

**Appendix C:**  
**Cultural Resources Assessment Report**



# **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT**

## **California Nursery Historical Park City of Fremont, Alameda County, California**



**PREPARED FOR:**

**LAMPHIER-GREGORY  
1944 Embarcadero  
Oakland, CA 94606**

**PREPARED BY:**

**WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES, Inc.  
PO Box 2192  
Orinda, CA 94563**



**October 2014**

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# **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**California Nursery Historical Park  
Fremont, Alameda County, California**

**PREPARED BY:**

**Teresa D. Bulger, Ph.D., RPA and Nazih Fino, M.A.**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

**James M. Allan, Ph.D., RPA, Principal Investigator**

**October 2014**

**Cover Photo:** Niles Boulevard Entrance to California Nursery Historic Park. View South.

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## Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	2
1.1	Project Location.....	2
1.2	Project Description .....	3
2.0	Regulatory Context .....	3
2.2	State Regulations .....	3
3.0	Project Setting.....	4
3.1	Environmental Setting .....	4
3.2	Paleoenvironment .....	6
3.3	Cultural Setting.....	6
4.0	Results of the Literature and Records Search .....	19
4.1	Summary of Methods .....	19
4.2	Previous Cultural Resource Studies .....	19
4.3	Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources.....	20
5.0	Native American Consultation.....	21
6.0	Results of the Archaeological Survey.....	22
7.0	Impacts and Mitigation .....	24
7.1	Previously Undiscovered Archaeological Resources.....	24
7.2	Previously Undiscovered Human Remains .....	25
8.0	References.....	27

### List of Figures

#### Appendix A: Figures

Figure 1	Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2	Project Area Map
Figure 3	Project Location Map
Figure 4	Project Location on 1857 Alameda County map
Figure 5	Project Location on. 1878 Alameda County Farm Map
Figure 5	Project Location on 1906 Livermore 15'USGS
Figure 7	Survey Map

#### Appendix B: Native American Heritage Commission Consultation

#### Appendix C: Photographs

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## Management Summary

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory on behalf of the City of Fremont to perform a Cultural Resource Assessment for the California Nursery Historical Park Project (project). The City of Fremont is drafting a Master Plan for the California Nursery Historical Park (CNHP), and in so doing is attempting to undertake long term planning, preservation and enhancement of the CNHP. The CNHP is a 20.1-acre property in Fremont, California, and is the last remnant of the original 463-acre California Nursery Company, founded in 1865. The property has historical significance tracing back through the Rancho, Mission, and Native Ohlone occupations of the property. No specific development plans have yet been drafted for the CNHP, however, the Master Plan is intended to be structured around “a realistic approach to the development of a multi-faceted historical asset in a way that fosters outside financial investment, without sacrificing the integrity of the site’s significance in local and regional history” (City of Fremont 2014). This Cultural Resource Assessment Report (CRAR) was prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to determine whether archaeological resources are present within the project area and to provide recommendations about their potential significance, using the criteria for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), in accordance with the criteria in CEQA Section 15064.5.

WSA implemented a records search, conducted by the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, of a ¼-mile radius surrounding the proposed project area. Results indicate that no archaeological sites have been previously recorded within ¼-mile of the project area. One historic site has been recorded within the project area. This historic structure is the ca. 1842 Vallejo Adobe structure. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and in the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory. The remaining historic structures on the property, those associated with the historic California Nursery, were recorded by the City of Fremont, but Department of Parks and Recreation forms were not submitted to the NWIC (Minor and Singleton 2002; Corbett 2012). No buildings located within ¼-mile of the project area are listed in the OHP Directory. WSA archaeologist David Buckley conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project area on July 17, 2014. No archaeological resources were observed. Carey & Co., Inc. - Architectural Preservation and Planning will analyze the historic structures on the property. WSA did not undertake documentation of those structures.

This CRAR defines the project area, presents the results of the records search, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) consultation, and describes the field survey of the project area and its results. As no archaeological resources were identified in the records search, NAHC consultation, or the pedestrian archaeological survey, future development of the project area will not have a substantial adverse change in the significance of any archaeological properties. Should any previously unknown archaeological resources be

discovered during construction, their potential significance would have to be determined in relation to the criteria for eligibility for the CRHR.

## **1.0 Introduction**

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory, on behalf of the City of Fremont, to perform a cultural resource assessment of the proposed California Nursery Historical Park (CNHA) in anticipation of the City of Fremont and PGA Design Architects drafting a Master Plan for the project area (project). The Master Plan will set goals for preservation and enhancement for the CNHP.

WSA implemented a records search, conducted by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, of a ¼-mile radius surrounding the proposed project area. Results indicate that one historic building is located within the project area, no archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the project area or a ¼-mile-radius of the project area, no historic buildings have been recorded within ¼-mile of the project area, and no buildings located within ¼-mile of the project area are listed in the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory. WSA archaeologist David Buckley conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project area on July 17, 2014. While several potentially significant historic properties appear to be extant on the property, these structures will be evaluated by Carey & Co., Inc. - Architectural Preservation and Planning. During WSA's pedestrian survey, no archaeological resources were identified.

This Cultural Resources Assessment Report (CRAR) presents the results of research conducted to identify and evaluate potential archaeological cultural resources within the project area. The report defines the project area, presents the results of the records search and Native American consultation, and describes the field survey and presents the results.

This CRAR was prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to determine whether archaeological resources are present within the project area and to provide recommendations about their potential significance, using the criteria for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), in accordance with the criteria in CEQA Section 15064.5.

### ***1.1 Project Location***

The proposed project is located on a 20.1-acre property located at 33650 Niles Boulevard, three miles east of Interstate Route 880, and one-mile north of the downtown area of the City of Fremont, Alameda County, CA. The project area is a mixed-use parcel, with several late-19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century structures and landmark trees associated with the historic California Nursery business, and two modern-day nursery businesses. While the land has been actively used over the past 150 years, today many of the structures are in disrepair and

most of the property is represented by open space with non-native-vegetation ground cover. It is within Township 4 South, Range 1 West, Section 20 as depicted on the 1980 Niles U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1980) (Figures 1-3. All figures located in Appendix A). The parcel is bordered by existing residential developments along the western, southern, and eastern boundaries, and is adjacent to Niles Boulevard to the north. The topography of the property is predominantly flat with minimal sloping. Alameda Creek is located approximately 1/2 –mile to the south and east of the parcel and the Quarry Lakes Regional Recreation Area, which draws water from Alameda Creek, is located a 1/2-mile south of the project boundary.

## **1.2 Project Description**

The project will develop a Master Plan for the preservation and improvement of the CNHP property. No specifics of development or ground disturbance associated with the Master Plan have yet been determined. According to the City of Fremont:

The Master Plan process involves the preparation of a cohesive, yet flexible Master Plan, which will guide use, maintenance, improvements, and rehabilitation of the California Nursery Historic Park. The Master Plan will balance the varying interests of the public in a way that maintains the historic and botanical character that is unique to the park.

The Master Plan will be supported by a thorough investigation of the site’s existing conditions, historical significance, and existing maintenance challenges. The Plan’s action steps for rehabilitation will provide direction to the City’s future rehabilitation and maintenance of the park, as well as help determine and guide future uses and promotion of The California Nursery Historic Park” (City of Fremont 2014b).

The Master Plan intends to assess the existing conditions of the site and the potential for the preservation of natural and cultural resources on the site.

## **2.0 Regulatory Context**

This section describes the California state regulatory setting for cultural resources.

### **2.2 State Regulations**

CEQA details appropriate measures for the evaluation and protection of cultural resources in §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. For the purposes of CEQA, “historical resources” are those cultural resources that are: (1) listed in or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources; (2) listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined in PRC 5020.1(k)); (3) identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the

requirements of §5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or (4) determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (§15064.5(a)). The subsection further states that “A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (§15064.5(b)).

CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites (§15064.5(c)). CEQA requires a lead agency to determine if an archaeological cultural resource fits into one of three legal categories (14 CCR §15064.5(c)(1-3)). A lead agency, in this case the City of Fremont, applies a two-step screening process to determine if an archaeological site meets the definition of a historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, or neither. Prior to considering potential impacts, the lead agency must determine whether a cultural resource meets the definition of a historical resource in §15064.5(a). If the cultural resource meets the definition of a historical resource, then it is treated like any other type of historical resource in accordance with §15126.4. If the cultural resource does not meet the definition of a historical resource, then the lead agency applies the second criterion to determine if the resource meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource as defined in §21083.2(g). Should the archaeological site meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource, then it must be treated in accordance with §21083.2. If the archaeological site does not meet the definition of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource, then effects to the site are not considered significant effects on the environment (§15064.5(c)(4)).

Public Resources Code (PRC) §5097.5 provides for the protection of cultural resources. PRC §5097.5 prohibits the removal, destruction, injury, or defacement of cultural features on any lands under the jurisdiction of State or local authorities.

### **3.0 Project Setting**

#### **3.1 Environmental Setting**

The project area is situated within southwestern Alameda County. The project area, located in the center of the City of Fremont, comprises a relatively flat landscape located at 61-66 ft. above mean sea level (amsl). Alameda Creek, with a 700 sq. mi. watershed to the east, including areas of Alameda, Sunol, and Santa Clara counties, is located ½ mile to the south and east of the project area.

Located in the southeast portion of the San Francisco Peninsula, the project area is situated at the intersection of the Lower and Upper Sonoran biotic zones. The Lower Sonoran zone in this case consists of a former bayshore marsh and grassland environment to the west. The Upper Sonoran biotic zone, adjacent to and east of the bay shore Lower Sonoran biotic zone, is currently a mixed oak woodland-grass and chaparral community typified by grassland with

scattered black oak, live oak, Oregon oak, and buckeye (Moratto 1984). The alluvial plain created by Alameda Creek traveling west to the San Francisco Bay is known as the “Fremont Plain” (Milliken 1995: 36).

