ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATIONS FOR THE
LAGUNA HONDA HOSPITAL'S INSTITUTIONAL MASTER PLAN,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Submitted to:

Kaplan McGlaughlin Diaz
222 Vallejo Street
San Francisco, California 94111

and

Bureau of Architecture
City and County of San Francisco
30 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 300
San Francisco, California 94102

Prepared by:

Jan M. Hupman, Historian
David Chavez, Archaeologist

January 1994

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P.O. Box 52  Mill Valley, California 94941  415 388-9037
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INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared in response to a City and County of San Francisco Bureau of Architecture request for an archaeological resources investigation for the Laguna Honda Hospital Site. Archival research and field investigations were conducted to determine if any known or potential prehistoric or historic archaeological resources are located on the Hospital property that could become issues in the Master Plan and environmental review process.

The Laguna Honda Hospital property, which consists of approximately 85 acres, is located southeast of the intersection of Laguna Honda Boulevard and Clarendon Avenue (see Map 1). The property contains two major building complexes, subsidiary structures, parking lots, roadways, extensive landscaping and unattended wooden areas adjacent to a small creek located in a steep ravine.
MAP 1 - LAGUNA HONDA HOSPITAL PROJECT

SOURCE: USGS San Francisco North and San Francisco South, 7.5' Quads., 1956 (photorevised 1973)
ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The archaeological resources studies for the Laguna Honda Hospital's Institutional Master Plan were accomplished by archaeologist David Chavez and historian Jan M. Hupman. Maps, reports and documents that relate to prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and resource potentials within the study area were reviewed at the California Archaeological Inventory Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park (File No. 94-16).

Additional historic resources research was conducted at the Bancroft Library and the Doe Library Map Room, both located at the University of California, Berkeley. Materials were also reviewed at the Main San Francisco Library, San Francisco History Room and the California Historical Society Library in San Francisco.

The following are the major historic property listings reviewed: the National Register of Historic Places, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, the California Historical Landmarks and Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California.

Additional archaeological and historical resources materials used for this study are references in the setting discussion.
FIELD SURVEY

A field inspection of the Hospital property was conducted in mid-January 1994 by Chavez and Hupman. A general surface reconnaissance was accomplished in which relatively level ground surface areas, not obscured by exiting structures, pavement and dense vegetation, were inspected.

During the survey, close attention was given to the detection of ground surface evidence associated with prehistoric cultural resources in the San Francisco region (changes in soil color, composition and/or texture, which suggest the occurrence of archaeological midden -- particularly the presence of dark, organic, shell-laden soil; unusual ground contours or abrupt changes in vegetation patterns; the presence of prehistoric stone, shell or bone artifacts; obsidian, chert or other types of lithic flaking wastes; fire-fractured rock, charcoal deposits and/or charred faunal remains). Equal attention was given to the detection of historic period artifacts, debris and features that indicate the possible presence of historic archaeological resources.

It was noted that most of the Hospital grounds have been altered through leveling, terracing and excavation as a result of past facilities construction as well as extensive agricultural gardening and landscaping.
SETTING

During prehistoric times numerous lakes such as Lake Merced, Pine Lake, the Chain of Lakes in present-day Golden Gate Park and Mountain Lake were scattered throughout the northern end of the San Francisco Peninsula. Several lagoons also existed, the most well-known being Laguna de los Dolores near Mission Dolores, Washerwomen's Lagoon west of today's Van Ness Avenue as well as a large lagoon in the Cow Hollow District. Just northwest of the Hospital property was the natural lake known as Laguna Honda (deep lake). Like the other Lagoons throughout the City, Laguna Honda appears to have occupied a valley that had been carved by a steep, fast-moving stream during the Wisconsin Glacial period (Gilliam 1967:48-50).

Prehistory and Archaeology

Archaeological evidence suggests that the entire San Francisco Peninsula was intensively used during prehistoric times, as it was an environmentally favorable locale with a variety of exploitable resources from the San Francisco Bay, the interior foothills and valleys and the Pacific Ocean. Perennial and intermittent drainages and springs provided potable water and riparian resources. Prehistoric populations on the Peninsula appear to date from as early as 3500 B.C.

