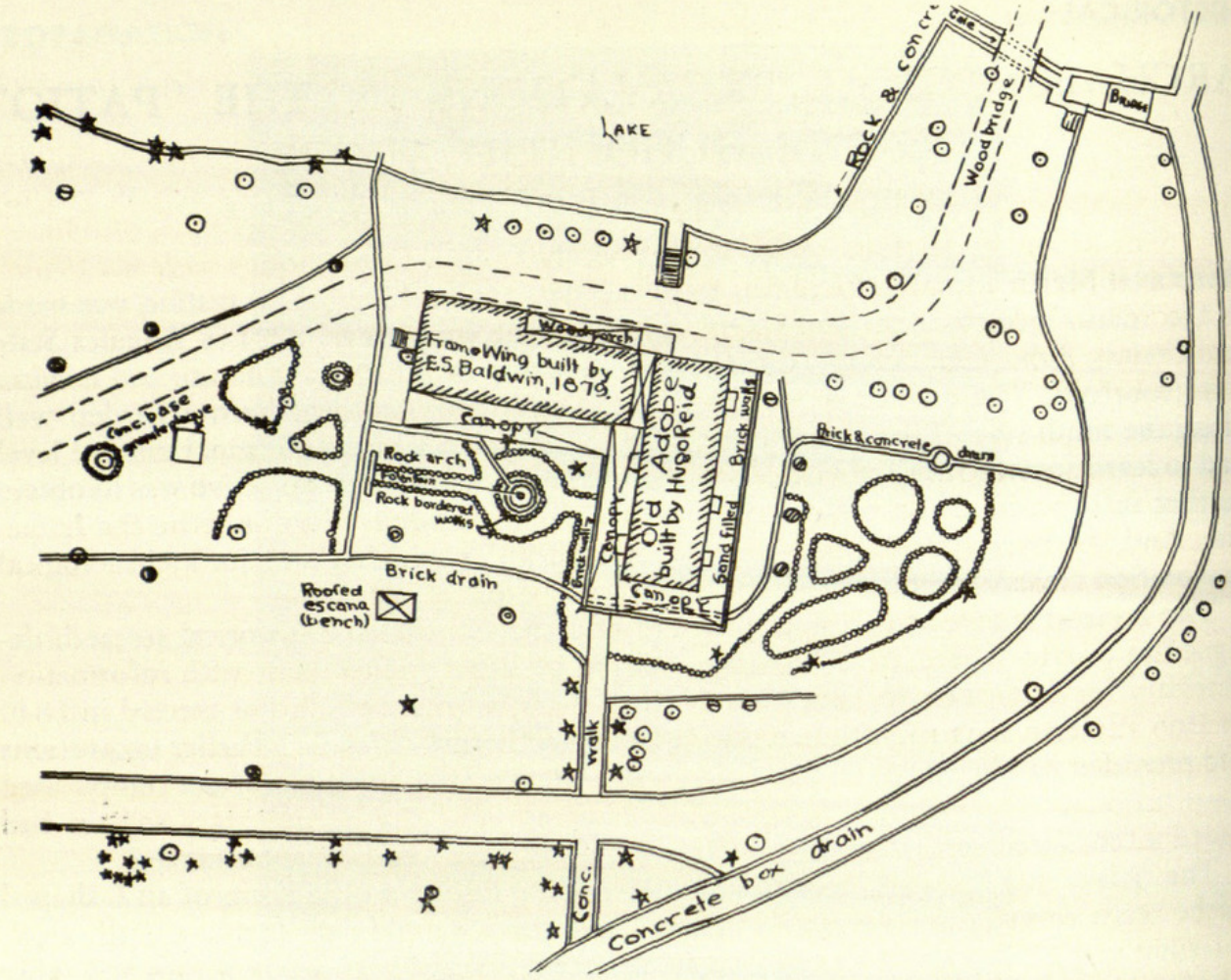


Fig. 1. Patio area indicating position of various features introduced by E. J. "Lucky" Baldwin. From tracing of County Surveyor's Map (B-2131, Revised 1950).

