



Archaeology and the Transbay Transit Center Program

Transbay Transit Center



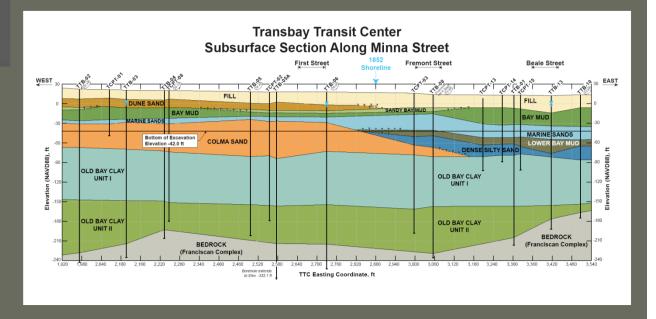


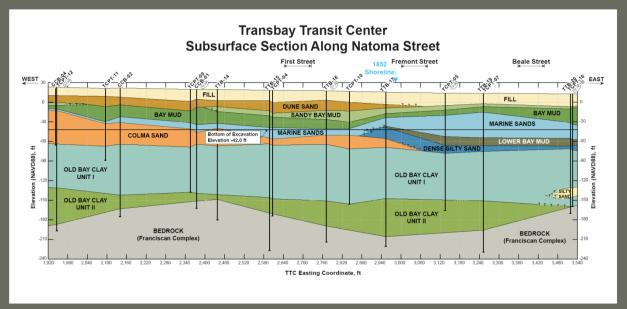


Determining Where to Test

- Geotechnical bores provide a picture of how the land surface changed over time.
- Sequence helps establish potential for archaeological resources.

History of Land Formation

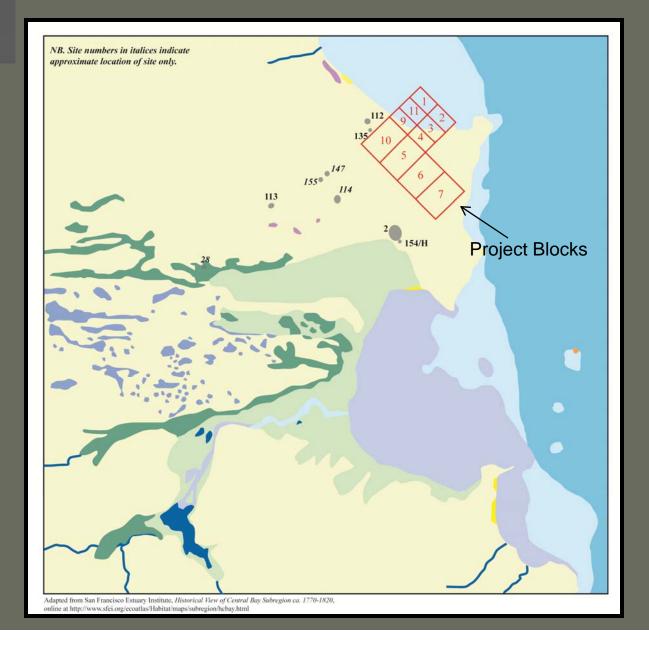




Prehistory

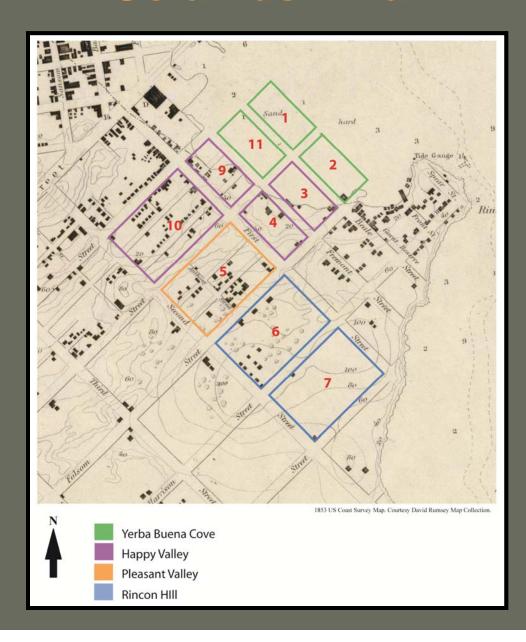
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 Locations of known prehistoric archaeological sites allow archaeologists to create a predictive model for determining where unknown sites are most likely to exist.