Evidence of early habitation is documented by the BART discoveries which were found approximately 23 meters (76 feet) below ground surface at the San Francisco Civic Center during excavation for the BART tunnel. Radiocarbon dating yielded an age of approximately 4900 years B.P. (Henn and Schenk 1970; Henn et al. 1972, cited in Moratto 1984:266). Although almost nothing is known of cultural manifestations on the Peninsula from this early period, the BART material -- and other Peninsula finds from Stanford and Sunnyvale -- demonstrate regional habitation between 3500 and 2500 B.C. This period was likely associated with a pre-Costanoan, possibly Esselen, population (Moratto 1984:267).
Archaeological exploration of prehistoric chronology and patterns of culture change on the San Francisco Peninsula is historically inseparable from the development of prehistoric archaeology in the greater San Francisco Bay area and the Central Valley.

As sites were excavated throughout Central California, evidence of time depth and cultural change in the archaeological record became apparent. These research considerations led to various attempts at organizing recovered archaeological data into a workable framework so that questions of culture change, social organization and trade systems could be formulated. J. Lillard, R. Heizer and F. Fenenga (1939) used burials with grave goods to subdivide Central California prehistory into a three-period sequence consisting of the Early (2500 B.C. - 2000 B.C.), Middle (2000 B.C. - A.D. 500) and Late (A.D. 500 - A.D. 1800) Horizons. This chronological system came to be known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Heizer 1949:39).

Based on observable similarities between cultural traits found in the San Francisco Bay Area and those of Middle and Late Horizon sites in the Central Valley, R. Beardsley (1948, 1954) applied the CCTS to the San Francisco Bay. However, problems arose in attempting to apply a local sequence originally defined in the lower Sacramento Valley to other regions. As research projects and interests broadened into non-chronological areas, critical review of the CCTS scheme revealed further analytical weaknesses and interpretive gaps. Alternative approaches were presented by B. Gerow (Gerow with Force 1968) and D. Fredrickson (1968, 1974).

Gerow's views derived from his excavations of the University Village Site (CA-SMa-77) in east Palo Alto; he concluded that a convergent model of cultural traditions better fits the data from the Delta and Bay areas, rather than a tight sequence of periods, phases and facies, or a sequence of patterns and aspects as presented by Beardsley. Gerow's "Bay Tradition" as an early generalized food gathering pattern (involving hunting, gathering and fishing) is basically equivalent to the Middle Horizon facies of Beardsley and is contemporaneous to Windmiller and
other sites in the "Delta Tradition." According to Gerow (Gerow with
Force 1968), both traditions coexisted in their respective regions until
about the beginning of the Christian Era or the Late Horizon, when the
two traditions converged into a generalized cultural expression with some
local variation. M. Rudo's (1982) analysis of the Bayshore Mound (CA-
SFr-7) offers support for Gerow's theory of convergent evolution in
prehistoric Central California.

Fredrickson (1973) suggested a broader framework in which adaptive
patterns are identified. This system combines the Early and Middle
Horizons into an "Archaic Period" and replaces the Late Horizon with the
"Emergent Period." Regional cultural variation within periods was then
accommodated into "patterns" and "aspects." Under such a system the
Middle and Late Horizon cultural phenomenon, most commonly identified
in Marin County archaeological site reports, can generally be associated
with the Berkeley and Augustine Patterns, respectively. The Berkeley
Pattern spans the transition between the Middle Archaic Period (3000-
1000 B.C.) and the Upper Archaic Period (1000 B.C. - A.D. 500). The
Middle Archaic is characterized as a Period of introduction and spread of
the mortar and pestle and assumed acorn technology, a diversified
economic base utilizing acorns, shellfish and hunting, a more sedentary
life style, and a possible new population growth. This model suggests
considerable pattern diversity, cultural variation and population move-
ments. The Upper Archaic Period is typified by socio-political com-
plexity, ranked society and more sophisticated trade networks with shell
beads serving as indicators of exchange and status (Fredrickson 1974:49).

The Bay Area environment is sufficiently different from the Valley in
subsistence resources to suggest different cultural adaptations. On the
other hand, similarities in material culture imply cultural interaction
of Bay Area prehistory that there is strong evidence for change in both
the Valley and Bay areas and "separate traditions in each, interwoven
with evidence of interplay between them -- a complex picture which
cannot be portrayed in simple models of parallel or convergent change."
Bickel (1976) suggests that archaeologists should draw upon what is useful
from both models and focus on defining a sequence and tradition(s) for the Bay Area itself, but new data will be necessary, in addition to a reexamination of existing information.