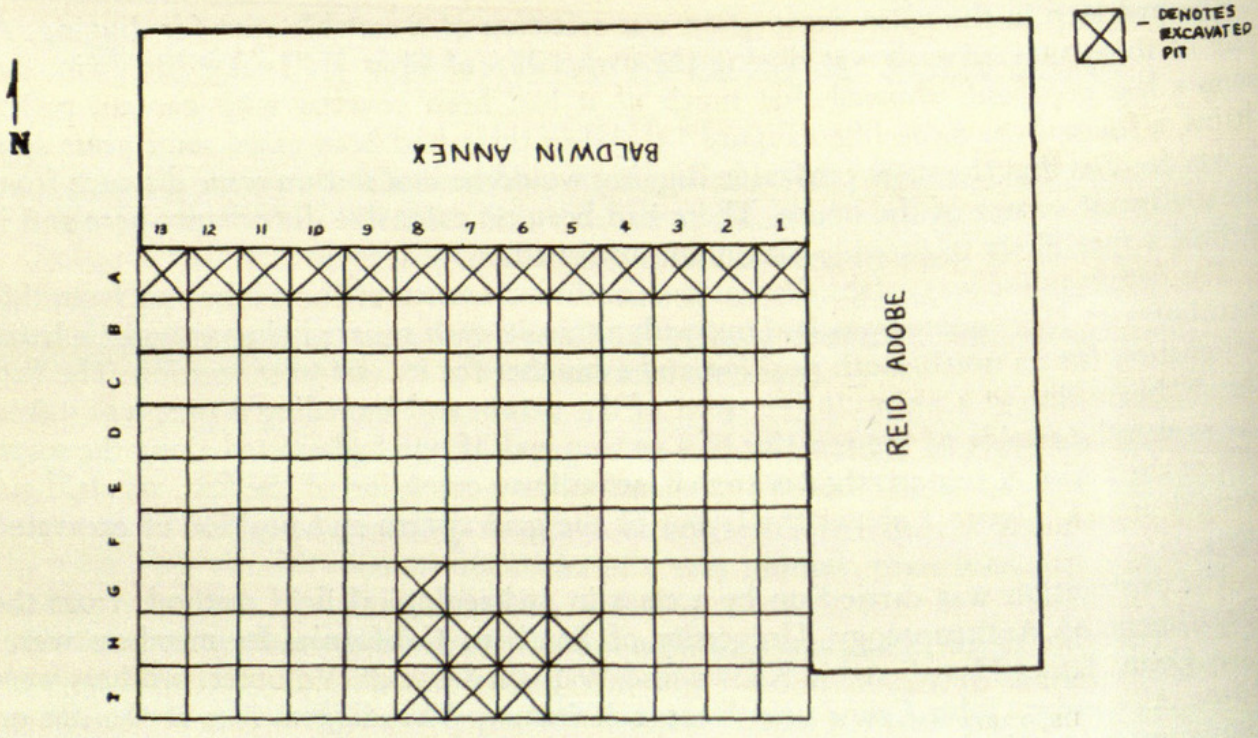


Fig. 2. Layout of archaeological grid system showing position of excavated areas. The trench along south wall of Baldwin Annex was excavated during summer of 1957.

Excavating was done as far as possible with trowels. In many spots, however, the soil was so hard that mattocks were needed to loosen it. All earth was carefully scrutinized for artifacts before being shoveled out. Its nature precluded screening.

The deposit was removed in 6-inch levels. Although the soil was sterile of artifacts below 18-24 inches, digging was continued to a depth of 36 inches below present ground surface in all pits. This was done to avoid missing any possibly deeply-buried architectural remains and to learn more about the underlying soil. Core borings were made into the subsoil for an additional five feet in several pits.

Records were kept of the soil's appearance in each 6-inch level and changes in color, texture and so on were noted. Sketches were prepared of the strata when the excavation was completed. Two distinct soil layers with a zone of intergradation between them were revealed (Figure 3). The uppermost 8-12 inches consisted of a dark gray soil, basically clay, containing much decomposed organic material. Below this was a yellowish-brown sandy clay. The latter contained many granite cobbles, some ranging up to 2 feet in diameter. The darker topsoil had been badly disturbed by cultivation and digging into it for other purposes; the earth beneath was relatively untouched.

Core borings showed that the yellowish-brown clay continued downward for an additional 2-3 feet to where a 6-8 inch layer of fine-textured, yellow clay was encountered. This thin band appears to have been water-deposited, perhaps during a minor flood. Beneath the clay lens the sandier soil resumed. The earth was quite moist below the 3-foot level.