Annual precipitation in the broader region varies from 6 to 29 inches, with precipitation concentrated in the fall, winter and spring months. This climate is much like that found in the Mediterranean: mild, rainy winters, and hot, dry summers. After the first rain at the end of October or early November, the vegetation becomes green and remains green, but not growing, until late February, when the grasses begin to grow rapidly. By early June, the area has usually changed to dry golden-colored grasses, and stays that way until fall. Temperatures in the summer are high, often reaching over 38°C (100°F) (Brown 1985: 87).

Prior to Euroamerican contact, Native Americans used fire to manage native flora and fauna, maintaining grassland and chaparral by periodic burning. In prehistoric times, animals such as pronghorn sheep, antelope, tule elk, mule deer, black-tail deer, and grizzly bear occupied the area. Today, animal life within the region is similarly diverse but favors small, herbivorous mammals, especially voles, pocket gophers, ground squirrels, and pocket mice. The larger, open areas of the surrounding hills are home to some larger animals including deer, coyote, rabbit, skunk, opossum, raccoon, and a number of birds including red-tailed hawks and turkey vultures.

Within the project area, plant communities are dominated by California annual grassland. The following discussion is largely based on Brown (1985). The combination of this climate and the arable soils of the region have proven irresistible to farmers, and the extensive agricultural use of the area has resulted in the disappearance of much of the original grassland community. Grasslands persist, but the dominant species are completely different from those found 150 years ago by settlers. Today nearly 400 introduced species, mostly annuals probably brought inadvertently from the Mediterranean by Spanish explorers, grow in the California grasslands.

By 1830, agriculture and livestock had been introduced to the Alameda County region. Farmers, recognizing the rich potential of this region, forever changed the landscape by channelizing streams, filling wetlands, and plowing the land. The arrival and proliferation of cattle and horses constituted one of the principal reasons for the disappearance of the California native grasslands (Brown 1985: 88). Within the project area in the mid-late-19<sup>th</sup> century, Jose Vallejo de Jesus, grew wheat and had a substantial milling operation at the mouth of Niles Canyon. In addition to this, de Jesus grew potatoes and some other crops, and raised livestock throughout his property (Minor and Singleton 2002).

## **3.2 *Paleoenvironment***

### **3.2.1 Development of the Bay and Delta System**

During the last glacial maximum, the San Francisco Bay was a broad inland valley, referred to as the ‘Franciscan Valley.’ The runoff from the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers converged to form the ‘California River’ that flowed through the Carquinez Strait, into the Franciscan Valley. Runoff from smaller streams and rivers draining the valley merged into the river, and emptied into the Pacific Ocean near the current location of the Farallon Islands. The melting of the ice sheets and concurrent rising of the oceans pushed the California coastline eastwards. Between 11,000 and 8,000 calibrated years before present (cal B.P.), rising sea levels inundated the lower areas of the Franciscan Valley and the California River. Sediments carried by the California River were deposited on the floor of the valley. Continued rising of the sea level resulted in the development of freshwater marshes (Praetzellis 2004:9).

Between 7,000 and 6,000 cal B.P. there was a decline in the rate of sea level rise worldwide, and flooding of the Franciscan Valley continued more gradually. This more gradual rise permitted the development of extensive tidal-marsh deposits during the middle Holocene. It was during this period that the extensive saltwater/freshwater tidal marshland of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta began to develop. Large alluvial floodplains were also formed at this time as a result of accumulated materials spilling from the lower reaches of streams and river channels onto existing fans and floodplains. As a result of these changes, bay and marsh deposits covered several previously stable Holocene-age land surfaces. Throughout the late Holocene, the San Francisco Bay grew in size, marshlands expanded, and large tidal mudflats and peat marshes were formed. This promoted the continued deposition of sediment around the Bay margins (Praetzellis 2004:11; Ziesing 2000:29).

Studies within the Bay region confirm that several late Pleistocene and early Holocene land surfaces were covered by alluvium that was generally deposited within the last 6,000 years. These deposits average 2 to 3 m in thickness but can exceed 10 m thick in a few areas. They often exhibit well-developed buried soil profiles (paleosols) that show a marked stratigraphic boundary. Archaeological deposits older than 6,000 years would likely have been inundated by sea level rise and/or buried by sediment deposition (Praetzellis 2004:11).

## **3.3 *Cultural Setting***

### **3.3.1 Prehistoric Background**

Research into local prehistoric cultures began in the early 1900s with the work of N. C. Nelson of the University of California at Berkeley. Nelson documented 425 shellmounds

along the San Francisco Bay shore and adjacent coast when the Bay was still ringed by salt marshes three to five miles wide (Nelson 1909:322-331). Nelson maintained that the intensive use of shellfish, a subsistence strategy reflected in both coastal and Bay shoreline middens, indicated a general economic unity in the region during prehistoric times, and he introduced the idea of a distinct San Francisco Bay archaeological region (Moratto 1984:227). Three sites, in particular, provided the basis for the first model of cultural succession in Central California, the Emeryville Shellmound (CA-ALA-309), the Ellis Landing Site (CA-CCO-295), and the Fernandez Site (CA-CCO-259) (Moratto 1984:227).

Investigations into the prehistory of California's Central Valley, presaged by early amateur excavations in the 1890s, began in earnest in the 1920s. In the early 20th century, Stockton-area amateur archaeologists J. A. Barr and E. J. Dawson separately excavated a number of sites in the Central Valley and made substantial collections. On the basis of artifact comparisons, Barr identified what he believed were two distinct cultural traditions, an early and a late. Dawson later refined his work and classified the Central Valley sites into three "age-groups" (Schenck and Dawson 1929:402).

Professional or academic-sponsored archaeological investigations in central California began in the 1930s, when J. Lillard and W. Purves of Sacramento Junior College formed a field school and conducted excavations throughout the Sacramento Delta area. By seriating artifacts and mortuary traditions, they identified a three-phase sequence similar to Dawson's, including Early, Intermediate, and Recent cultures (Lillard and Purves 1936). This scheme went through several permutations (see Lillard et al. 1939; Heizer and Fenenga 1939). In 1948 and again in 1954, Richard Beardsley refined this system and extended it to include the region of San Francisco Bay (Beardsley 1948, 1954). The resulting scheme came to be known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Fredrickson 1973; Hughes 1994:1). Subsequently, the CCTS system of Early, Middle, and Late Horizons was applied widely to site dating and taxonomy throughout central California.

As more data were acquired through continued fieldwork, local exceptions to the CCTS were discovered. The accumulation of these exceptions, coupled with the development of radiocarbon dating in the 1950s and obsidian hydration analysis in the 1970s, opened up the possibility of dating deposits more accurately. Much of the subsequent archaeological investigation in central California focused on the creation and refinement of local versions of the CCTS.

In the 1960s and 1970s, archaeologists including Ragir (1972) and Fredrickson (1973) revised existing classificatory schemes and suggested alternative ways of classifying the prehistory of California. Fredrickson (1973:113-114) proposed four "major chronological periods" in prehistoric California: the Early Lithic Period (described as hypothetical), a Paleo-Indian Period, an Archaic Period, and an Emergent Period. The Archaic and Emergent

Periods were further divided into Upper and Lower periods. Subsequently, Fredrickson (1974, 1994) subdivided the Archaic into Lower, Middle, and Upper. Milliken et al. (2007) have recently updated and further refined this scheme.

A series of “patterns,” emphasizing culture rather than temporal periods, can be identified throughout California prehistory. Following Ragir, Fredrickson (1973:123) proposed that the nomenclature for each pattern relate to the location at which it was first identified, such as the Windmill, Berkeley, and Augustine Patterns.

Various modifications of the CCTS (e.g., Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Milliken and Bennyhoff 1993) sustain and extend the system’s usefulness for organizing our understanding of local and regional prehistory in terms of time and space. The cultural patterns identified in the Bay Area that in a general way correspond to the CCTS scheme are the Berkeley and Augustine patterns (for information on the Berkeley and Augustine Patterns see Fredrickson 1973, Milliken et al. 2007, Moratto 1984 and Wiberg 1997). Dating techniques such as obsidian hydration analysis or radiometric measurements can further increase the accuracy of these assignments.

Most recently, Milliken et al. (2007:99-123) developed what they term a “hybrid system” for the San Francisco Bay Area, combining the Early-Middle-Late Period temporal sequence with the pattern-aspect-phase cultural sequence. Dating of the cultural patterns, aspects, and phases was based on Dating Scheme D of the CCTS, developed by Groza (2002). Groza directly dated over 100 Olivella shell beads, obtaining a series of AMS radiocarbon dates representing shell bead horizons. The new chronology he developed has moved several shell bead horizons as much as 200 years forward in time.

Milliken et al.’s (2007) San Francisco Bay Area Cultural Sequence includes:

- Early Holocene (Lower Archaic) from 8000 to 3500 B.C.
- Early Period (Middle Archaic) from 3500 to 500 B.C.
- Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic) from 500 B.C. to A.D. 430
- Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic) from A.D. 430 to 1050
- Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent) from A.D. 1050 to 1550
- Terminal Late Period, post-A.D. 1550

No archaeological evidence dating to pre-8000 B.C. has been located in the Bay Area. Milliken et al. (2007) posit that this dearth of archaeological material may be related to subsequent environmental changes that submerged sites, buried sites beneath alluvial deposits, or destroyed sites through stream erosion. A brief summary of the sequence presented by Milliken et al. (2007) follows.

A “generalized mobile forager” pattern marked by the use of milling slabs and handstones and the manufacture of large, wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points emerged around the periphery of the Bay Area during the Early Holocene Period (8000 to 3500 B.C.). Beginning around 3500 B.C., evidence of sedentism, interpreted to signify a regional symbolic integration of peoples, and increased regional trade emerged. This Early Period lasted until ca. 500 B.C. (Milliken et al. 2007:114, 115).

