List of Figures

Figure 1.1  Limestone statue of Hercules (left) wrestling Anteus (right and raised in the air), located on the West side of the Canal at Studley Royal, North Yorkshire, England. The statue was made circa 1730 for John Aislabie. Courtesy of Les Waby.

Figure 2.1  Over forty years ago, archaeologist Ivor Noël Hume excavated this 18th-century well at the James Geddy House and many others like it in Williamsburg, Virginia. Courtesy of Ivor Noël Hume.

Figure 4.1  Archaeologist Kent Lightfoot. Courtesy of Therese Babineau.

Figure 5.1  Page 39 of the 1935 San Diego State College yearbook, Del Sudoeste, contained D. Genevieve Burgeson’s graduation photograph in the lower right corner and listed her degree and teaching specialization. Courtesy of the Department of Special Collections and University Archives, Library and Information Access, San Diego State University.

Figure 5.2  The Art Guild photograph in the 1935 San Diego State College yearbook included an image on page 149 of D. Genevieve Burgeson; her picture is in the third row and second column from the left. Fellow student muralists Ellamarie Packard and George Sorenson are in the fifth row, second column from the left and sixth row, fourth column from the left respectively. Burgeson and Packard were life-long friends, building on a relationship that started at San Diego State College in the 1930s. Courtesy of the Department of Special Collections and University Archives, Library and Information Access, San Diego State University.

Figure 5.3  The 1936 Del Sudoeste included a picture of Genevieve Burgeson with her lumber-mill mural on a page (67) dedicated to the Art department. This mural was completely destroyed during the 1957-59 renovations of Hardy Memorial Tower. Courtesy of the Department of Special Collections and University Archives, Library and Information Access, San Diego State University.

Figure 5.4  Eric Bredo and his mother Genevieve Bredo at the archery range in Glen Echo Park, Maryland, circa 1951. Courtesy of Eric Bredo.

Figure 5.5a, 5.5b, 5.5c, and 5.5d  D. Genevieve’s personal resume from the 1970s. Courtesy of Eric Bredo.

Figure 5.6  A view of the Burgeson mural from above the lowered ceiling. Courtesy of Laura Embry, Union-Tribune.

Figure 5.7  An architectural map of the basement of Hardy Tower. A large asterisk denotes the location of the mural; it is next to office 39 and 40. Courtesy of the Department of Special Collections and University Archives, Library and Information Access, San Diego State University.

Figure 5.8  Nathan Zakheim cuts part of the lowered ceiling frame in order to gain access to the base of the mural. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.9  Nathan Zakheim and Amadea Cagle expose the base of the mural. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.10  Zakheim and Cagle clean the surface of the mural. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.11  Zakheim constructs a wooden frame around the mural area. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.12  The finished ventilation system. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.13  Zakheim consolidates the mural with resin. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.14  Zakheim applies Scotch adhesive to the mural. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.15  Zakheim begins to face the mural with fabric. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.16  The fabric facing is completed. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.17  The fabric is sealed with black electrical tape. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.18  Zakheim uses an air hammer to send vibrations through the mural and into the concrete wall. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.19  A chisel is used to peel the back of the mural down the wall after the air hammers have started the fissuring process. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.20  The mural is peeled off the wall. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.21  The mural is placed in fabric for protection. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.22  The mural is rolled up and carried out the door. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Donna Byczkiewicz.

Figure 5.23  The mural is rolled out at the NZA conservation studio. Courtesy of Seth Mallios.