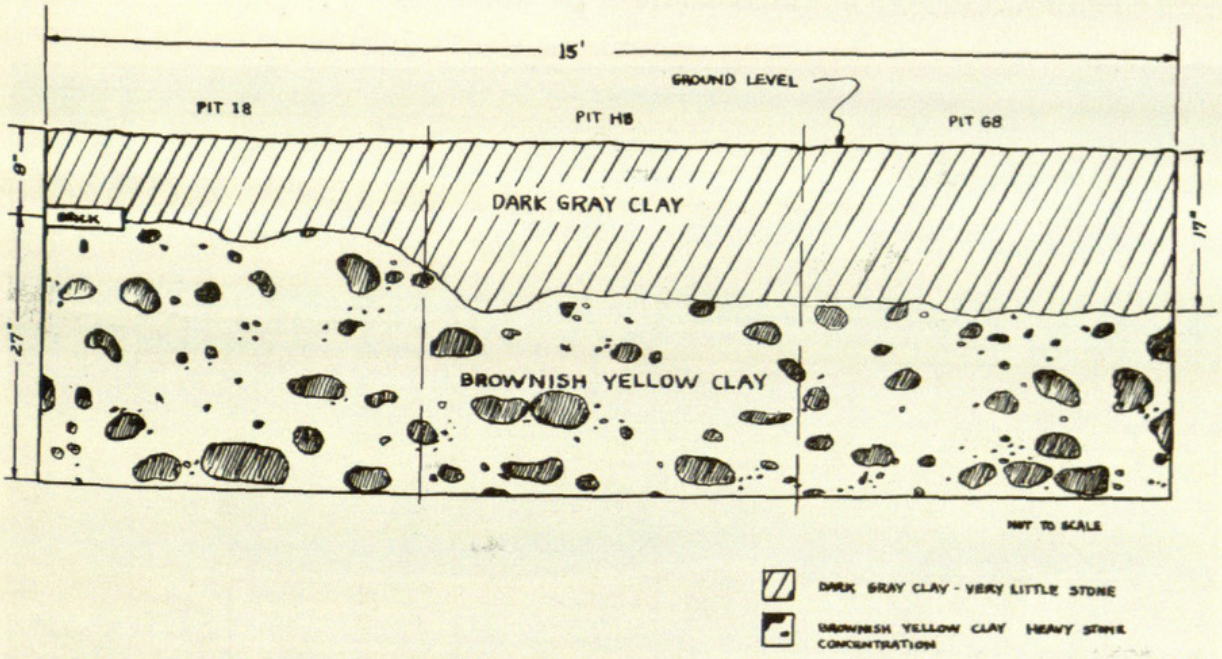


Fig. 3. Profile of south wall of area excavated in spring of 1958 showing soil layers.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFACTS

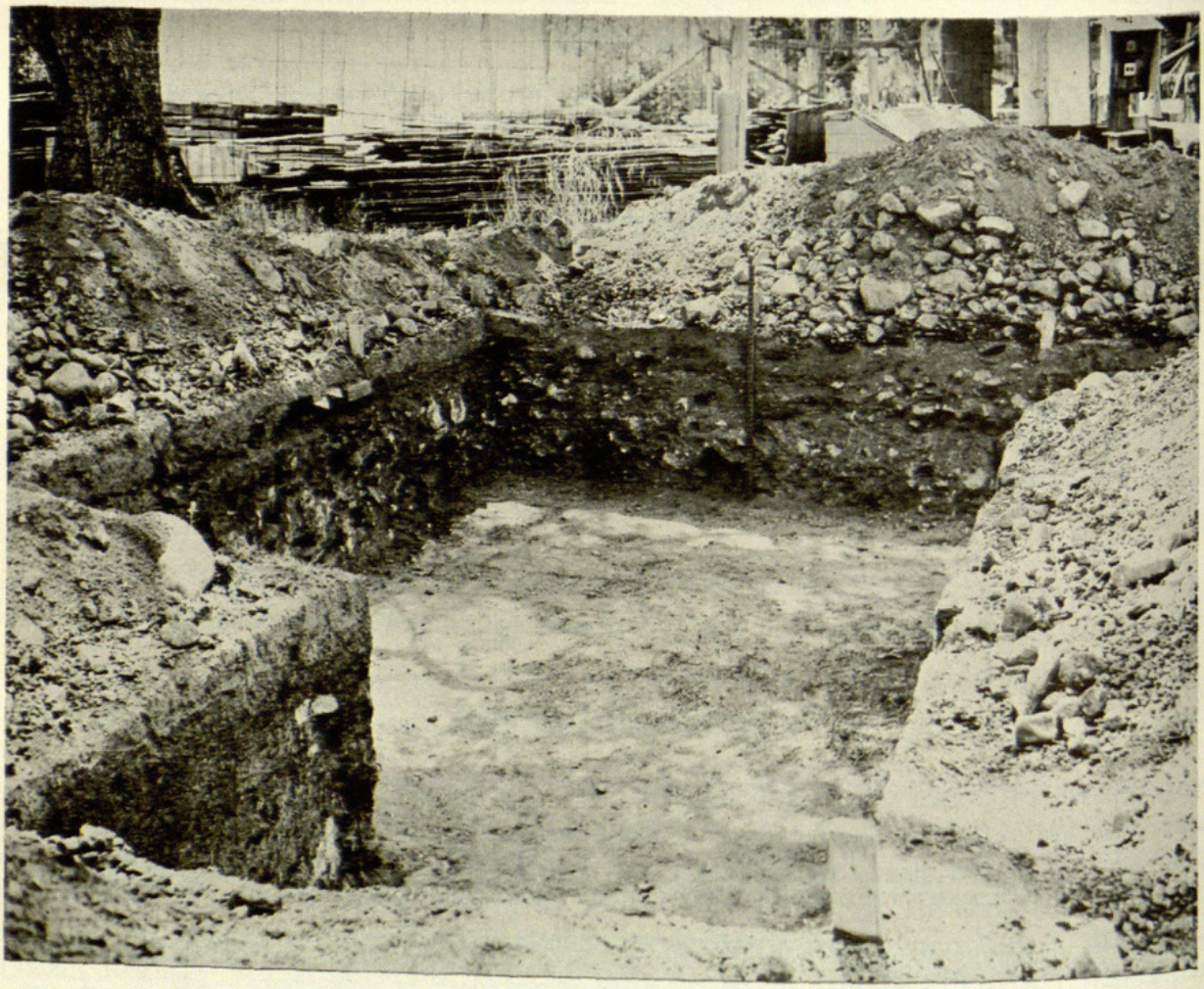
The soil contained surprisingly few artifacts. Eighty commercially made objects were recovered with the vast majority coming from the upper 12 inches. Only a scattering of items was obtained from the 12-18 inch level and a single piece of porcelain from below 18 inches. Eighteen stone artifacts of Indian manufacture were also unearthed. The aboriginal materials all came from the upper 12 inches. Their presence with commercially-made items, many of an obviously later date, is the result of mixing of materials such as often occurs in shallow archaeological deposits. Building refuse—bits of plaster, fragments of fired brick, cement and the like—was met with from time to time. The pieces were too small and decayed to be useful and so were not saved.

Metal: Thirty-eight iron objects, all heavily rust-encrusted but which could be identified as to probable form and use, were unearthed. Most numerous were nails, 28 of which were found. Twenty-six are of the old square variety and average 6.5 cm. in length. There are also 2 modern wire nails in the collection. Seven pieces of spikes or bolts, 1.2-1.5 cm. in diameter, were also recovered.

A flat piece of iron has the appearance of being part of the blade of an ordinary kitchen knife. It has a hole near one end, undoubtedly for the attachment of a handle. Its handle was probably of wood because one of bone or ivory would not have deteriorated beyond recognition. Another part of a kitchen utensil, perhaps a large serving fork has a flattened end with two minute holes. Its shaft is diamond-shaped in cross-section. It also must once have had a wooden handle.

The only other identifiable iron object is a threaded pipe connection with an inside diameter of 2.5 cm. There are two pieces of iron, one thin and the other thick, which are too fragmentary and rusted to give a clue as to original shape. The number of metal objects other than iron was not great. There are 6 brass cartridge cases, 5 of .38 caliber and 1 of .22 caliber, a narrow strip of zinc with two nail holes near one end, a scrap of the same material and a bit of twisted copper wire.

Glass: Glass fragments were fairly plentiful with 21 specimens recovered. Five—2 dark green, 2 light green, and 1 brown—are from large bottles assumed to have contained spiritous liquors. A thinner light green piece seems to be part of the base of a small medicine bottle. The remainder are clear glass. Included are the neck of a medicine bottle, a portion of the rim of a large bottle or jar, and 4 curved fragments. Four thinner



Excavation pits bounded by quadrats numbered H-5, G-8, I-8 and I-6 (see Fig. 2). West-facing view. Edith Wallace photo

pieces may be parts of a kerosene lamp chimney. There are also 5 bits of window pane. Some glass surfaces are scaly and iridescent from exposure to fire or from the action of time and earth.