Milliken et al. (2007:115) identify “a major disruption in symbolic integration systems” circa 500 B.C., marking the beginning of the Lower Middle Period (500 B.C. to A.D. 430). Bead Horizon M1, dating from 200 B.C. to A.D. 430, is described by Milliken et al. (2007:115) as marking a ‘cultural climax’ within the San Francisco Bay Area.

The Upper Middle Period (A.D. 430 to 1050) is marked by the collapse of the Olivella saucer bead trade in central California, abandonment of many Bead Horizon M1 sites, an increase in the occurrence of sea otter bones in those sites that were not abandoned, and the spread of the extended burial mortuary pattern characteristic of the Meganos complex into the interior East Bay. Bead Horizons M2 (A.D. 430 to 600), M3 (A.D. 600 to 800), and M4 (A.D. 800 to 1050) were identified within this period (Milliken et al. 2007:116).

The Initial Late Period, dating from A.D. 1050 to 1550, is characterized by increased manufacture of status objects. In lowland central California during this period, Fredrickson (1973, 1994) noted evidence for increased sedentism, the development of ceremonial integration, and status ascription. The beginning of the Late Period (ca. A.D. 1000) is marked by the Middle/Late Transition bead horizon. The Terminal Late Period began circa A.D. 1550 and continued until European settlement of the area.

### 3.3.2 Ethnographic Background

The project area lies within the region occupied by the Ohlone or Costanoan group of Native Americans at the time of historic contact with Europeans (Kroeber 1970:462-473). This section provides a brief summary of the ethnography of the project vicinity and is intended to provide a general background only. More extensive reviews of Ohlone ethnography are presented in Bocek (1986), Cambra et al. (1996), Kroeber (1970), Levy (1978), Milliken (1995), and Shoup et al. (1995).

Although the term *Costanoan* is derived from the Spanish word *Costaños*, or “coast people,” its application as a means of identifying this population is based in linguistics. The Costanoans spoke a language now considered one of the major subdivisions of the Miwok-Costanoan, which belonged to the Utian family within the Penutian language stock (Shipley 1978:82-84). Costanoan actually designates a family of eight languages.

Tribal groups occupying the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range and from San Francisco to Point Sur spoke the other seven languages of the Costanoan family. Modern descendants of the Costanoan prefer to be known as Ohlone. The name *Ohlone* is derived from the Oljon group, which occupied the San Gregorio watershed in San Mateo County (Bocek 1986:8). The two terms (*Costanoan* and *Ohlone*) are used interchangeably in much of the ethnographic literature.

On the basis of linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the ancestors of the Ohlone arrived in the San Francisco Bay area about A.D. 500, having moved south and west from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The ancestral Ohlone displaced speakers of a Hokan language and were probably the producers of the artifact assemblages that constitute the Augustine Pattern previously described (Levy 1978:486).

Although linguistically linked as a family, the eight Costanoan languages actually comprised a continuum in which neighboring groups could probably understand each other. However, beyond neighborhood boundaries, each group's language was reportedly unrecognizable to the other. Each of the eight language groups was subdivided into smaller village complexes or tribal groups. These groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Each group controlled access to the natural resources of its territory, which also included one or more permanent villages and numerous smaller campsites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource exploitation. Chochenyo or East Bay Costanoan was the language spoken by the estimated 2,000 people who occupied the "east shore of San Francisco Bay between Richmond and Mission San Jose, and probably also in the Livermore Valley" (Levy 1978:485).

Leadership was provided by a chief, who inherited the position patrilineally and could be either a man or woman. The chief and a council of elders served mainly as community advisers. Specific responsibility for feeding visitors, providing for the impoverished and directing ceremonies, hunting, fishing, and gathering fell to the chief. Only during warfare was the chief's role as absolute leader recognized by group members (Levy 1978:487).

Extended families lived in domed, conical structures built of thatched grass (Levy 1978:492). Semi-subterranean men's houses, also using grass and earth cover, were built at the larger village sites (Kroeber 1970:468).

Acorns of the coast live oak, valley oak, tanbark oak, and California black oak were an important staple in the Ohlone diet. Seeds and berries, roots and grasses, and the meat of deer, elk, grizzly, rabbit, and squirrel also contributed to the Ohlone diet. Careful management of the land through controlled burning served to ensure a plentiful, reliable source of all these foods (Levy 1978:491).

The Ohlone usually cremated a corpse immediately upon death but, if there were no relatives to gather wood for the funeral pyre, interment occurred. Mortuary goods comprised most of the personal belongings of the deceased (Levy 1978:490).

The Tuibun tribe of the Ohlone peoples was probably the most closely linked to the project area. The Tuibun lived at the mouth of Alameda Creek and in the Coyote Hills area on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay (Milliken 1995:258).

The arrival of the Spanish explorers in 1772 threatened the cultural and political organization of these native groups. The Franciscan priests were intent upon changing the native people of California into Catholic agriculturists, which led to a rapid and major reduction in native Californian populations. The native peoples living in the Mount Diablo region suffered a complete Spanish takeover of their lands by the end of the eighteenth century. The Spaniards founded Mission San Francisco de Asis (now called Mission Dolores) in 1776, Mission Santa Clara the following year, and Mission San Jose in 1797. While some natives were drawn to the mission life by their interest in Spanish technology and religion, others were opposed to the Spanish settlement and most were eventually forced to join the missions, retreat into the hinterlands, or were killed (Milliken 1995). Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone, along with the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok, were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Levy 1978; Shoup et al. 1995).

Under Spanish missionization of the San Francisco Bay Area, native populations decreased dramatically in numbers. Seven missions were eventually established in what was once Ohlone territory and those natives who were living and working under the authority of the missions were baptized as Catholics (Levy 1978). At least sixty-two people from the Fremont Plain area, including Tuibun people, joined Mission Santa Clara during the 1790s and were baptized under the designation “Santa Agueda” (Milliken 1995: 129, 258). The remaining Tuibun were baptized at Mission San Jose in 1797 through 1803 under the general designation “Alameda” and “Estero” (Milliken 1995: 258). In 1803 and 1804 there were twenty people identified in the Mission San Jose baptism registers descended from the Tuibun (Milliken 1995: 258). Higher mortality rates from introduced diseases, social strain from disrupted trading networks, and environmental pressures resulting from encroachment of livestock on what were formally Native American lands served to largely eradicate aboriginal life ways (Milliken 1997a:88).

By 1832, the Native population had decreased to less than one-fifth of its number at the time of initial contact with the Spanish (Levy 1978). Beginning in the mid-1830s, the missions became secularized resulting in more than 800 patents of land that comprised more than 12 million acres that were issued to individuals by the Mexican government in what is now California (Ziesing 1997). After missionization, Native Americans dispersed and were often lost to historical record keeping. Native Americans had few choices, and limited or no legal

rights, once the mission system broke down. Under Spanish, and later Mexican, law, mission lands and stock were to be allocated to the mission Indians following disbandment of the mission. This almost never happened and much of the mission lands, including those areas previously used for cattle grazing, were quickly divided up among elite Mexican families, leaving the remaining Indian population with nothing. As a result, many native peoples migrated back to their homelands and began working as vaqueros or servants for the new owners of the land. Others did not join the system and lived apart from the ranchers, occasionally stealing livestock, especially horses (Milliken 1997b:137, 138).

Beginning in the early 1900s, academic interest in the fast-disappearing cultures of the Californian Native Americans resulted in a number of ethnographic and linguistic studies, primarily by staff and students of the Anthropology Department at the University of California, Berkeley. However, their research focused on the reconstruction of pre-contact lifeways, rather than on what was happening contemporaneously (Davis, Hitchcock and Mertz 1997:156-157).

In the 1990s, some Ohlone groups (e.g., the Muwekma, Amah, and Esselen) submitted petitions for federal recognition (Esselen Nation 2007; Muwekma Ohlone Tribe 2007). Many Ohlone are active in preserving and reviving elements of their traditional culture and are active participants in the monitoring and excavation of archaeological sites.

### 3.3.3 Historical Background

The history of Northern California, Alameda County, and the project area, can be divided into several periods of influence. To establish a historic context from which to assess the potential significance of historic sites in the project area, various periods and local sub-periods, some of which overlap, are defined below. These include:

Spanish Period 1772 - 1822

Mexican Period 1822 - 1848

American Period 1848 - present

Ranching and Farming ca. 1840s – present

#### SPANISH PERIOD (1770-1822)

The earliest historical accounts of the East Bay come from the Spanish explorers who ventured into the region in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Spanish period in the Fremont Plain region began with the Fages expedition of 1770 (Milliken 1995: 36). They traveled from Monterey north through the Santa Clara Valley on their way north to the plain opposite the Golden Gate (present day Oakland) and traveled again through the Santa Clara Valley on their return (Milliken 1995: 36). Fages described the Tuibun, who would have occupied the Fremont

Plain in the vicinity of the project area as “friendly good-humored heathens” who made a gift of feathers and stuffed geese after they were offered a string of beads (Milliken 1995: 36).

The first Spanish mission in the region was established in 1776 with the completion of Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) in San Francisco. Mission Santa Clara followed in 1777, and the founding of Mission San Jose in 1797 marked the start of European influence in the Fremont area (Praetzellis et al. 1997:15). At that time, the control of the Missions was focused around the San Francisco Bay. It was not until after Mexico’s secession from Spain in 1821 that land was granted to private citizens, a practice that increased significantly after the 1833 act of the Mexican legislature that established the secularization of the missions.