Figure 5.24  The fabric, adhesive, and sealant are removed from the mural. Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Denise Carroll.
Figure 5.25  Touch-up work begins on the surface of the mural.  Courtesy of Seth Mallios and Denise Carroll.
Figure 5.26  Zakheim’s completed mural restoration.  Courtesy of Seth Mallios.
Figure 6.1  San Diego State University’s victorious Ethics Bowl team, consisting of Elaine Michaels, Cyndi Eischen, and Matthew Tennyon, and faculty advisor Dr. Lynn Gamble hoist their trophy at the 2006 Society for American Archaeology’s annual meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico.  Courtesy of San Diego State University Department of Anthropology.
Figure 7.1  Scott Mattingly and Hillary Sweeney carefully remove a complete Whiteware face wash basin from the Whaley-House cistern/well.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.2  Thomas Whaley’s 1872 property map.  Note the small square with the circumscribed circle just above the main structure.  Courtesy Save Our Heritage Organisation.
Figure 7.3  An excerpt from the August 20, 1885 San Diego Union obituary for Violet Whaley.  Courtesy Save Our Heritage Organisation.
Figure 7.4  An excerpt from the August 22, 1885 San Diego Sun obituary for Violet Whaley.  Courtesy Save Our Heritage Organisation.
Figure 7.5  The back yard behind the Whaley House before archaeological excavations began.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.6  David Caterino stands to the right of an above-ground clue of where the Whaley’s cistern is buried.  The clue is the small circle of silted-in dirt that rests in a dozen contiguous sunken bricks in the right center of the top right grid square.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.7  County workers remove the brick path, concrete pads, and plants that would interfere with the ground-penetrating radar.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.8  Scott Mattingly, GPR specialist Mark Becker, and Destiny Larberg conduct the ground-penetrating radar survey.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.9  A map showing the results of the GPR survey.  Note the modern anomalies to the left and the “Mickey-Mouse” anomaly to the right.  Courtesy Mark Becker, Scott Mattingly, Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.10  The 1872 historical map and the GPR survey map are superimposed on a modern brick-by-brick map of the Whaley back yard.  Courtesy Mark Becker, Scott Mattingly, Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.11  The GPR survey is superimposed onto an aerial view of the excavation unit.  Courtesy Mark Becker, Scott Mattingly, Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.12  The initial site grid, including four 4.5’ square units with two perpendicular 1.0’ balks.  The orange flags near Seth Mallios’s feet mark the guesses by each crew member as to the absolute center of the cistern/well.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.13  An aerial view of the complex horizontal stratigraphy initially uncovered by the archaeological crew.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.14  From left to right, this unit contained an historic brick pathway, a modern flowerbed, undisturbed subsoil, and the fill of the late 19th-century cistern/well.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.15  Scott Mattingly shoots in various data points using the laser transit.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.16  Jaime Lennox measures points for a profile map of her unit’s sidewall.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.17  The crew screens and sandbags their dirt.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.18  The completely uncovered soil stain that marks where the cistern/well once was located.  Note the dark squarish stain the top left corner of the larger circular stain.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.19  Seth Mallios excavates the southerly half of the feature.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.20  Seth and Gabriella Mallios, reminiscent of Thunderdome’s Master-Blaster, team up to form a relentless digging machine.  Note the distinct ashy layers in the feature’s profile.  Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.
Figure 7.21 A digital map of the cistern/well’s distinct layers. The red dots mark the individual plotted artifacts. Courtesy Scott Mattingly, Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.22 Destiny Larberg excavates the soft loam fill on the north edge of the cistern/well. Note the car axle to her right. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.23 The cistern/well contained a complete embossed San Diego Soda Works bottle, dating to the 1920s. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.24 Hillary Sweeney points to the interface between the feature’s two distinct sets of layers. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.25 Crew members uncovered a small bottle from the late 19th century embossed with “Dr. Price’s Delicious Flavoring Extracts” in the fill of the cistern/well. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.26 A square wooden box divides the two sets of fill layers in the cistern/well. The flat and flush nature of the box suggests that it was somehow structural and not mere debris. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.27a Scott Mattingly and Hillary Sweeney map the feature’s profile with the total station. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.27b A three-dimensional digital map of the cistern/well’s distinct layers, including the top strata that sealed the feature. Courtesy Scott Mattingly, Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.27c A three-dimensional digital map of the cistern/well’s distinct layers. WH5 is the eastern half of the feature; WH6 is the western half. Courtesy Scott Mattingly, Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.28 Work on the second half of the feature began with the loose fill at the northerly edge. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.29 The west half of the feature also contained numerous complete bottles, most of which dated from the 1920s-40s. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.30 Hillary Sweeney removes the automobile wheel from the cistern/well’s wooden box. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.31 The final excavation shot of the 2007 field season. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figures 7.32-7.35 The archaeological crew lines and backfills the feature. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.36 An assortment of 19th- and 20th-century artifacts from the Whaley House cistern/well. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, Hillary Sweeney, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 7.37 The archaeological field crew in action: Destiny Larberg and Scott Mattingly map in artifacts with the total station, Hillary Sweeney excavates, Jaime Lennox fills out notes for the Excavation Register, and Seth Mallios talks to the public. Courtesy Seth Mallios, David Caterino, and the South Coastal Information Center.