Procelain: Five pieces of porcelain were collected. Four are plain white. Two thin specimens are edges of a small but deep saucer or dish; the other two are from a coarser, thicker ware. Of special interest is a tiny fragment with blue designs painted on a white background. None of the bits of porcelain bears a manufacturer's trademark.

Tile: Two pieces of curved roofing tile were found. Both are of fairly good quality. The first has a reddish hue, inside and out; the other has an orange exterior and a yellowish-buff interior. Surfaces of the latter are striated and it is possible that it is a portion of an earthenware jar, rather than a piece of tile.

Wood: The soil was quite damp so that perishable materials were not to be expected in quantity. There were only two pieces of wood. One is a thin (7 mm.) sawn section with traces of white paint along one edge. The other is a knot.

Stone: The 18 stone Indian artifacts include 10 handstones, 7 hammerstones, and a polishing stone. There are no chipped stone projectile points or knife blades or parts thereof. The only indication of stone-flaking is a tiny bit of chalcedony. It is apparently just a waste flake struck off from a nodule. Its sharp edges give no indication of use as a scraper.

Of the 10 handstones, 2 are complete and 8 are broken. The most nicely finished one is oval in form and has two flat, well-worn grinding surfaces. Its edges have also been used for grinding. The specimen is of granite and measures 13.9 cm. in length, 9.5 cm. in width and is 4.0 cm. thick. Three handstones, 1 complete and 2 fragmentary, have a single flat grinding surface with the other surface rounded and unutilized. The whole uniface example is irregular in outline; the others appear to have been oval. Two are made from sandstone cobbles; the other is schist. Dimensions of the complete handstone are: length 14.6 cm.; width 11.1 cm.; thickness 6.4 cm. The balance of the specimens, 3 schist, 2 sandstone, 1 granite, are small fragments.

There are two varieties of hammerstones. Four, (2 quartzite, 1 quartz and 1 sandstone), are ordinary pebbles with battered ends. Two are angular; the third is rounded. They are of average size with dimensions as follows: length 7.3-8.3 cm., average 7.7 cm.; width 5.8-6.3 cm., average 6.1 cm.; thickness 4.7-5.4 cm., average 4.9 cm. The other group of 3 hammerstones, all broken, have flakes removed from their surfaces. They are all of quartzite.

A small, irregular sandstone pebble has one worn edge, probably resulting from use as a smoothing stone. It is 5.3 cm. long, 3.3 cm. wide and 2.8 cm. thick.

FOOD REMAINS

Relatively little food refuse was found in the trenches. Thirty mammal bones, the majority cut and sawed, were obtained. They all appear to be from domestic animals—cattle, sheep, and pigs. Five broken bird bones were also recovered. The only other food remains are a complete Black Walnut and half of another.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

No remains of a garden wall were unearthed. The only structural feature encountered was a disturbed row of fired bricks along the south edge of the main trench. This presumably is a section of the brick drain shown in Figure 1.

Remnants of a fairly large palm tree, evidenced by a darkened area and by decayed roots, was discovered 12 inches below the surface. No trash pits or other areas of concentrated debris were encountered.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Although the archaeological exploration was limited in scope, it achieved its objectives. The chief result was the establishment of the fact that there was no garden wall along the south side of the patio. The area was never an enclosed courtyard. It was also determined that ground level in the past was about the same as it is today. Original topsoil was presumably a yellowish-brown clay similar or identical to that encountered 8-12 inches down in the trenches. Its present darkness developed subsequent to the building of the first ranch house in 1840. Although there has been considerable filling in the vicinity of the adobe house, no evidence of extensive addition of earth was detected in the excavated area. It is, of course, possible that a few inches of garden soil was introduced.

The scarcity of cultural materials and refuse of any kind is surprising in view of the almost 100-year occupation of the adobe. A greater accumulation of household debris was to be expected. Trash must have been disposed of elsewhere, perhaps in the nearby lake or in specially dug pits. Or, daily work and living may have gone on outside of the area examined so that rubbish collected elsewhere.