Mission San Jose was established by Father Lasuen, and is considered to have been one of the most prosperous of all the California missions both before and after secularization (Hoover et al. 1990: 7). Mission San Jose achieved its highest population of 1,877 in 1831 and the official 1832 livestock report lists “12,000 cattle, 13,000 sheep, and 13,000 horses” (Hoover et al. 1990:7).

Within a period of 25 years after the mission’s founding, most Native peoples of this surrounding area had succumbed to the mission way of life. Some Indians gave up their traditional way of life by choice; however, many were coerced, manipulated, and forced to the mission. By the mid-1790s, the traditional economy of the Native way of life had been so disrupted that, out of necessity, the remaining local Indians came to the mission. Native populations outside the Mission had suffered losses from Anglo-European diseases, a decline in food resources, a disrupted trade system, and a significant drought in 1794. “Perhaps knowing or sensing the Indians’ new vulnerability, it was precisely at this point in time that both aggressive preaching and violence were used to encourage conversion” (Shoup and Milliken with Brown 1994:41).

Relative stability characterized the region for approximately the next 30 years, until secularization. During the decades of stability, the Mexican population outside the mission grew in numbers, power, and prosperity. By the 1830s, the Mexican-owned rancheros were strong enough to demand “the mission lands, its livestock, and other property, its Indian workforce, and the political power needed to acquire them: (Shoup and Milliken with Brown 1994: 95). Missionaries succumbed to their demands and the secularization process began. It involved the expropriation of the lands and all 21 missions over a period of several years.

The Mission era lasted approximately 60 years and proved to be detrimental to the native inhabitants of the region, who were brought to the missions to be assimilated into a new culture as well as to provide labor for the missionaries. Diseases introduced by the early explorers and missionaries, and the contagions associated with the forced communal life at

the missions, killed a large number of local peoples, while changes in land use made traditional hunting and gathering practices increasingly difficult. Cook (1976) estimates that by 1832, the Costanoan population had been reduced from a high of over 10,000 in 1770 to less than 2,000.

#### MEXICAN PERIOD (1822-1848)

The Mexican War of Independence, from 1810 to 1821, resulted in Mexico separating from Spain. During the Mexican Period, rapid secularization of the Spanish mission system occurred. Between 1835 and 1836 the Mexican government began offering grants of Mission grazing land primarily to *Californios* (both Spanish speaking descendants of European settlers, and Mestizo and Europeanized Natives) and Mexican colonists. In 1836, Mission San Jose shut down, freeing the Indian neophytes to return to their villages, or take up work on the newly granted ranches. The secularization of the Missions was intended to be the final step of the process to make the Indians Spanish (Rawls and Bean 1998:26-27), after which the neophytes living in the communities surrounding Mission San Jose were to be granted half of the Mission land (Rawls and Bean 1998:59). However, this policy was never properly implemented and many neophytes were reduced to raiding horses from the local ranches, which resulted in violence and Mexican reprisals against them (Stewart 1994:57-59).

It was not until 1842 that the project area was granted as part of a rancho. Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda was granted to Jose de Jesus Vallejo in April that year. The Rancho consisted of an area of approximately four square leagues (17,705 acres), spreading west from Alameda Creek, between the hills and the Bay.

By 1845, the last of the mission land holdings had been relinquished, opening the way for the large ranchos common to California in the mid-1800s. The dominant land-use of the ranchos was livestock grazing and some farming.

Deterioration of relations between the United States and Mexico resulted in the Mexican War, which ended with Mexico relinquishing California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848. With the formation of the new State of California, and the onset of the American Period, rapid changes were in store for the region.

#### AMERICAN PERIOD (1848-present)

The discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada in 1848 produced a major population increase in the northern half of California as gold miners poured into the region. The population explosion led to land use changes as livestock grazed native grasses to extinction, woodlands were cut for lumber, railroad ties and mining timbers, and vast parcels of arable land were tilled for agricultural development. Following the U.S. takeover of Alta California from Mexico in

1848, rancho lands began to be divided up and generally overrun by Anglo immigration to the area that was coincident with the land boom following the Gold Rush of 1849. Jose de Vallejo was able to maintain his title over much of his land in the early years of American rule, though by 1862, the property had been foreclosed upon and sold to Jonas G. Clark, including the project area (Minor and Singleton 2002).

Following the time of the Gold Rush, the Fremont region was utilized for agriculture, vineyards, and cattle and sheep grazing. One of the main crops cultivated especially in and around Mission San Jose was wine grapes. In 1891, a reporter from the San Francisco newspapers *The Call*, noted that “the surroundings of Mission San Jose are a sight to behold . . . the Mission is surrounded on all sides by vines, and wine-producing is the chief industry” (cited in Baker and Shoup 1993: 16). Wine grapes were one of the crops that were planted by John Rock, when he established the California Nursery in the project area in 1884 (Baker 1914).

Alameda County was formed in 1853 from portions of Santa Clara and Contra Costa counties, and six townships were established. Also in 1853, the eight communities surrounding Mission San Jose: Washington Corner (Irvington), Warm Springs, Decoto, Newark, Alvarado, Union City, Vallejo Mills (Niles), and Centerville, joined together to form the Washington Township. In 1868, the Township and much of the nearby regions suffered a devastating earthquake that destroyed the main adobe church at Mission San Jose.

Railroad service was brought to the area with the completion of the San Jose branch of the Central Pacific Railroad (Later Southern Pacific) in the 1860s.

#### RANCHING AND FARMING (ca. 1840s-present)

At the beginning of the American Period, cattle raising was still the most important enterprise in the project area. Soon thereafter, however, growing wheat and barley, and later fruit trees and grape vines, superseded the cattle industry. Jose de Vallejo’s mill was built on Alameda Creek, near the mouth of Niles Canyon, by 1850. The mill was expanded in the following years to create a larger operation and came to lend its name to the town of Vallejo Mills.

Following the establishment of the railroad and well into the twentieth century, southern Alameda County continued its prominence as an agricultural region. The combination of a mild climate and rich, well-watered soil produced tons of various types of vegetables and fruits including corn, beans, barley, potatoes, apples, plums, pears, and peaches (Chavez and Hupman 1990:16).

Nurseries became an important part of southern Alameda County’s economy, starting with the California Nursery established by John Rock in the project area in 1884. This 463-acre

nursery became a vital supplier of trees and seedlings to businesses and homes around the Bay Area. Rock was responsible for supplying “millions of trees and vines” and his operation was also involved in early horticultural science, importing “varieties and experiments [that] were invaluable to the whole central part of the state” (Baker 1914: 190). By the mid-1880s, the potential for fruit growing in many regions of California was realized—foremost among these was Alameda County, and the Fremont Plain in particular.

In 1956, five existing townships, Centerville, Niles, Irvington, Mission San Jose, and Warm Springs, incorporated into the City of Fremont. Since its formation, Fremont has developed into “a residential, agricultural, and commercial area of wineries and nurseries, automobile and truck manufacturing plant as well as a region into which the Silicon Valley electronics industries are presently extending” (Chavez and Hupman 1990:16).

#### 3.3.4 Site Specific Historical Background of Project Area

The project area lies within the Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda, which was granted to José de Jesús Vallejo after he had petitioned Governor Alvarado in June of 1842 for the property (Minor and Singleton 2002; Hoover et al. 1990: 17). Land patent records, which document the transfer of land ownership from the federal government to individuals, indicate that Alameda Township 4S, Range 1W Section 20 (the legal land description of the parcel that includes the project area) had been granted to José de Jesús Vallejo on March 3, 1851 in a 17,711.38 acre Mexican Land Grant, of which the project area is but a small portion (Bureau of Land Management n.d.). The Vallejo Adobe was likely erected shortly after the land grant, as Vallejo was required to improve the property within a year of purchase (Minor and Singleton 2002).

José de Jesús Vallejo was the son of a Spanish soldier of Alta California, Ignacio Vallejo, and was active in the military and government from 1818 through 1847 (Hoover et al. 1990: 17). Jose Vallejo served as the *comisionado* for Mission San Jose from 1836 to 1840, during the time when the Mission was secularized. During his years running the mission, he gained a reputation for mismanagement and incompetence. Actions such as the appropriation of mission lands, approximately 17,000 acres, including the project area, for his own rancho and the mistreatment of Native people at Mission San Jose led him to be highly unpopular (Kern 1983; Cummings 1937 in Baker and Shoup 1993). Vallejo employed a large number of Native Americans at his rancho, though many people chose not to work for Vallejo and instead lived independently and sometimes raided the ranches for food or supplies (Hittell 1897 in Baker and Shoup 1993). Vallejo’s incompetence eventually led to his resignation in 1840 (McCarthy 1958: 238 in Baker and Shoup 1993). Vallejo became a military commander in 1841-1842 and Jose Maria Amador took over at the Mission (Hoover et al. 1990: 6, 17). During the period José de Jesús Vallejo was stationed at Mission San Jose, the project area’s early history was tightly woven with the history of that institution, which was situated

approximately six miles to the southeast. At the same time, Vallejo also operated Vallejo Mills, which consisted of two flour mills, erected in 1841 and 1856 (Pastron 1986). According to Hoover et al. (1990:17), José de Jesús Vallejo erected several adobes for his overseers, and the Vallejo Adobe may have served this purpose when it was built.

A map of Alameda County published in 1857 (Higley 1857) depicts the project area as undeveloped, situated on the Fremont Plain at the foot of the Berkeley Hills and eight miles east of the San Francisco Bay (Appendix A: Figure 4). Less than a mile north of the project area, a road is depicted that leads to Mission San Jose to the southeast, and Hayward to the northwest. Two structures are depicted a mile west of the project area, on the north side of Alameda Creek, at the mouth of Niles Canyon. These structures were likely associated with the Vallejo Mill, including a structure for mill workers and the mill itself. While the Vallejo Adobe may have been built at this time, the map makers did not represent it on their map.