While the theoretical framework for conducting archaeological research on the northern San Francisco Peninsula offers great possibilities, such work has been slow in developing. The earliest systematic documentation of prehistoric cultural deposits took place in the first decade of this century by UC Berkeley archaeologist N. C. Nelson. Numerous sites were mapped and recorded along the San Francisco bayshore and ocean front. However, City expansion often precluded methodical research at those locations.

In 1967 T. King conducted archaeological surveys of portions of San Francisco in an attempt to relocate some of Nelson's early sitings. These efforts resulted in the relocation of the Sutro Bath Sites (CA-SFr-5, -21 and -24). These sites were further investigated in 1977 (Holman et al. 1977).

In 1969 Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) excavations along Market Street exposed the previously discussed, early cultural materials. The site of this discovery has been designated as CA-SFr-28. Analysis of the sediments containing the skeletal material led to the conclusion that those materials were deposited after the Bay was established, following the Wisconsin Glacial period. The obvious conclusion was that many sites "are either lying below thick deposit of sediments, or are submerged below the present bay" (Henn et al. 1972:209, cited in Moratto 1984:266).

In 1970 prehistoric cultural deposits (CA-SFr-25) were discovered on the grounds of San Francisco State University. In 1972 human bone fragments (CA-SFr-26) were encountered during the construction activities at the San Francisco Army Presidio.

Archaeological fieldwork conducted by S. Baker in 1978 at Fort Mason resulted in the recording of three previously unknown prehistoric sites (CA-SFr-29, -30, -31). According to Baker (1978), of the known extant
sites in San Francisco at that time, the three Fort Mason sites were believed to be the least disturbed and the most likely to provide significant information in reconstructing the prehistory of the northern San Francisco Peninsula. It is noted that those sites were discovered below existing pavement and fill, further emphasizing the potential for discovering subsurface cultural deposits in San Francisco.

P. Banks (1981) conducted subsurface testing along a San Francisco Wastewater Program project alignment in the South Basin/Candlestick Park area. Deep power-auger borings (18 to 25 feet below existing ground surfaces) led to the location of three buried prehistoric archaeological sites; the sites are identified as CA-SFr-7 (also known as Nelson's Site No. 387, the Crocker Mound or Bayshore Mound), The Griffith-Shafter Shellmound and the Thomas-Hawes Shellmound. According to Banks (personal communications, 1983) another site (Nelson's Site No. 388) was probably located in the Candlestick Point area, northeast of CA-SFr-7 and is likely now totally destroyed. Nelson mapped additional sites in the Islais Creek and Hunters Point area (Nos. 388, 389, 397a, 390, 391, 392, 392a and 396) and Rudo (1982:29) identifies these sites as CA-SFr-8 through -14 and -16, respectively. The site CA-SFr-7, located by Banks, is the same site excavated by Nelson in 1910. However, Nelson's excavations had generally been restricted to the upper 9 feet of the shellmound which exhibited Late Horizon cultural deposits dating from approximately A.D. 300 to 1300 (Rudo 1982:133). At least 5 to 7 feet of the lower portion of the shellmound was explored by Banks (1981:4) and, while no culturally diagnostic materials were recovered, earlier occupation deposits may be present in the deeper, unexcavated portions of CA-SFr-7.

More recent archaeological excavations in San Francisco were conducted in 1986 at two separate sites by A. Pastron and M. Walsh of Archeo-Tec, Inc. One site (CA-SFr-112), located near First and Mission Streets, is a deeply buried prehistoric shellmound. Radiocarbon and obsidian hydration analysis of excavated materials indicate either a late Middle Horizon or early Late Horizon cultural deposit dating from approximately A.D. 400 to A.D. 900. In their analysis of the CA-SFR-112 data, Pastron and Walsh (1988a:84-91) explored research issues of chronology, subsistence practices and artifact typologies, as well as trade and cultural exchange.
The other site (CA-SFr-113), also a deeply buried midden, is located at Fifth and Market Streets. Pastron and Walsh (1988b:47) indicate that CA-SFr-113 had at least two distinct periods of occupation, one at around 100 B.C. and another at approximately A.D. 120. Radiocarbon dating indicates that the site clearly represents a Middle Horizon cultural phenomena. Pastron and Walsh (1988b:47) conclude that the site probably represents a location where prehistoric people practiced a "foraging" mode of resource procurement.

Pastron and Walsh (1988b:47-48) note that although CA-SFr-112 and -113 are internally and temporally distinct, they share certain commonalities; perhaps the most important is their location within the sand dune complex that characterized the South of Market area in prehistoric times. The high ground that existed in close proximity to the salt marshes and tidal flats were likely locations for cultural activity and habitation.