- The US Coast Survey
 Map of 1853 depicts the
 historic shoreline of San
 Francisco.
- The project area is partially located in what was the waters of Yerba Buena Cove.

Gold Rush Era





View from Rincon Hill, 1851

Block 11 within the waters of the cove





Block 9 sloping down to the water's edge

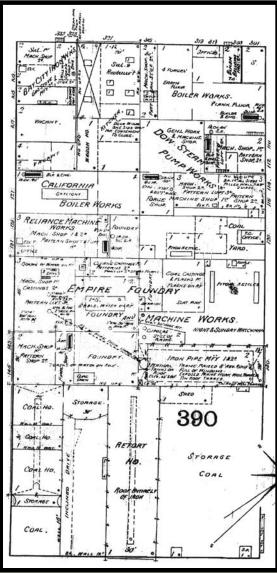
Industrial Expansion

Mission

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The 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map provides detailed footprints of the many industrial enterprises, including foundries, machine works, boiler works, and pump works that were established in the project area.



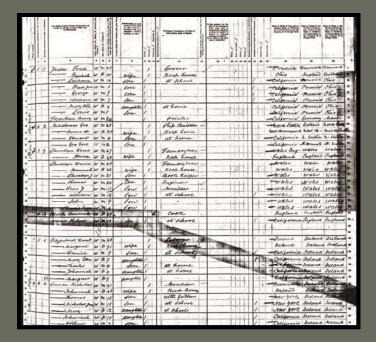


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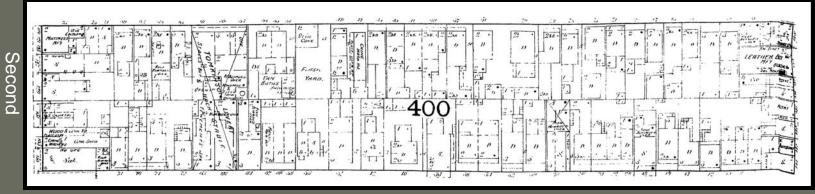


1880 Census

- Not far from the industries along the shoreline, small businesses like Tomkinson's Livery & Stable, a Chinese Laundry, a pork packing factory and a candy factory were interspersed among crowded working-class residences.
- Archaeological finds lack significance unless they can be connected to the men and women that created them. Census research allows archaeologists to better understand neighborhoods.



Minna



-Irs



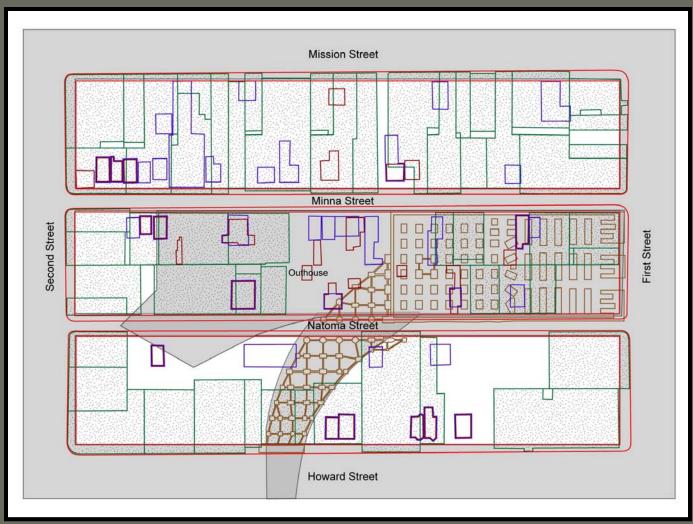
Previous Disturbance

After determining the history of land use within a parcel, archaeologists must determine the likelihood that deposits have survived.