With the influx of settlement after the Gold Rush, Vallejo was eventually forced to mortgage his property, which real estate speculator Jonas G. Clark acquired in 1862 and 1863 (Minor and Singleton 2002b). Prominent nursery man John Rock purchased 463.38 acres from Jonas Clark on November 10, 1884. The tract he purchased included the project area, and it is on this land that he established the California Nursery.

John Rock had established himself as a prominent member of the horticultural community during the 1860s and 1870s. According to Minor and Singleton (2002), John Rock had nursery operations in San Jose (1865) as well as near Milpitas (1879), moving his operation to the Niles area in the 1880s. The California Nursery Company, as the new facility at Niles was called, “became a great experimental farm, where all varieties of plants, secured from various countries, were tested and those suited to the climate and soil condition of California were distributed throughout the state” (Duval 1997). The Vallejo Adobe was repurposed as a fumigating house, though it may have served multiple functions over Rock’s tenure (Holmes and Singleton 2004). The nursery specialized in ornamental plants, fruit trees, and roses and played an important part in the beautification of San Francisco and the Bay area more generally. In 1898 the nursery donated 600 deciduous trees to Golden Gate Park (Minor and Singleton 2002). In that year, the workforce at the nursery included between 100 and 220 employees, most of who resided in the surrounding communities.

A map of Alameda County published by Thompson & West (1878) depicts the project area as undeveloped (Appendix A: Figure 5). One-half mile north of the project area, the Western Pacific Railway ran northwest to southeast, toward the town of Niles and an interchange with the Central Pacific Railroad. Two main roads, also oriented northeast-southwest, converge with the railroad at Niles. The project area lies within the property of the “Contract & Finance Company,” a group of real estate speculators who purchased the land from Jonas G. Clark. The boundaries of the Contract & Finance Company’s land encompass 463-acres,

which was likely the same property as that bought by John Rock in 1884. To the south of the project area, south of Alameda Creek many small farms and nurseries were present. Just north of the creek was the Gravel Bank. The gravel quarry was connected to the main railroad by a loop of railroad track leading to the railroad depot near Niles.

William Landers purchased the nursery from John Rock in 189, though John Rock continued to manage the business until his death in 1904. Under Lander's leadership, the nursery continued to thrive. In 1915 the nursery supplied palm trees for the "Avenue of Palms," part of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco (Minor and Singleton 2002). The structures that are present in the project area are most associated with the tenure of Landers, likely built around 1907 (Corbett 2012: 6)

A 1906 USGS Livermore 15' Topographic Quadrangle Map depicts three structures within the project area, arranged along a network of roads that had been laid out in this section of Niles (Appendix A: Figure 6). These roads extend beyond the project area to the west and south and were likely part of the network of roads and paths laid out by Rock (Corbett 2012: 6). Nursery Way, which is the north-south running road running down the center of the project area, continues to connect the CNHP to Niles Boulevard to the north today.

When the 1906 map was made, the California Nursery had already been in operation at this location for over twenty years. Three structures appear on the map, with Structures B possibly representing the Vallejo Adobe, which is still extant today. No structures are today extant at the locations of the structures labeled A or C on Figure 6. Corbett (20012:6) notes that although Rock built a barn, tankhouse, windmill, several greenhouses, workers cottages, bunk house, mess hall, and barns, only the tankhouse remnant (circa. 1890) survives from the Rock era. As it was in 1907 that most of the construction that Landers oversaw took place, Structures A and C would have been associated with the Rock era at the CNHP (Appendix A: Figure 6). The 1906 map depicts at least 15 buildings to the west of the project area, arranged along the grid of roads that overlap with the project area.

In 1917, Landers sold the nursery to the George C. Roeding Company, which ran the nursery until 1968, at which time the Lowell Berry Foundation acquired ownership. The Roeding family then continued operations until 1971. The property was acquired by the City of Fremont in 1972, after the majority of the original nursery had been sold to developers. The City's property comprises 20.1 acres and was designated the California Nursery Historic Park (Minor and Singleton 2002).

## 4.0 Results of the Literature and Records Search

### 4.1 Summary of Methods

On behalf of WSA, staff at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University conducted a records search of the project vicinity on June 30, 2014 (File No. 13-1932). The records search involved a review of records and maps on file at the NWIC. Results of the records search indicate there is one recorded resource within the project area and no recorded sites within ¼-mile radius of the project area. Information on previous archaeological studies within a ¼-mile radius of the project area was also provided. Relevant pages from the OHP Historic Properties Directory, which includes information regarding NRHP and CRHR listings, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys, were included with the search results. The Vallejo Adobe, located within the project area, was found to be listed on the NRHP but no other resources were found. The Vallejo Adobe is not listed on the CRHR. There were no listings on the CRHR or the OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility within ¼-mile of the project area.

### 4.2 Previous Cultural Resource Studies

Two cultural resource studies have been undertaken that include all or part of the project area (S-019535 and S-020036), and six additional studies have been conducted within ¼-mile of the project area (S-000622, S-000727, S-014067, S-022820, S-033061, and S-034274). These are summarized in Table 1.

In 1997 Catherine Duval prepared the “Historical Background of the Vallejo Adobe on the Former California Nursery Property,” however, this report did not address the archaeological potential of the property (Duval 1997). Also in 1997, a cultural resources assessment report was conducted for the Alameda County Water District Pipeline and Desalinization Project, which is located in Fremont California. A portion of this pipeline runs along the northern perimeter of the project area, Niles Blvd, as well as along a section of the eastern borders, at Rock Avenue and Hillview Avenue.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies**

Study	Authors	Date	Study Type	Title	Location
S-000622	Richard B. Hastings	1975	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study	Historical, Archaeological and Architectural Survey of the Mission Boulevard Widening project, 04-ALA-238 0.0/6.6 04204-325321	Within ¼ mile
S-000727	Miley Holman and David Chavez	1977	Archaeological, Field study	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Two New Proposed Waste Water Pipeline Routes, Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency, Alameda County, California	Within ¼ mile

Study	Authors	Date	Study Type	Title	Location
S-014067	Suzanne Baker	1992	Archaeological, Field study	Archaeological Survey Report, Widening of Mission Boulevard in Hayward, Union City, and Fremont, Alameda County	Within ¼ mile
S-019535	Charlene Duval	1997	Other research	Historical Background of the Vallejo Adobe on the Former California Nursery Property, City of Fremont, County of Alameda	Covers portion of the Project area
S-020036	Lori Harrington and Carrie D. Wills	1997	Archaeological, Field study	Cultural Resources Assessment Report, Alameda County Water District Pipeline and Desalination Plant Project, Fremont, Alameda County, California	Covers portion of Project area
S-022820	Wendy J. Nelson, Tammara Norton, Larry Chiea, and Eugenia Mitsanis	2000	Archaeological, Field study	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS07: Oakland to San Jose	Within ¼ mile
S-033061	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	2006	Archaeological, Field study, Monitoring	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the QWest Network Construction Project, State of California	Within ¼ mile
S-034274	Lorna Billat	2007	Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Union Pacific RR, BA-12557A	Within ¼ mile

### 4.3 *Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources*

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites within ¼-mile of the project area, and no historic buildings have been recorded within the records search area. Notably, however, the extant buildings on the property may be in their original locations and are likely associated with subsurface archaeological features.

In July 2014, Joyce Blueford, Science Educator with Math/Science Nucleus, undertook a limited informal subsurface investigation. Blueford excavated a small area between the Vallejo Adobe and the Packing Sheds in an area where Math/Science Nucleus plans to have an activity area for children to make adobe bricks. Blueford excavated to approximately 2 ft. below ground surface and encountered 1900-1920 ceramic sherds and a square-headed nail (Blueford, Sept. 16, 2014). Blueford intends to have the artifacts reviewed by Math/Science

Nucleus archaeologist Karen Anderson, Ph.D.. While these artifacts were not formally recorded, it is likely that similar refuse deposits, and possible discrete pit features are located on the project property.

## **5.0 Native American Consultation**

WSA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by email on June 17, 2014, using the NAHC's electronic request system. This email described the project, provided a project location map and requested information on known Native American cultural resources and a list of Native American individuals/organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. Debbie Pilas-Treadway of the NAHC responded in a letter June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2014 stating that there were no recorded cultural resources within the project area and provided a list of ten Native American individuals or organizations with an interest in the project area.

On June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2014, WSA sent a letter to each of the ten individuals on the Native American contacts list, describing the project, providing a project location map, and asking for any information and/or concerns regarding the project area. No responses were received.

On July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2014, in a follow up to the letters, WSA archaeologist David Buckley telephoned each individual to ask for comments and for any information on known sacred sites or cultural resources in the project area. Mr. Buckley left messages for six individuals (Andrew Galvan, Ramona Garibay, Ann Marie Sayer, Katherine Erolinda Perez, Linda Yamane, and Irene Zwierlein). No one answered the call to Jakki Kehl, and voicemail was not available. Rosemary Cambra, did not have comments on this project. Michelle Zimmer, Member of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista, recommended cultural sensitivity training as well as Native and archaeological monitors if ground disturbing activities take place. Tony Cerda, Chairperson of the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel tribe, would like notification before construction activities begin, and requested copies of any previous geotechnical, soil, or other reports available about the project. As none of these types of studies have been undertaken yet, WSA was not able to forward these reports.

On July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014, WSA archaeologist Tom Young conducted a second round of telephone calls to the individuals not reached on July 11<sup>th</sup>. Mr. Young left messages for three individuals (Katherine Erolinda Perez, Linda Yamane, and Andrew Galvan). Ramona Garibay, Representative of the Trina Marine Ruano Family, recommends having a Native American and archaeological monitor present if ground disturbing activities take place in native soil. No answer was reached when trying to call Jakki Kehl, and a voicemail box was not available. Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, recommended that an archaeological and Native American monitor be present if earthmoving activities are to occur near or around waterways.