In 1987, Caltrans conducted subsurface archaeological investigations at CA--SFr-17, a shell-midden site located on the south side of the original Islais Creek channel, and the existing Highways 101/280 interchange. A multi-component site dating from the Middle Horizon to the ethnographic period was reported (Fitzgerald and Gmoser 1987).

Undoubtedly the San Francisco area has an abundance of archaeological resources and the record demonstrates a good sensitivity for discovering additional resources. On close examination, however, the sensitivity tends to cluster around the bayshore and ocean front settings, particularly where fresh water sources came in contact with marshlands during prehistoric times. No known archaeological resources are located in the geographically central part of San Francisco, particularly in the relatively steep terrain that characterizes Mt. Sutro, Twin Peaks, Mt. Davidson and the Laguna Honda area. This is likely a result of site selection by prehistoric populations, who preferred the low-lying terrain adjacent to creeks and bayside marshlands to the steep, windswept, densely vegetated hills that characterized central San Francisco.
History

Ethnohistoric and Spanish Periods (1769-1822) - Although members of the Juan Portola expedition first caught sight of the San Francisco Bay in 1769, it was not until 1774 that troops, under the leadership of Fernando Javier Rivera and his chronicler, Father Francisco Palou, set foot on the land that would later become San Francisco. Searching for favorable mission, pueblo and presidio sites, neither Rivera nor Palou considered the northern end of the Peninsula worthwhile; however, this appraisal changed the following year when the "San Carlos," under the command of Lieutenant Juan Manuel de Ayala, became the first ship to sail into San Francisco Bay (Beck and Haase 1988:17; Olmsted 1986:6). Exploring every inlet, cove and stream,

For 44 days Ayala and his men remained on the Bay,...going as far as the mouth of the San Joaquin River (and) taking soundings and making a map. It was Ayala's exploration of San Francisco Bay that established the suitability of its shores for settlement, and the location at San Francisco of the mission and presidio was largely influenced by this expedition (Hoover et al. 1990:330).

The first Spanish colonists to settle at the northern end of the San Francisco Peninsula arrived in Monterey, California from Sonora, Mexico in 1776, under the command of Juan Bautista de Anza. Leaving his party in the coastal village, de Anza went ahead, reaching San Francisco on March 17 and establishing sites for a presidio and a mission (Hoover et al. 1990:330-331). Three months later, Jose Joaquin Moraga, de Anza's lieutenant, and Father Francis Palou, led the "twenty soldiers, seven settlers and their families, five vaqueros and muleteers, 200 head of cattle and a mule train carrying maize and beans" from Monterey to the mission site, located on the shore of the Arroyo Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, at the head of Mission Creek (Olmsted 1986:6), just over two miles northeast of Laguna Honda.

By the fall of 1776, "a church fifty-four feet long and a house thirty by fifteen feet, all of wood, plastered with clay, and roofed with tules," was completed (Bancroft 1886(1):292); on October 9, the first mass was
celebrated at Mission Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) (Hoover et al. 1990:333). Father Palou noted in his diary that

the Salsonas (near San Mateo) had defeated the local Indians in a great fight, burning their huts so that they were forced to flee on their rafts. For several months after the battle no Indians came to hunt ducks on Mission Bay or trade with the Spanish for beads and food. The Mission San Francisco de Assisi at Dolores was completed and there were no Indians to be converted (Olmsted 1986:7).

By June of 1777, however, three members of the local native population had been baptized. These early 'converts' appear to have come from the settlements surrounding the mission.

The only organized settlement mentioned in the Mission records is the village of the Dolores shore, consisting of a tiny rancherias named "Chuchui" and "Siscastac" and "Sitlintahc" at the end of the woods running toward the outlet of the lake here at the Mission, and the community headed by the chief of the Presidio shore... Equally insignificant places were "Peltelenuc," close to the old camp; "Shiti," toward the big creek (Islais Creek?) and "Ousint," in the mare pasture (potrero de las yeguas). The last named is today Potrero Hill (Brown 1973:4-5, cited in Wirth Associates 1979:28).

The location of most of these Native settlements is unknown, however, it is unlikely that any were situated in the Laguna Honda area. Nevertheless, over the next few decades, Native people were brought to the mission from dozens of villages throughout the San Francisco Peninsula as well as the East and North Bay areas.

