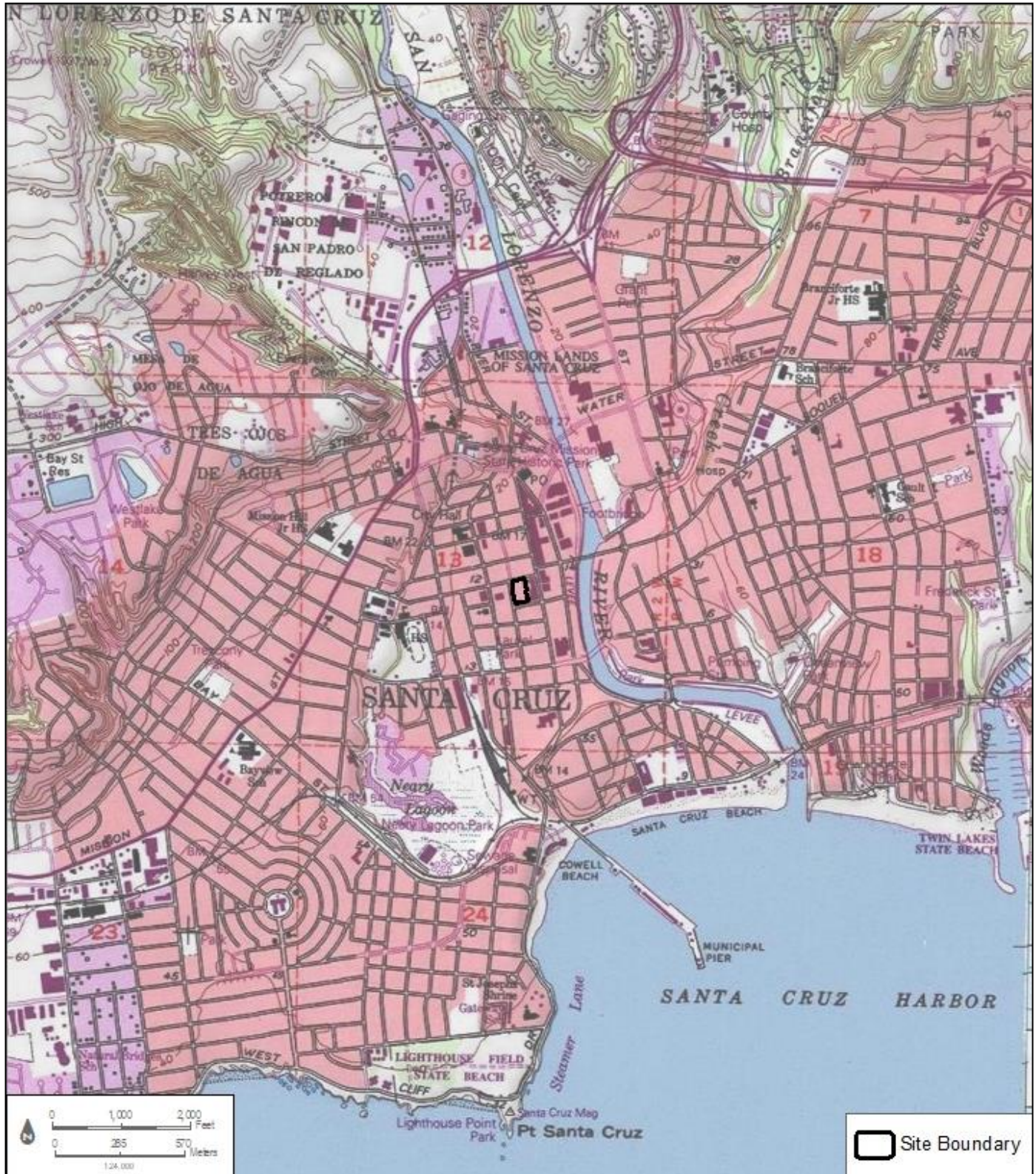
Exhibit 4: Feature 4 (Trench 2a) at 30 inches below surface.
View W



Exhibit 5: Feature 5 (Trench 6) south wall profile. View S



Exhibit 6: Two base sherds with a complete printed maker's mark from Feature 2 (Cat #95), dated between 1804 and 1840.





SOURCE: Digital Globe Imagery (accessed 2022), Open Street Map 2019