## 6.0 Results of the Archaeological Survey

On July 17, 2014 WSA staff archaeologist David Buckley conducted a pedestrian survey of the 20.1-acre California Nursery property located off of Niles Boulevard in the City of Fremont, California. Prior to the start of the survey, Mr. Buckley met with Laurie Rogers of the City of Fremont to discuss details regarding the property and access issues. The main portion of the project area is roughly rectangular, measuring approximately 750 ft. east to west and 1,000 ft. north to south, with a smaller northwestern arm, roughly 310 east to west and 250 - 300 ft. north to south, to the west of Nursery Avenue along Niles Boulevard (Appendix A: Figure 7). The survey was conducted in 15-meter transects and divided into four survey areas: The northeast section, the LEAF community garden, the southern section (including Vallejo Adobe) and the northwest section.

The entire property is crisscrossed with a network of gravel-paved roads and paths, with more formal paving in the area where Nursery Ave. meets Niles Blvd. A large number of City of Fremont Landmark Trees are located throughout the property. Extant structures present on the property include the Vallejo Adobe, a variety of structures associated with the early-20<sup>th</sup> century workings of the California Nursery, as well as more modern nursery structures. As this report will not be evaluating the significance of these structures, they are only described minimally. Names of these structures are based on the California Nursery Historical Park Master Plan Walking Tour Map (PGA design 2014).

The northeastern section of the project area (3.7 acres; Figure 7) consisted of flat, open space, multiuse land with vegetation consisting of low grasses, shrubs, weeds and an assortment of trees. Ground visibility was intermediate, depending on the area, ranging from 5 to 25 percent due to leaf litter, needles, imported small gravels/base rock and other types of ground cover. Exposed soil consisted of dry, medium brown silty loam, with some angular and subangular gravels. Old metal irrigation or water lines were visible in the ground, running primarily east to west, and in some areas the water lines were vertical, relative to ground surface. A gravel access path runs east to west along the northern edge of the project area (Photo 1. All photos are provided in Appendix C). Old survey lathing stakes are visible around the property. The President's House is situated within the area, surrounded by palm and other trees and enclosed by a fence (Photo 2).

The eastern boundary of the project area is lined with old palm trees following the property fenceline (Photo 3 & 4). A fence separates the northeast section of the project area from the garden store (Photo 5). West of the fence is more open multi-use land with low grasses, brush and weeds, leading to the old growing sheds, barn and garden store that are bounded by a north-south fence demarcating the driveway entrance from Niles Blvd into the California Nursery.

The LEAF Community Garden (0.89 acres; Figure 7) occupies a fenced in area south of the garden store, an area, approximately 350 east-west and 110 ft. north-south, abutting Nursery Avenue to the west and the Vallejo Adobe property to the south (Photo 6). Raised vegetable garden beds, awnings and other landscaped areas were observed (Photo 7). Ground visibility is low, ranging from 0 to 2 percent, as the native soil has been covered by landscaping, gravel etc. A wood octagonal gazebo structure lined in adobe bricks is present within the LEAF property (Photo 8). Each side is approximately 46 inches long, with a height of 34 inches with a slab continuing down another 5 inches or so. There is an opening on one side of the structure. The adobe bricks are up to 17 inches long and approximately 3 ¾ inches tall with mortar in between.

The southern section of the project area (12.58 acres; Figure 7) is roughly square in shape and measures approximately 810-x-850 ft. The Vallejo Adobe is located just south of the LEAF Community Garden, and east of the Adobe parking lot (Photo 9). The Adobe is surrounded by a fence, which has opening to the west and south. The area around the Adobe is landscaped and has varying degrees of ground visibility (Photo 10). A miniature model of the original Adobe is situated within this area. An adobe-style building for the restroom is situated just south of the Vallejo Adobe. To the east of the Adobe is more flat open space with light to moderate ground cover. An old wood water tank structure covered in vines/brush is situated in this area (Photo 11). Adjacent to the tank structure are old concrete water tank footings (Photo 12).

The Packing Sheds are located in the east central portion of the project area (east of the Vallejo Adobe) (Photo 13). Low brown grasses and trees surround the area, with approximately 10 percent visibility. Dispersed metal irrigation pipes are scattered through the area. Some miscellaneous wood debris fragments were also scattered in the vicinity of the Packing Shed. A concrete water pump vault was observed along the east central edge of the property at the fenceline (Photo 14). Wood boards cover the opening. The vault is “L” shaped, measuring 14 ft. 2 in. long by 10 ft. wide (widest) by 4 ft. (shortest) and 6+ ft. deep.

The Roeding residence is located just east of the southwest portion of the project area. Low brown grasses and trees surround the area (Photo 15). Old farm equipment, materials and debris were observed through the fence.

An active and historic orchard is present in the southeast portion of the project area with low to intermediate ground visibility (Photo 16). West of the orchard is a shed, in an area with intermediate ground cover and more trees. Near the same area, just to the south, a path runs through the location of the boxed Oak tree forest and yew trees (Photo 17). The southeast portion of the site area consists of more trees and flat ground surfaces with light to moderate coverage. Ground visibility ranges from 30 to 50 percent (Photo 18). The location of the

Alameda County Well District (ACWD) well site is also situated in this area. A dirt and gravel path runs north to south along the west edge of the property (Photo 18).

The last area surveyed was the northwest corner of the property (2.93 acres; Figure 7). This area is west of the driveway and consists of landscaped rose gardens and lawn areas (Photo 20). The Office Building is located within this area with other landscaped areas surrounding it (Photo 21). Ground visibility is variable due to landscaped lawn and paved areas (10 to 65 percent). Trees, plants and brush encompass the area (Photo 22). The Changing Room outbuilding is located adjacent to the office building (Photo 23). The very northwestern portion of the project area consists of another community garden with raised beds and a greenhouse structure (Photo 24).

The archaeological pedestrian survey revealed no historic or prehistoric artifacts, materials, or features or any evidence that such materials are buried beneath the surface.

## **7.0 Impacts and Mitigation**

### **7.1 *Previously Undiscovered Archaeological Resources***

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed or recorded within the project area. Several nineteenth- and twentieth-century structures on the property are likely eligible for listing on the CRHR, however these are being evaluated by Carey & Co. - Architectural Preservation. The pedestrian survey notwithstanding, the presence of multiple historic structures, including one dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Vallejo Adobe), in the project area suggests that there is a low-to-moderate likelihood that subsurface archaeological deposits may be present in the project area and that such buried resources may be encountered during construction activities. Site preparation, grading, and construction activities could adversely impact previously undiscovered archeological resources. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce impacts to potentially significant undiscovered archeological resources to a less-than-significant level under CEQA.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-1:** In order to prevent a potential adverse effect on buried historical resources, prior to implementation of any ground disturbing construction, a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the possibility that subsurface remains are within the proposed project footprint. Such assessment may include subsurface archaeological testing to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources and to evaluate whether such resources constitute an historical resource under CEQA. This evaluation will be undertaken in consultation with the City of Fremont as Lead Agency. If the resources are recommended as potentially non-significant (using the criteria for listing in the CRHR), no further consideration is required. A Native American monitor should be retained to monitor the ground disturbance associated with the archaeological testing.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-2:** If the results of archaeological testing indicate that potentially significant archaeological resources may be present, the Lead Agency should be consulted to determine if additional measures are warranted. If the resources are recommended as potentially significant (using the criteria for listing in the CRHR), the preferred mitigation is avoidance. If avoidance is not feasible, project impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the recommendations of the evaluating archaeologist in consultation with the City of Fremont, as Lead Agency and CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 (b)(3)(C). Such mitigation may include additional archaeological testing, archaeological monitoring and/or an archaeological data recovery program. A Native American monitor should be retained to monitor the ground disturbance associated with any additional measures determined necessary by the Lead Agency.

## **7.2 *Previously Undiscovered Human Remains***

Ground disturbing activities associated with site preparation, grading, and construction activities could disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The potential to uncover Native American human remains exists in locations throughout California. Although not anticipated, human remains may be identified during site-preparation and grading activities, resulting in a significant impact to Native American cultural resources. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce potential adverse impacts to human remains to a less-than-significant level.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-3:** Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code will be implemented in the event that human remains, or possible human remains, are located during project-related construction excavation. Section 7050.5(b) states:

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The Commission has various powers and duties, including the appointment of a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to the project. The

MLD, or in lieu of the MLD, the NAHC, has the responsibility to provide guidance as to the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains.