A permanent mission, constructed a few hundred yards south of the original church, was dedicated on April 3, 1791 (Hoover et al. 1990:333). By the end of the decade a small village had grown up around the mission (present-day Sixteenth and Dolores Streets), consisting of the homes of soldiers' families as well as the workshops of the 'converts' who had been trained as weavers, tanners, shoemakers, bricklayers, carpenters and blacksmiths. Native farmers also tended fields of corn and wheat, while under the watchful eyes of Indian vaqueros, livestock grazed on the land surrounding the mission (Olmsted 1986:8-9).
The Native 'converts' lived in long, low, clay-built houses, which formed several streets near the mission. According to one early nineteenth-century visitor, "the filthy state of these barracks was beyond conception, which is probably the cause of the great mortality among the inhabitants," who contracted such diseases as measles, cholera and smallpox from the Spanish priests and soldiers. Forced to work at the mission, Indians often sought to regain their freedom by running away, only to be hunted down and returned. Mission Dolores housed 1000 'converts' in 1817 (Olmsted 1986:8-9). By 1820 the Indian population had been reduced to 622. With a death rate of seventy-five percent, by the beginning of secularization in 1833, less than 150 Native people lived at Mission Dolores (Bancroft 1886(11):374).

**Mexican Period (1822-1848) and Early American Period (1848-1860)** - After gaining its independence from Spain in 1822, Alta California became a province of Mexico. During the Spanish era California had remained under sovereign domain; it was not until the Mexican period that the government systematically began issuing land grants to individuals who, to a great extent, engaged in the cattle and tallow trade (Beck and Haase 1988:24).

On December 23, 1945 the 4,443-acre Rancho San Miguel was granted to Jose de Jesus Noe by Governor Pio Pico. This three-sided rancho was bordered on the east by present-day Guerrero/San Jose Avenues and on the west by Junipero Serra Boulevard/Sunset District. Its northern boundary lay south of Mission Dolores and ran from present-day Parnassus Avenue/Cole Street to Valencia/20th Streets (Hendry and Bowman 1940:1250; USGS 1956a, b). Laguna Honda was located inside the northwest border of Rancho San Miguel.

Jose Noe, a native of Mexico who ventured to California in 1834, was a justice of the peace in San Francisco by 1842 and four years later still held that position as well as that of mayor or alcalde. Grazing at least 2,000 cattle and 200 horses on his land, Noe applied for and received Rancho San Miguel "because he had a large family." In 1856, eight years
after California became part of the United States, the federal land commission confirmed Noe family ownership of Rancho San Miguel (Wyatt 1949:55). The Noe family adobe was located at the southwest corner of present-day Alvarado and Douglass Street (Hendry and Bowman 1940:1250), one-and-a-quarter miles east of Laguna Honda.

**City Building Period (1860–1906)** – Following the discovery of gold in the Sierra foothills in the late-1840s, San Francisco's population grew from a mere 375 people in 1847 to over 57,000 newcomers by 1860. As a result, the Spring Valley Water Company, which provided much of the City's drinking water, was forced to search for new water storage sites. Laguna Honda lay well beyond San Francisco's city limits, its urban dwellings and pollution (see Map 2). It was an ideal spot at which to construct a reservoir (SVWC 1922:10; Gudde 1974:169).

In 1860 Spring Valley Water started damming and, in the process, enlarging Laguna Honda in order to create a storage reservoir; at the same time the company began building a small earth dam across Pilarcitos Canyon in San Mateo County. When finished, Pilarcitos Dam created a reservoir that held 65,000,000 gallons of water. This water was carried thirty-two miles through a tunnel and then by flume, pipeline and two small tunnels to Laguna Honda Reservoir, which was located at an elevation of 370 feet. The flume, which measured 18 by 30 inches, followed the natural contour of the hills above Laguna Honda and delivered its water by gravity flow.

When the water from Pilarcitos arrived in the city on July 4, 1862, Spring Valley's Laguna Honda Reservoir, east of Seventh and north of Clarendon Avenues, was still under construction. As a result, part of the water was discharged into a small pond near Laguna Honda and the remainder into Islais Creek. However, on August 7, 1865, water from Pilarcitos was delivered to Laguna Honda Reservoir via flume and pipeline (SVWC 1922:9, 1924:5, 1926:3; Gilliam 1967:48; Hanson 1985:10).
MAP 2 - WACKENRAUDER SURVEY MAP OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, 1861
On March 10, 1866, seven months after water began flowing into Laguna Honda Reservoir, the California Legislature "authorized and empowered" the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to establish and maintain an Alms House and Hospital, and for that purpose to set apart and appropriate land belonging to said city and county, or to purchase land, not exceeding eighty acres, as said Board may deem necessary in said city and county, and erect thereon one or more buildings, suitable for alms house and hospital purposes, and they may from time to time add to and enlarge such buildings as necessity may require (Langley 1867-1868:640).