 Testing is typically not conducted in areas that have been disturbed previously.

Examples:

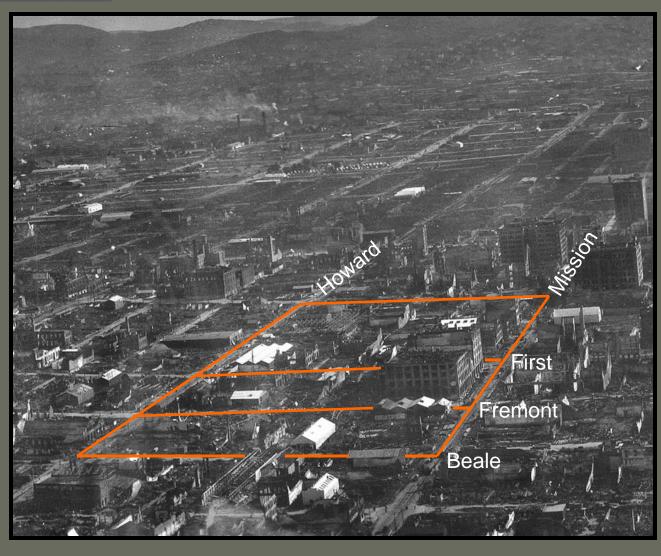
- 1906 Earthquake and Fire rubble
- Post-quake Rebuilding
- Transbay Terminal and Ramp Construction



1906 Earthquake & Fire

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The earthquake and fire of April 1906 decimated much of the South of Market neighborhood. A layer of earthquake debris is buried throughout much of the area.



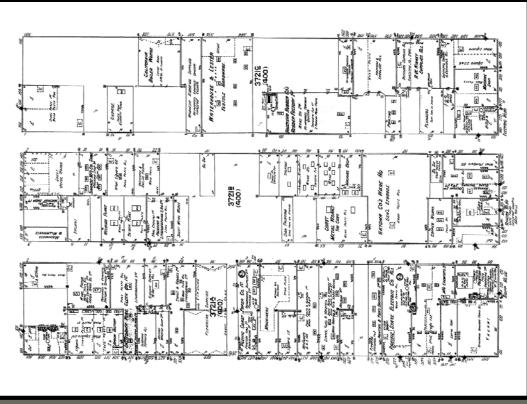


Post-quake Rebuilding

- The residents in the South of Market did not return to their old neighborhoods.
- Many lots remained vacant for several years.
- City services, like sewers, were often utilized when lots were rebuilt, lessening the likelihood that archaeological features were created in the 20th century.

Second

 Light industry, warehouses, and later parking lots and transportation infrastructure dominated the neighborhood. Mission



Howard

Source: 1913 Sanborn Map

Terminal Construction

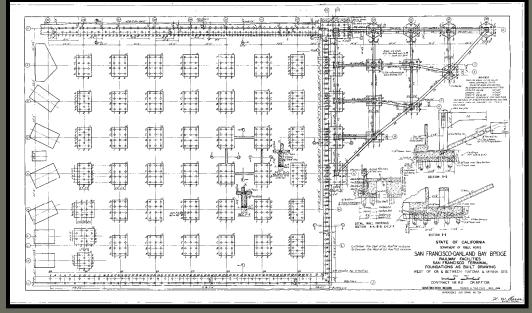
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- Construction of the original Transbay Terminal would have disturbed any archaeological features present in much of the building's footprint.
- Construction As-Builts helped guide the drafting of a testing plan by providing specific locations of previous disturbance.