No unusual artifacts turned up during the courtyard dig. The commercially-made items are like those recovered in previous excavations and are of types which cannot be precisely dated. No object contemporary with the first building has been identified in the collection. It is possible that some items do date from Hugo Reid's time but they cannot be recognized with certainty.

The finding of Indian artifacts confirmed the existence of a prehistoric village site, presumably abandoned long before Hugo Reid built his house on the spot.[4] Knowledge of the nature of this site was extended. It was learned that the deposit becames shallower to the south, away from the lake. Whereas aboriginal objects had been found previously to a depth of 36-42 inches in trenches farther north, none was found below 12 inches during the recent digging.

The archaeological findings indicate that a full-scale excavation of the patio probably would not be worthwhile. If further excavating is to be done, it should be concentrated on the east and south sides of the house. There may exist in one of these localities trash pits or buried remains of an oven or outbuilding for cooking. The problem of the original surroundings of the Hugo Reid Adobe has not yet been solved.

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COVER PICTURE

Common forms of *Cyrtomium falcatum.* Left to right: *C. falcatum; C. falcatum* cv. 'Butterfieldii' ; *C. falcatum* cv. 'Mayi' ; *C. falcatum* cv. 'Rochfordianum'. Approximately 1/10 natural size.

HORTICULTURE

FERNS CULTIVATED IN CALIFORNIA

BARBARA JOE

CYRTOMIUM

The handsome Holly fern, *Cyrtomium falcatum,* is one of the most popular garden ferns. The glossy foliage is tolerant of dry atmospheres, making this fern suitable for house culture as well. It is of easy culture and is said to be capable of withstanding the winter temperatures of the eastern states with some protection. The foliage is evergreen in coastal California; tip burn results at temperatures near 20 deg. F.; lower temperatures may cause the foliage to be deciduous. Shade, good drainage, moisture at the roots and some organic matter in the soil are the main requirements of this fern. The addition of a suitable commercial fertilizer at about half the usual recommended dosage improves the color and growth. Propagation is by spores. Generally, scale and mealybug are the only serious pests of this fern. Malathion spray or dithio smoke are the most effective controls. The latter, being very toxic to humans, is available for use only by commercial growers. The well known story of the lady who laboriously scrapped off all the scale from the back of fern frond, only to find that the "bugs" were the fruiting bodies of the fern, prompts the author to provide a picture for the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the appearance of sori and scale. The large dots are the scale, and of course the small dots, restricted to the back of the frond are the sori.

Species of the genus *Cyrtomium* are all terrestrial, medium in size and have their fronds arranged in a circle. The rhizome is ascending to erect, and densely covered with broad scales. The firm and generally leathery fronds are simply pinnate. The often falcate, eared pinnae taper to a point. The margins are entire, sub-entire or with sharp teeth. Fine hairs are present on the under surface of the frond. The veins are concealed in the tissue; they are usually netted with a free vein included in each mesh. The sori are large, round and scattered over the pinnae. The indusium is round with a depressed center; it is shaped like a mushroom and is attached to the frond by its stalk.

Species of *Cyrtomium* have been known under the names: *Aspidium, Polystichum* or *Phanerophlebia.* There are twenty species distributed in the Old and New World, and the Hawaiian Islands. Only three species are widely cultivated in the United States and all are represented in our California gardens. They may be identified by the following key:

A. Pinnae 3-6 pairs, to 6 in. long, the terminal pinna as large or larger than the lateral pinnae. . . . . *C. caryotideum*

AA. Pinnae 10 pairs or more, seldom more than 5 in. long, the terminal pinna smaller than the lateral pinnae.

B. Pinnae bright green, glossy, the apex entire, or in some forms crested or coarsely incised. . . . . *C. falcatum*

BB. Pinnae dull green, not glossy, the apex with minute but sharply pointed teeth. . . . . *C. Fortunei*

C. caryotideum Presl. Pinnae 3-6 pairs, large, to 6 in. long and to 2 in. wide, the terminal pinna as large or larger than the lateral ones, the margins finely serrate-dentate. India, China, Hawaiian Islands. Semi-hardy. To 2 ft. Slow growing. Seldom cultivated. May be confused with forms of *C. falcatum* except for the margins which are finely serrate-dentate to the very tip of the pinnae.

C. falcatum (L.f.) Presl. Holly fern. Pinnae 10 pairs or more, glossy green, mostly ovate-