Figure 8.1 One of the 77 Spencer Rogers grade books recently found in the SDSU Anthropology Department’s Mummy Closet. Courtesy Seth Mallios.

Figure 8.2 Table of courses Rogers taught from 1930-61.

Figure 8.3 Table of courses that Rogers taught more than five times during 1930-61 period.

Figure 8.4 Frequency seriation (in raw counts) of courses that Rogers taught more than five times during 1930-61 period.

Figure 8.5 Frequency seriation (in percentages) of courses that Rogers taught more than five times during 1930-61 period.

Figure 8.6 Re-ordered frequency seriation (in percentages) of courses that Rogers taught more than five times during the 1930-61 period.

Figure 8.7 A map of the different residences listed in Rogers’ grade books over time. The addresses are listed chronologically from A to E. Courtesy MapQuest, Inc.

Figure 8.8 Rogers’ sketch of a linguistic lesson on voiced and voiceless sounds. Courtesy Seth Mallios.

Figure 8.9 Rogers’ Anthropology 50A lecture notes. Courtesy Seth Mallios.

Figure 8.10 Rogers’ Anthropology 53 semi-final answer key. Courtesy Seth Mallios.

Figure 8.11 Cartoon from 1953-54 Semester II grade book. Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.12  Cartoon from 1955-56 Semester I grade book.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.13  Rogers’ geology lecture notes.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.14  Rogers’ Anthropology 1A exam.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.15  Rogers’ student suspension slips.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.16  Dean Miller memo to Rogers.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.17  A 1940 drop card.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.18  Siemens 1941 handout regarding visual aids in education.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.19  A 1943 report for standing form.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.20  Rogers entry note for his students to conduct research at the San Diego Zoo.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.21  Ezell/Rogers memo.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.22  Rogers symbolic doodles.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.
Figure 8.23  Rogers’ weekly schedule for the spring of 1961.  Courtesy Seth Mallios.

Figure 9.1  Pollen project site map, plan of La Casa de Machado-Stewart.  Courtesy Patrick Geyer.
Figure 9.2  Table of stratigraphic, artifactual, ecofactual evidence from La Casa de Machado y Stewart.
Figure 9.3  Table of stratigraphic, artifactual, and ecofactual evidence from La Casa de Estudillo.