## 8.0 References

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# **Appendix A**

## *Figures*

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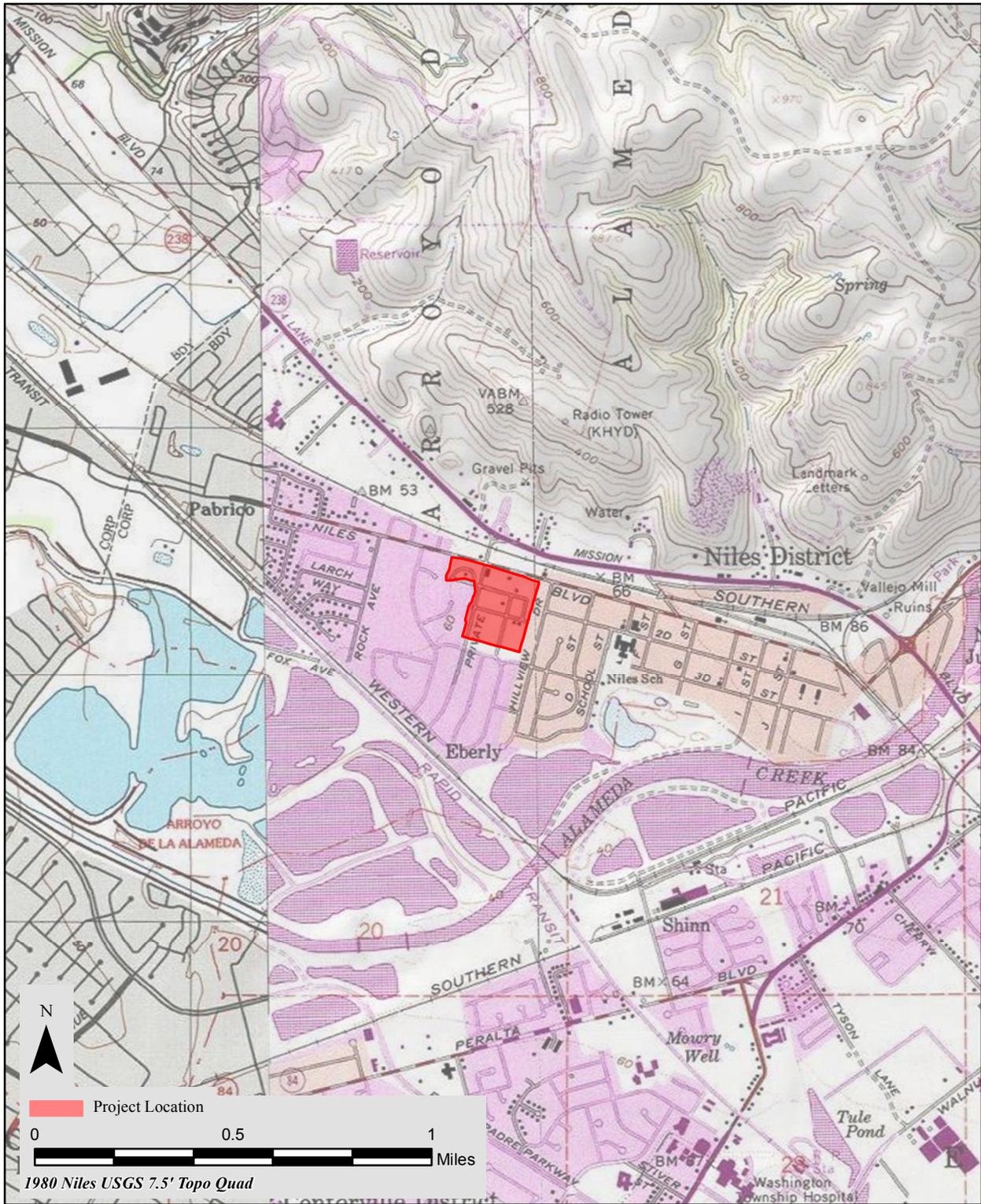
Project Vicinity Map

Figure 1  
 Lamphier-Gregory  
 California Nursery Historic Park  
 Alameda County, CA



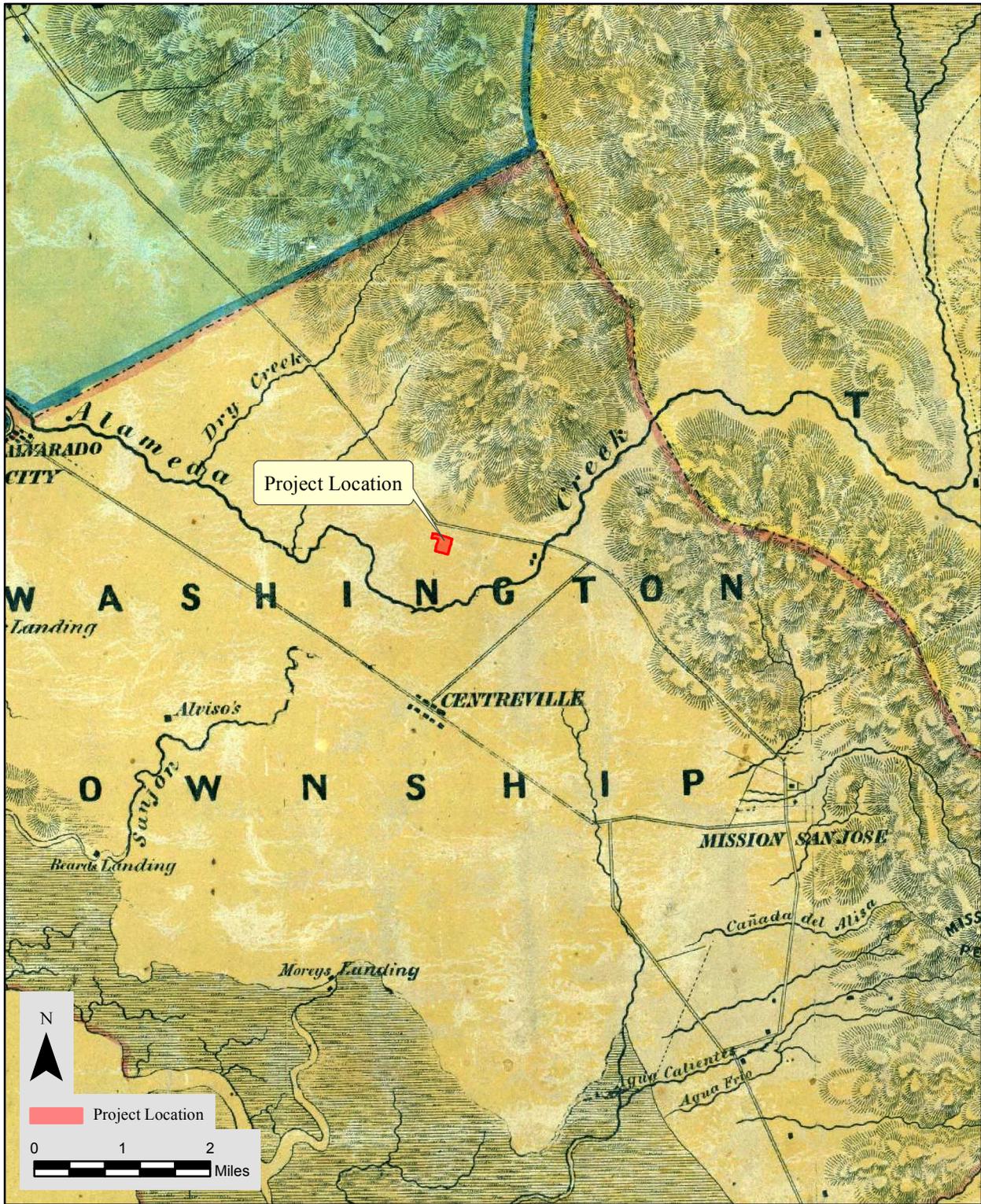
Project Area Map

Figure 2  
Lamhier-Gregory  
California Nursery Historic Park  
Alameda County, CA



Project Location Map

Figure 3  
 Lamphier-Gregory  
 California Nursery Historic Park  
 Alameda County, CA



Project Location on  
1857 Alameda County Map

Figure 4  
Lamphier-Gregory  
California Nursery Historic Park  
Alameda County, CA



Project Location on  
1878 Thompson & West  
Alameda County Farm Map

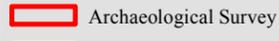
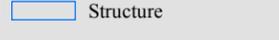
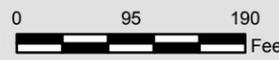
Figure 5  
Lamphier-Gregory  
California Nursery Historic Park  
Alameda County, CA



Project Location on  
1906 Livermore 15' USGS Topo Quad

Figure 6  
Lamphier-Gregory  
California Nursery Historic Park  
Alameda County, CA





Archaeological Survey Map

Figure 7  
 Lamphier-Gregory  
 California Nursery Historic Park  
 Alameda County, CA

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## **Appendix B**

### ***Native American Heritage Commission Consultation***

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# Additional Information



- [California Native Americans](#)
- [Cultural Resources](#)
- [Strategic Plan](#)
- [Commissioners](#)
- [Federal Laws and Codes](#)
- [State Laws and Codes](#)
- [Local Ordinances and Codes](#)
- [Additional Information](#)
- [Return to CNAHC Home Page](#)

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364  
 Sacramento, CA 95814  
 (916) 653-4082  
 (916) 657-5390 – Fax  
 nahc@pacbell.net

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

City of Fremont-California Nursery Historical Park

Project: Initial Study

County Alameda County

USGS Quadrangle

Name Niles

Township 4S Range 1W Section(s) 20

Company/Firm/Agency:  
William Self Associates, Inc.

Contact Person: Teresa Bulger

Street Address: 61-d Avenida de Orinda

City: Orinda, California Zip: 94563

Phone: (925) 253-9070

Fax: (925) 254-3553

Email: tbulger@williamself.com

**Project Description:** We are doing an CEQA Cultural Resources Assessment of the California Nursery Historical Park in Fremont, CA as part of an initial study for a park Master Plan. Thank you! -Teresa

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 - Fax



June 17, 2014

Teresa Bulger  
William Self Associates, Inc.  
61-d Avenida de Orinda  
Orinda, CA 94563

VIA FAX: 925-254-3553  
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Ca Nursery Historical Park Initial Study, Alameda County

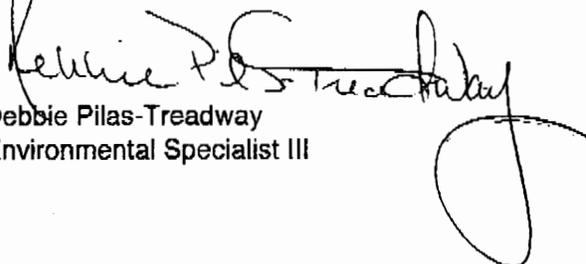
Dear Ms. Bulger:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3713.