The eighty acres the City purchased were situated on the western slope of Twin Peaks, immediately southeast of the Laguna Honda Reservoir, on former San Miguel Rancho land. In late 1867, the Almshouse opened its doors.

The building was wooden with three wings branching off a central building. Only three of the four floors were completed when the building was first occupied. Each floor had one bathroom. The bed capacity totaled 500 after the residents helped to complete the top floor. During the smallpox epidemic of 1868, a 24-bed hospital to care for these patients was opened on the almshouse grounds. This was the beginning of the hospital phase of caring for indigent persons (Summer et al. 1964:1).

The 1870 Humphreys map shows the Spring Valley Reservoir as well as two structures on the Alms House Tract. The more northern building is assumed to be the 4-story Almshouse itself, while the structure to the south is likely the 24-bed hospital (Map 3).

By the mid-1880 the Almshouse contained nearly 600 inhabitants. Twenty years later approximately 900 residents lived at the Almshouse, including 667 disabled individuals who were unable to care for themselves (Summer et al. 1964:1).

Twentieth Century (1906–present) - After the 1906 earthquake and fire, the Almshouse grounds became a refuge for over 800 homeless survivors. The Relief Corporation of San Francisco, which was established to care
MAP 3 - WILLIAM P. HUMPHREYS' OFFICIAL MAP OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, 1870
for these victims, spent $350,000 to construct a new pavilion-like building that a visitor to the Almshouse described as being over five hundred feet long by about three hundred and fifty feet wide, contains ten wards, arranged in five buildings to a side, each accessible to the other (although the 1913 Sanborn map shows only eight wards). There are two hundred and forty rooms with a complete capacity of two thousand people. There are two dining rooms, one 40 x 150, and the other 39 x 96, and a kitchen 76 feet square. Then there is about one thousand feet of covered porch, seven hundred feet of which is glass-enclosed (de Montreale 1908:304-306).

In addition, the entire tract was fenced and a new sewer was connected to 7th Avenue. Also, a central power plant, water tanks, and garbage incinerators were installed. Construction was completed in January 1908 and at this time the name was changed to "Relief Home" (Summer et al. 1964:2).

The Sanborn maps show that in addition to the 2-story pavilion-like structure in the southern portion of the property, by 1915 numerous other buildings existed including three, individual, 2-story male wards that housed 250 patients each; a 2-story female ward that may have been the smaller building shown on the 1870 Humphreys map; a sewing dispensary with a chapel on the second floor; laundry buildings; greenhouses; industrial buildings; superintendent's, engineer's and nurses' dwellings; a library; and several scattered sheds and outbuildings (see Map 4). Also constructed during this period, in the northern section of the Almshouse Tract, was the 3-story Clarendon Hall (circa 1909), which when built served as the infirmary and appears to have replaced the original 1867 Almshouse structure. East of Clarendon Hall sat the 2-story Male Ward, Building No. 3 (circa 1913) for terminally ill patients (Deering 1912:2; Sanborn 1915).

Over the next two decades, the new Relief Home for the Aged and Infirmed, which housed approximately nine hundred men and three hundred women, evolved more into a hospital for the chronically ill than a haven for the destitute. Nevertheless, it was the policy of the institution that every able-bodied resident must work. While the men were employed in the harness, carpentry or plumbing shops and the women in the sewing dispensary, kitchen or laundry, many preferred to
work out-of-door. In addition to tending the dairy cows, horses, pigs and chicken, dozens of residents cultivated vegetables (Deering 1912:3, 10, 25; Sanborn 1915). One contemporary observer noted in 1912 that the

drive to the Home is through acres of vegetables where the most succulent cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuces, celery, carrots and turnips thrive. The inmates raise all the vegetables except the potatoes used by the institution, last year (1911) 47,000 pounds of cabbages, 3,900 pounds of cauliflower, 55 sacks of beets, 34 sacks of parsnips, 165 sacks of carrots, 168 sacks of turnips, 35 sacks of lettuce, 33 tons of forage, 30 sacks of onions and 20 sacks of celery.... At present there are but 88 acres, every foot of which is cultivated (Deering 1912:5-6).