Figure 10.1  Project location.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.2  Project location plotted on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Warner’s Ranch Quadrangle topographic map.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.3  Unit and excavation block locations.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.4  Cobble foundation and the end of the western interior dividing wall in Unit 2.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.5  Profile drawing of the cobble foundation and the end of the western interior dividing wall in Unit 2.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.6  Disturbed foundation in Unit 10.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.7  Profile drawing of the north sidewall of Unit 10.  Only the bottom course of foundation stones remains intact.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.8  Cobble foundation in Unit 1.  The west half is badly disturbed while the eastern portion remains intact.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.9  Profile drawing of the north sidewall of Unit 1, showing the end of the eastern interior dividing wall and partially disturbed foundation.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.10  Intact foundation stones in Unit 3.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.11  North side wall profile and partial plan view of Unit 3, showing undisturbed foundation stones.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.12  1878 map of Rancho Valle de San Jose, showing the Warner’s Ranch House in ruins.  Courtesy San Diego County Operations Center.
Figure 10.13  Sam Taylor and son in front of the ranch house in 1904.  Note the board and batten siding along the south wall.  Courtesy San Diego Historical Society.
Figure 10.14  Photograph of the ranch house circa 1910.  Note the board and batten siding along the south side and the masonry steps and facing along the base of the east wall.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.15  Cement mortared facing at the base of the Warner’s Ranch House east wall in Unit 4.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.16  Unit 4 west sidewall profile, showing the mortared stone facing.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.17  Cement mortared facing in Unit 5.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.18  Unit 5 west side wall profile showing the mortared stone facing.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.19  Idealized cross section of the base of the eastern wall of the Warner’s Ranch House at the south edge of the center doorway, showing how the cement facing covers both bottom course of adobe block and the upper part of the original granite field stone foundation.  The various levels of the packed earthen floors encountered while excavating the interior of the Entry Room, as well as the current wooden floor are shown.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.20  The stone foundation and the bottom course of the original adobe wall in Unit 6 underlying the northern wall wooden infill.  Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.21  Unit 6 south sidewall profile sketch of the stone foundation and adobe block under the wooden infill. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.22  East sidewall of Unit 6, showing the builder’s trench for the northern wall foundation (A), and the packed mud surface of the original porch (B). Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.23  Unit 6 east sidewall profile. Note the packed mud porch (#3), and the builder’s trench (#5). Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.24  An area of the original porch cleared of debris. Note the hard packed earthen surface that appears to have been laid as a mud slurry (A) and the shallow cobble footing at along the north edge (B). Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.25  Unit 7, looking south. Note the stone foundation of the northern wall (A), the north end of the cement mortared stone facing along the east wall (B), the original surface of the packed mud porch (C), and the cobble footing along the north edge of the mud porch (D). Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.26  Unit 7 north sidewall profile showing the stone foundation of the ranch house northern wall and the mortared stone facing of the eastern wall. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.27  East sidewall profile of Unit 7, showing a collapsed portion of the ranch house north wall covering the original dried mud porch. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.28  This arrow point was found at the base of the stone foundation in Unit 6. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.29  Plot plan of Unit 8 showing area excavated. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.30  Unit 8, showing the adobe blocks of the western wall of the center wing (A), lime mortared cobble facing on the foundation of the center wing (B), and the remains of the cobble foundation for the original adobe wall on the west side of the south wing (C). Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.31  East sidewall profile of Unit 8. The cobble and lime facing is labeled “rock foundation in cement.” Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.32  Artifacts from the refuse pit in Unit 8. (A) metate fragment, (B) mano fragment, (C) hand painted ewer, (D) Native American pottery sherds, (E) molded decorated plate, and (F) butchered beef bone fragments. The metate is approximately 10 inches across at its widest point. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.33  Plan view of Entry Room block excavation prior to excavation of the corner units. Except for Section 4, which was not excavated, only the loose sandy loam fill between the sleepers has been removed. The cobbles at the west end of the south wall were exposed by rodent burrowing. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.34  Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Entry Room block excavation showing the earthen floors exposed after removal of the loose sandy loam fill. The upper floor has been worn away at this point due to traffic between the doorways. Only a small fragment remains on the west side (A). The blocks in the threshold of the doorway have been worn down to the level of the lower packed earth floor at (B). A wooden shim has been placed under the sleeper to level it (C). Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.35  Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the Entry Room block excavation showing the upper packed earthen floor surface that was exposed after the loose fill between the sleepers was removed. The fill has not been taken out in Section 4. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.36  Profile of the east wall of Block Excavation Section 6, following excavation of a 3 foot square unit in the northeast corner. Note the current wooden floor (1), the sleeper supporting the floor (3), the two earthen floors, and the single course of granite field stones making up the foundation. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.37  Entry Room Excavation Block Section 6 following excavation of the northeast corner, looking east. A portion of the far sleeper has been cut off to allow excavation access. Note (A) the present wooden floor board, (B) sleepers, (C) upper earthen floor, (D) lower earthen floor, (E) adobe blocks at the base of the wall, and (F) a single course of field stones underlying the wall. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.38  Southern wall profile of Entry Room block excavation. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.39  South side wall of excavated unit in Excavation Block Section 6. Note how the sleeper is resting in a shallow trench in the upper earthen floor. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.40  Block Excavation Sections 4 and 5. The upper earthen floor was left intact in Section 5 and the loose fill was left in place in Section 4. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.
Figure 10.41 Block excavation Sections 2 and 3. The badly worn lower earthen floor and blocks in the door way can clearly be seen. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.42 Overview of the excavation unit in the southwest corner of Excavation Block Section 6. Note the single course of large irregular shaped granite field stones in the foundation. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.43 Western wall profile of Excavation Block Section 1 following excavation of the unit in the southwest corner. Most of the same features can be noted as in the eastern wall profile of Section 6. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.44 The locations of the Warner-Carrillo Ranch House and the ruins recorded by Reynolds in 1870 plotted on the 1995 USGS Warner’s Ranch Quadrangle topographic map.