Sincerely,

  
Debbie Pilas-Treadway  
Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contacts  
Alameda County  
June 20, 2014**

Jakki Kehl  
720 North 2nd Street  
Patterson, CA 95363  
(209) 892-1060

Ohlone/Costanoan

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe  
Tony Cerda, Chairperson

240 E. 1st Street  
Pomona, CA 91766  
rumsen@aol.com

Ohlone/Costanoan

(909) 524-8041 Cell  
(909) 629-6081

Katherine Erolinda Perez  
P.O. Box 717  
Linden, CA 95236  
canutes@verizon.net  
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan  
Northern Valley Yokuts  
Bay Miwok

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan  
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson

P.O. Box 28  
Hollister, CA 95024  
ams@indiancanyon.org

Ohlone/Costanoan

(831) 637-4238

Linda G. Yamane  
1585 Mira Mar Ave  
Seaside, CA 93955  
rumsien123@yahoo.com  
(831) 394-5915

Ohlone/Costanoan

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area  
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson

P.O. Box 360791  
Milpitas, CA 95036  
muwekma@muwekma.org

Ohlone / Costanoan

(408) 205-9714  
(510) 581-5194

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista  
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson  
789 Canada Road  
Woodside, CA 94062  
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com  
(650) 400-4806 Cell  
(650) 332-1526 Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe  
Andrew Galvan

P.O. Box 3152  
Fremont, CA 94539  
chochenyo@AOL.com

Ohlone/Costanoan  
Bay Miwok  
Plains Miwok  
Patwin

(510) 882-0527 Cell  
(510) 687-9393 Fax

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista  
Michelle Zimmer  
789 Canada Road  
Woodside, CA 94062  
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com  
(650) 851-7747 Home  
(650) 332-1526 Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan

Trina Marine Ruano Family  
Ramona Garibay, Representative

30940 Watkins Street  
Union City, CA 94587  
soaprootmo@comcast.net

Ohlone/Costanoan  
Bay Miwok  
Plains Miwok  
Patwin

(510) 972-0645

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Ca Nursery Historical Park project, Alameda County

**Native American Heritage Commission Consultation  
California Nursery Historic Park Project  
Correspondence Table**

Name/Affiliation	Date Letter Sent	Follow-up Phone Call	Comments (taken by DFB)	2nd Follow-up Phone Call	Comments
Ms. Jakki Kehl 720 North 2nd Street Patterson, CA 95363 (209)892-1060	6/23/14	7/11/14	No answer. Could not leave message as voicemail box is full.	7/31/14	No answer. Could not leave message as voicemail box is full.
Katherine Erolinda Perez PO Box 717 Linden, CA 95236 canutes@verizon.net (209)887-3415	6/23/14	7/11/14	Left message with family member. Will return call.	7/31/14	Left voicemail regarding the project.
Linda G. Yamane 1585 Mira Mar Ave. Seaside, CA 93955 rumsien123@yahoo.com (831)394-5915	6/23/14	7/11/14	Left voicemail regarding the project.	7/31/14	Left voicemail regarding the project.
Irene Zwierein, Chairperson Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com (650)400-4806 (cell) (650)332-1526 (fax)	6/23/14	7/11/14	Left voicemail regarding project. Via her daughter Michelle Zimmer, she also recommends cultural sensitivity training as well as Native and Archaeological monitors if ground disturbing activities take place	7/31/14	None
Michelle Zimmer Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062 amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com (650)851-7747 (home) (650)332-1526 (fax)	6/23/14	7/11/14	Recommends cultural sensitivity training as well as Native and Archaeological monitors if ground disturbing activities take place.	7/31/14	None

**Native American Heritage Commission Consultation  
California Nursery Historic Park Project  
Correspondence Table**

<p>Tony Cerda, Chairperson Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe 240 E. 1st Street Pomona, CA 91766 rumsen@aol.com (909)524-8041 (cell) (909)629-6081</p>	6/23/14	7/11/14	<p>Would like notification before construction activities begin, and requests copies of any previous soil/geotech reports or other reports related to the project.</p>	7/31/14	None
<p>Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan PO Box 28 Hollister, CA 95024 ams@indiancanyon.org (831)637-4238</p>	6/23/14	7/11/14	<p>Left voicemail regarding the project.</p>	7/31/14	<p>Recommends archaeological and Native American monitor if earthmoving activities are to occur near or around waterways.</p>
<p>Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area PO Box 360791 Milpitas, CA 95036 muwekma@muwekma.org (408)205-9714 (secretary) (510)581-5194</p>	6/23/14	7/11/14	<p>Has no comments regarding the project.</p>	7/31/14	None
<p>Andrew Galvan The Ohlone Indian Tribe PO Box 3152 Fremont, CA 94539 chochenyo@aol.com (510)882-0527 (cell) (510)687-9393 (fax)</p>	6/23/14	7/11/14	<p>Left voicemail regarding the project.</p>	7/31/14	<p>Left voicemail regarding the project.</p>

**Native American Heritage Commission Consultation  
California Nursery Historic Park Project  
Correspondence Table**

<p>Ramona Garibay, Representative Trina Marine Ruano Family 30940 Watkins Street Union City, CA 94587 soaprootmo@comcast.net (510)972-0645 (home)</p>	<p>6/23/2014</p>	<p>7/11/14</p>	<p>Left message with husband regarding the project. Will return call.</p>	<p>7/31/14</p>	<p>Concurs with recommendations of WSA, including having archaeologist and potentially Native American present if ground disturbing activities of native soil takes place.</p>
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**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

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June 24, 2014

Ms. Jakki Kehl  
720 North 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Patterson, CA 95363

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Ms. Kehl,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

WSA has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment Report for the California Nursery Master Plan Project (project), located in the City of Fremont and County of Alameda. The project encompasses 20.1 acres within Township 4 South, Range 1 West, Section 20 of the Niles 7.5' Topographic Map. The California Nursery Property is home to two extant historic sites, the California Nursery (ca. 1884) and the Vallejo Adobe (ca. 1842), and is in use by three non-profit groups. The development plans for this Project have not been drafted yet, and our CRAR represents an initial study which will be part of a Master Plan for the preservation and enhancement of the site.

We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding cultural resources or sacred sites issues within the immediate project area. If you could provide your comments in writing to the address below, or call me, we will make sure the comments are provided to our client as part of this project.

We would appreciate a response, at your earliest convenience, should you have information relative to this request. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at (925) 253-9070.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

James Allan, Ph.D., RPA  
Principal

Attachment



**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

---

June 24, 2014

Katherine Erolinda Perez  
PO Box 717  
Linden, CA 95236

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Ms. Perez,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

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We would appreciate a response, at your earliest convenience, should you have information relative to this request. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at (925) 253-9070.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

James Allan, Ph.D., RPA  
Principal

Attachment



**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

---

June 24, 2014

Linda G. Yamane  
1585 Mira Mar Ave.  
Seaside, CA 93955

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Ms. Yamane,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

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James Allan, Ph.D., RPA  
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**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

---

June 24, 2014

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson  
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista  
789 Canada Road  
Woodside, CA 94062

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Ms. Zwierlein,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

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**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

---

June 24, 2014

Michelle Zimmer  
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista  
789 Canada Road  
Woodside, CA 94062

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Ms. Zimmer,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

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**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

---

June 24, 2014

Tony Cerda, Chairperson  
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe  
240 E. 1st Street  
Pomona, CA 91766

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Mr. Cerda,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

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James Allan, Ph.D., RPA  
Principal

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**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

---

June 24, 2014

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson  
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan  
PO Box 28  
Hollister, CA 95024

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Ms. Sayers,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

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James Allan, Ph.D., RPA  
Principal

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**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

---

June 24, 2014

Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson  
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area  
PO Box 360791  
Milpitas, CA 95036

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Ms. Cambra,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

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**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

---

June 24, 2014

Andrew Galvan  
The Ohlone Indian Tribe  
PO Box 3152  
Fremont, CA 94539

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Mr. Galvan,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

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Principal

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**Consultants in Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

---

June 24, 2014

Ramona Garibay, Representative  
Trina Marine Ruano Family  
30940 Watkins Street  
Union City, CA 94587

*RE: California Nursery Master Plan Project, City of Fremont, Alameda County, California*

Dear Ms. Garibay,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) sent you a letter June 23, 2014 with regards to the California Nursery Master Plan Project in Fremont, California. We included incorrect locational information on the project in error. Please disregard the June 23<sup>rd</sup> letter and accept our apologies for the mistake.

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## **Appendix C**

### ***Photographs***

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Photo 1: Gravel footpath, running east to west, along the project area's northern boundary. Niles Road at left. View east.



Photo 2: President's House/Landers House. View south.



Photo 3: Line of palm trees along the eastern boundary of project area, view south.



Photo 4: Line of palms along eastern boundary of project area, view north.



Photo 5: Garden store and surrounding fences, view southwest.



Photo 6: LEAF Community Garden. Note raised beds and gazebo, view west.



Photo 7: Raised beds within LEAF Community Garden, view southwest.



Photo 8: Gazebo located within LEAF Community Garden, view northeast.



Photo 9: Parking lot for Vallejo Adobe, view northwest.



Photo 10: Vallejo Adobe, view southeast.



Photo 11: Remnants of Tank House, with vines, view west.



Photo 12: Footings for previous water tanks, view northeast.



Photo 13: Packing sheds, view northeast.



Photo 14: Concrete water pump vault, view southwest.



Photo 15: Trailers west of the Roeding residence.



Photo 16: View of live orchard (fruit trees) in southeastern portion of project area, view southeast.



Photo 17: Boxed Oak and yew trees.



Photo 18: ground cover in southwest portion of project area. Note the ACWD well site in background. View southwest.



Photo 19: Dirt path along west edge of the project area, southern extension of Nursery Avenue, view south-southwest.



Photo 20: Rose gardens, view west.



Photo 21: Office, view southwest.



Photo 22: Brush in the northwest section of the project area, view west.



Photo 23: Changing room, view east.



Photo 24: Greenhouse in northwest section of property, view north.