Construction As-Built Plan from the Transbay Terminal in 1938



Excavation for construction of the Transbay Terminal in 1937

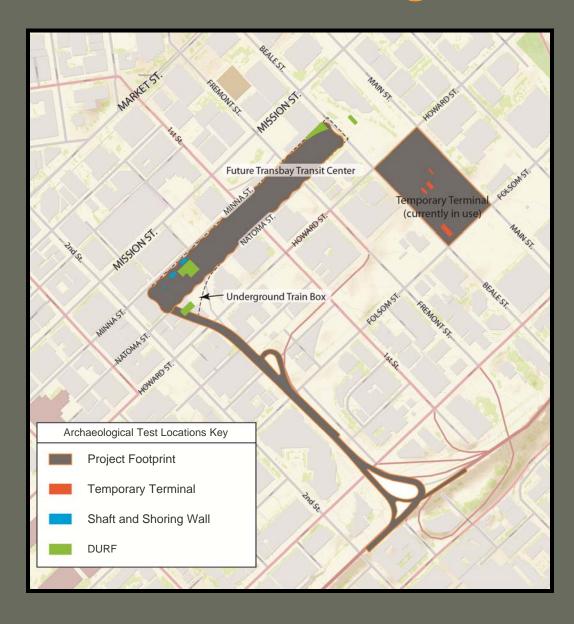




Implementing the Testing Plan

- Three phases of the project have been tested for archaeological resources in advance of construction: the Temporary Terminal; Shaft and Shoring Wall; and the Demolition, Utility Relocation, and new Transit Center Foundation Excavation (DURF).
- Upcoming phases for testing include the Bus Storage Facility and Bus Ramps (not depicted on map)

Areas of Testing



Methods of Testing

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- Trenching and areal excavation are used to locate historic deposits.
- Coring is utilized when testing for deeply buried prehistoric deposits.
- Archaeologists are present to identify cultural material discovered during these activities.







Data Recovery

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- Significant
 archaeological features
 found during the testing
 phase are carefully
 excavated by hand,
 then photographed and
 drawn to scale.
- With the aid of historic maps and modern GIS technology, it is often possible to link these features to specific households and businesses.









What We've Found

Archaeological Features

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Privy in plan view as it's being excavated, south side of Natoma Street

Privy in profile before it is excavated by archaeologists, north side of Natoma Street





Remains of small, mid 19th century structure, north side of Natoma Street

The Chinese Laundry





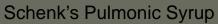








Personal Items

















Home Life





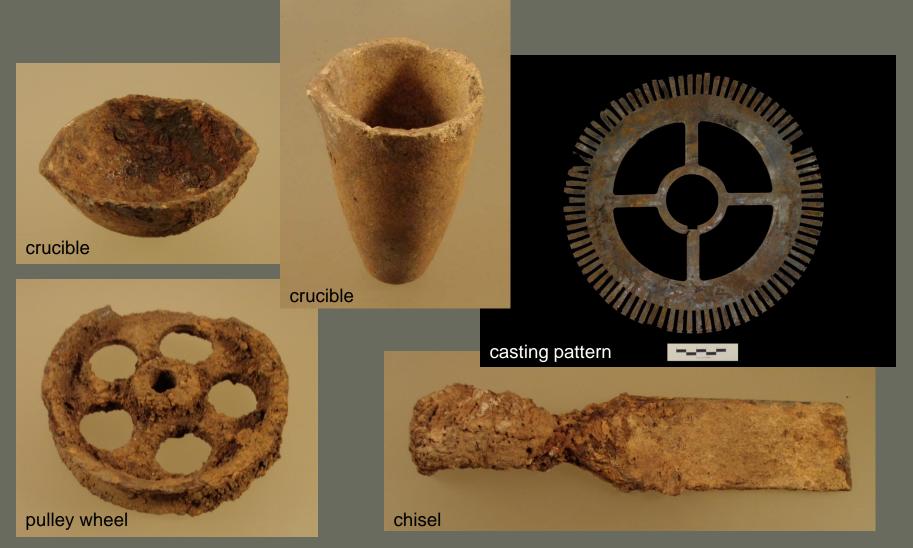








At Work



Public Outreach

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- The recently installed exhibition at 201
 Mission Street uses artifacts and historic documents to recall the lives of the people who lived and worked in the project area.
- This exhibit gives the public a rare glimpse into the history of the neighborhood.