Figure 10.45 The location of the ruins recorded by Reynolds in 1870 as seen from the north side of the Warner’s Ranch (Warner-Carrillo) Ranch House. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.46 This small reservoir dating from the early 1900s has been excavated into the site where Reynolds’ mapped the ruins of Warner’s House in 1870. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.47 Historian Chris Wray points to the corners of a small rectangular cobble foundation near the location where Reynolds’ mapped the ruins of Warner’s blacksmith shop in 1870. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.48 Chris Wray is standing on a rectangular earthen mound directly east of the cobble foundation shown in Figure 10.50. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.49 Chris Wray standing in one of several shallow rectangular depressions located approximately 100 feet east of the cobble foundation shown in Figure 10.50 and approximately 50 feet northeast of the reservoir shown in Figure 10.49. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.50 Unit 2 was excavated to obtain a sample from the artifact concentration at the Reynolds’ Ruins site. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 10.51 Ceramic sherds from the Reynolds’ Ruins site. From left to right: unidentified transfer blue plate, flow mulberry Pelew pattern plate manufactured after 1840, Columbia pattern molded earthenware cup manufactured after 1855, and molded earthenware Syndenham pattern bowl manufactured after 1853. Courtesy Stephen R. Van Wormer and Susan D. Walter.

Figure 11.1 Project location. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 11.2 Project vicinity. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 11.3 Aerial photograph of CA-SDI-16,798 shows adobe ruin in center of image. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 11.4 Cesium Vapor Gradiometer. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 11.5 Overlay of geophysical data onto aerial photograph. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 11.6 Overview of geophysical data, Grids 1-9. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 11.7 Close-up of Grids 2 and 3 with anomalies highlighted. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 11.8 Grid 9 highlighted with the location of a diffuse rust scatter. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 11.9 Grid 5 and 6 comparison of GEM (left) and Gradiometer (right) showing the location of Tanks 1 and 2 as marked. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 11.10 Location of Tanks 1 and 2 west and south of the Johnson store. Courtesy Billy A. Silva.

Figure 12.1 Engineering expert C. Fred Buchanan excavates at Fort Guijaros. Courtesy Ron May.

Figure 13.1 This photograph shows an unidentified grave in the Julian Cemetery that was marked in the typical way—only by a blanket of rocks. Note the railroad-tie steps in the foreground that have damaged many of the cemetery’s graves. A water line also was run through the lower left portion of this grave. Courtesy David Lewis.

Figure 13.2 The Wolf boy grave before it was uncovered. Courtesy David Lewis.

Figure 13.3 The rocks marking the Wolf boy grave are fully exposed and shown to be in line with marker number 7. Courtesy David Lewis.

Figure 14.1 Reminiscent of the grave that held the secret stash of gold in The Good, The Bad, and the Ugly, this image of the anonymous tablet at Miramar was taken by a San Diego Union newspaper photographer May of 1965. Courtesy of the San Diego Union-Tribune.

Figure 14.2 The current location of Evelyn Telleson and Edward Hanlon is in an unmarked area next to the Rowley gravestone in Mount Hope Cemetery. Courtesy David M. Caterino, Seth Mallios, and the San Diego Gravestone Project.

Figure 14.3 Bert Elmer Hendrix’s Mount Hope flush marker. Courtesy David M. Caterino, Seth Mallios, and the San Diego Gravestone Project.