By the late 1920s the number of residents at the Relief Home had increased to over 1500, a third of whom were bedridden patients. As a result, the need for a larger hospital became apparent. The Sanborn maps show that by 1928 nearly all the buildings in the southern half of the property had been razed, including the earlier 1908 pavilion-like structure, and a new Administration Building (1926) constructed (see Map 5). This new structure included six attached dormitory buildings, which housed 200 people each, as well as a chapel, auditorium, library, men's reading room, billiard and card room, kitchen and a 1000-person dining room. The name of the institution had also been changed to the Laguna Honda Home (Battu 1927:25; Sanborn 1928; Summer et al. 1964:3).

While the structures on the northern half of the Laguna Honda Home tract saw little physically modification, the stairs that led from the pavilion-like structure to Clarendon Hall were replaced by a Bridge (1925). This Bridge was basically a 2-story building containing shops and storage space. Its roof served as the Bridge roadway (KMD 1992:3.8).

In 1928, the voters of San Francisco approved the "Health Bonds" and, as a result, three new wings -- Wards F, K and L -- were constructed at Laguna Honda Home (see Map 6) (Sanborn 1949; Summer et al 1964:4).

Throughout the next several decades improvements continued at the Home. During the 1930s radiology and cardiograph facilities were added and several of the wings were converted from ambulatory sections to hospital
wards. By 1940 a new, 1-story Laundry Building was constructed adjacent to the Bridge and a bond issue along with financial aid from the Public Works Commission provided funds for a new hospital wing. This new wing -- Wards O and M -- housed special diet laboratories and the surgery, radiology and laboratory departments (Summer et al. 1964:4; KMD 1992:3.8).

The passage of the 1954 Bond Issue by the voters of San Francisco allowed for additional improvements and renovations over the next few years. In 1957 a new, 2-story maintenance/shop building was constructed (KMD 1992:3.8). By the end of the decade the Kitchen, Bakery, Service Units, Clarendon Hall and Wards D and G had been modernized. During the early 1960s the circa 1913 Male Ward, Building No. 3 was demolished and an employee/visitor parking lot constructed, Wards E, F, K and L were updated and walkways were built connecting Wards K, L and O. The Clinical Laboratory and Central Supply Department were also modernized and a new Diet Kitchen was established. All the wards at Laguna Honda Home were licensed in 1961 and the institution was accredited as a Hospital in July of 1963 (Summer et al. 1964:6,8).

Over the last twenty-four years Laguna Honda Hospital has seen a dramatic increase in the level of patient acuity, more and more of whom are totally dependent. The Hospital receives many patients now who require nasogastric tube feeding. Additionally, the current homelessness crisis means that more of those requiring long-term care are homeless; they arrive with the more severe conditions of those without physical care or support and they have little ability to be placed back into the community. There has also been a considerable increase in the psychiatric needs of the elderly and the disabled, exacerbated by the recent increase in AIDS-related dementia and in the patients in the later stages of Alzheimer's Disease (KMD 1992:1.12).

By 1992 the 125-year-old Laguna Honda Hospital could boasts of a model Hospice and Day-Care Services. It was also the home to 1,140 residents -- the largest, long-term medical facility of its kind in the nation (LHH 1989:3, 6; San Francisco Chronicle 1992:A20).
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

No recorded sites are located on the Laguna Honda property or within a one-mile radius of the area; archaeological survey of exposed terrain at the Hospital grounds resulted in the detection of no evidence of cultural deposits. Portions of the property are obscured by buildings, pavement and dense vegetation, however, it is unlikely that those features are concealing evidence of prehistoric archaeological resources. As previously discussed, environmental conditions would have made the area an unlikely location for prehistoric cultural activity.

It is therefore concluded that land use alteration, including construction-related excavation on the Laguna Honda property associated with Master Plan projects, will result in no discernable impacts on known or suspected prehistoric archaeological resources. It is recommended that no additional archaeological investigations be required prior to or during construction or alteration activities on the property.

Archival and field evidence to the contrary, it is always possible that unsuspected archaeological deposits could be discovered during any construction excavation or land alteration activities. In the event of such a find, the San Francisco Environmental Review Officer (ERO) should be notified immediately and a professional archaeologist should be consulted. The project sponsor should halt any activities that the archaeologist and the ERO jointly determine could damage cultural resources.

After notifying the ERO, the archaeologist should prepare a written report to be submitted first and directly to the ERO, with a copy to the project sponsor, which should contain as assessment of the potential significance of the find and recommendations for what measures should be implemented to minimize potential effects on archaeological resources. Based on this report, the ERO could then recommend specific additional mitigation measures to be implemented by the project sponsor.
Mitigation measures might include a site security program, additional on-site investigations by the archaeologist, and/or documentation, preservation and recovery of cultural materials all within the context of CEQA Appendix K requirements. Finally, the archaeologist should prepare a draft final report documenting the cultural resources that were discovered, an evaluation as to their significance, and a description as to how any archaeological testing, exploration and/or recovery program was conducted.

Copies of all draft reports prepared according to this mitigation measure should be sent first and directly to the ERO for review. Following approval by the ERO, copies of the final report should be sent to the President of the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board and the California Archaeological Inventory Northwest Information Center. The Office of Environmental Review should receive three copies of the final archaeological report.

**Historic Archaeological Resources**

No known or suspected cultural deposits or features, dating from the Ethnohistoric, Spanish, Mexican or Early American Periods, are located on the Laguna Honda property. It was not until 1867, when an Almshouse and small hospital were built, that structures first appeared.

Beginning in 1908, numerous buildings were constructed on the Almshouse Tract, as evidenced on the 1915 Sanborn map (see Map 4). In the southern section of the property was the circa 1908 pavilion-like building, four individual male and female wards as well as several other scattered structures. By 1928 nearly all of these buildings had been removed when the presently-standing Laguna Honda Administration/Hospital Building was constructed. Expansion of this building over the next two decades resulted in the removal of the remaining early-twentieth-century structures (see Maps 5 and 6).

The presently-standing Clarendon Hall was built in the northern portion of the property about 1909. Directly east the Male Ward, Building No. 3
was constructed (circa 1913); it appears to have been razed in the 1960s and covered by a parking lot.

The central part of the property seems to be the most problematic. While about half the buildings dating from the early part of this century remain in this area or have been reconstructed in a nearly identical footprint (i.e., at the same location in the same general shape), several structures have been demolished and never replaced with new buildings. These include, from east to west, a male ward, the library, the engineer's dwelling and the superintendent's house (see Map 4). The latter structure apparently burnt down or was torn down, since the 1928 Sanborn map appears to show a new superintendent's house with a basement. North of this house was a nurses' home and east of the nurses' home/north of the male ward was the industrial building/tin shop. According to the Sanborn maps, of these six structures only the superintendent's house and the industrial building remained in 1928 and 1949. Neither, however, are present on the property today.

The central part of the property could contain historic archaeological features and artifacts associated with the early-twentieth-century history of Laguna Honda Hospital. Construction of new buildings between Clarendon Hall and the Administration/Hospital Building could result in the discovery and possible disturbance of remnants from the earlier structures mention above.

It is therefore recommended that the project sponsor retain the services of an archaeologist to inspect the exposed terrain following the demolition of existing structures at that location; further assessment of the potential for historic cultural deposits and features can be made at that time. The archaeologist should be notified a minimum of five days in advance of any demolition or excavation activity in the area. If no evidence of archaeological materials is encountered then the project construction could proceed with the presence of a monitoring archaeologist. Should evidence of archaeological resources of potential significance be found during construction, the archaeologist should immediately notify the San Francisco Environmental Review Officer (ERO), and the project
sponsor should halt any activities that the archaeologist and the ERO jointly determine could damage cultural resources.

After notifying the ERO, the archaeologist should prepare a written report to be submitted first and directly to the ERO, with a copy to the project sponsor, which should contain as assessment of the potential significance of the find and recommendations for what measures should be implemented to minimize potential impacts on historic archaeological resources. Based on this report, the ERO could then recommend specific additional mitigation measures to be implemented by the project sponsor.

Mitigation measures might include a site security program, additional on-site investigations by the archaeologist, and/or documentation, preservation and recovery of cultural materials all within the context of CEQA Appendix K requirements. Finally, the archaeologist should prepare a draft final report documenting the cultural resources that were discovered, an evaluation as to their significance, and a description as to how any archaeological testing, exploration and/or recovery program was conducted.

Copies of all draft reports prepared according to this mitigation measure should be sent first and directly to the ERO for review. Following approval by the ERO, copies of the final report should be sent to the President of the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board and the California Archaeological Inventory Northwest Information Center. The Office of Environmental Review should receive three copies of the final archaeological report.
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