Appendix F

Archaeological Evaluation

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT
(Updated)

COMMUNICATIONS HILL PROJECT
CITY OF SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

FOR

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JULY 2013

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This *Archaeological Evaluation Report* (AER) is an update of previous studies completed for the *Communications Hill Project* (CHP) located within the Communications Hill Specific Plan Area (CHSP). The entire plan area covers approximately 900 acres of hilly land located approximately four miles south of downtown San José and is bounded by Curtner Avenue to the north; Monterey Road to the east; the Capitol Expressway, Snell and Hillsdale avenues to the south; and, the Guadalupe Freeway (SR 87) to the west. The Oak Hill Cemetery is located adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the plan area.

This AER was updated to meet current cultural resources and planning requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San José, Santa Clara County. The document provides: (1) the results of a current archival records search by the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center (CHRIS/NWIC) for the project area; (2) a review of pertinent literature, maps and archival records on file at Basin Research Associates; (3) a limited field review to relocate previously identified archaeological resources and assess their current condition; (4) a shovel test of one recorded resource to determine the presence/absence of subsurface cultural materials; and, (5) appropriate management recommendations.

2.0 LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed KB Home project area is within the boundaries of the approved approximately 900-acre *Communications Hill Specific Plan* area near the top of the hill adjacent to the existing 733-unit, 130-acre KB Home Tuscany Hills residential development. The project area is generally bounded by the Caltrain/Union Pacific railroad tracks on the north, Old Hillsdale Avenue to the east, the KB Home Tuscany Hills development to the south, and the Millpond and Dairy Hill neighborhoods to the west (David J. Powers and Associates 2006-2013; United States Geological Survey [hereafter USGS], San Jose East, Calif [ornia], 1980, Township 7 South, Range 1 East, Unsectioned) [Figs. 1-2].

The gross acreage of the project site is approximately 328.5 acres including public parks dedication, open space/water quality basins and public right-of-way). The site is vacant and is primarily grassland. The residential/commercial portion of the site is approximately 79.6 acres, while the industrial property is approximately 55 acres.

2.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is the build-out of the remaining approximately 2200 residential units allowed within the Communications Hill Specific Plan Area, which is anticipated to occur over a 12-15 year timeframe. Residential buildings will include townhomes/flats, detached alley townhomes, detached row townhomes, podium condominiums, and apartments in the Village Center. Four podium condominium buildings are proposed as part of the project. The project also includes construction of to 67,500 square feet of commercial/retail uses in the Village Center; parks, trails, open space and landscaping; an elementary school, parks; stormwater facilities; and, other associated supporting infrastructure. Uses within the commercial/retail area would include restaurants, shops, entertainment, and small office consistent with the Specific

Plan. Approximately 16 acres of parks and 127 acres of open space/water quality basins will be constructed as part of the proposed project.

There is an existing abandoned mercury mine and the former Azevedo Quarry within the boundary of the proposed project site. The project proposes to close these existing uses in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. An aggregate recycling center is currently using the quarry property which has been identified for future industrial park uses (see below). It is anticipated that the recycling center will continue to operate until its Use Permit expires in 2023.

Infrastructure constructed as part of previous development on Communications Hill (primarily the Tuscany Hills project) was sized to accommodate the proposed project, although the facilities would need to be extended onto the site. This infrastructure includes streets, water and sewer lines, and utilities (gas, electricity, cable, and telephone). An existing PG&E distribution/transmission line runs east/west through the Specific Plan Area. Major infrastructure elements are described below:

> The Specific Plan includes the extension of Pullman Way from Communications Hill Boulevard to Monterey Road. The extension of Pullman Way was realigned as part of the Specific Plan amendments approved in 2002.
>
> A vehicle bridge over the Caltrain/UPRR tracks will be constructed as part of Communications Hill Boulevard consistent with the Specific Plan.
>
> The proposed project will require stormwater filtration/detention basins to be located on the site. One basin will be located in the northern portion, while the other would be constructed in the southwestern portion of the site near the existing basin. The existing basin may require modifications/expansion to accommodate run-off from the site. These basins would provide water quality benefits as well as detain water on-site during rain events prior to outfall to the City's stormwater system, consistent with the Specific Plan.
>
> The site will be re-graded to repair the grading alterations that were done as part of the former quarry operations. The grading will be designed to more closely follow the previous pre-quarry and natural topography. This will generally result in streets and blocks with slopes similar to development on the south/southwestern facing slopes of the hill.

The proposed project also includes the future development of approximately 55 acres of industrial park uses in the eastern portion of the site near the base of Communications Hill adjacent to Old Hillsdale Avenue. Details for this development have not yet been determined, although it is anticipated that it would have a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of approximately 0.6. This would allow approximately 1.44 million square feet of industrial park development, consistent with the Specific Plan and the City's Zoning Ordinance. Anticipated uses include research and development, manufacturing, assembly, testing and offices.

3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

3.1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

3.1A California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)

The CRHR (Public Resources Code *Section 5024.1*) is a listing of properties that are to be protected from substantial adverse change, and it includes properties that are listed, or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), State Historical Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest. A historical resource may be listed in the CRHR if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

(1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or cultural heritage of California or the United States;
(2) It is associated with lives of persons important in our past;
(3) It embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or,
(4) It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Definitions pertinent to this report are provided below from A Glossary of Terms as used in the CRHR (Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Appendix A).

Archeological Site - a bounded area of a resource containing archeological deposits or features that is defined in part by the character and location of such deposits or features (CAL/OHP 2001:#10:82).

Cultural Resource - see Historical Resource.

Historical Resource - any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or which is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural history of California (CAL/OHP 2001:#10:83).

Site - a location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A "site" need not be marked by physical remains it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event and if no building, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples include trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs" (CAL/OHP 2001:#10:86-87).

3.1B Public Resources Code

Public Resource Code (PRC) *Section 21084.1* stipulates that any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR is presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resources survey (as provided under PRC Section 5024.1g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates they are not. A resource that is not listed in or

determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in local register or historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant. This provision is intended to give the lead agency discretion to determine that a resource of historic significance exists where none had been identified before and to apply the requirements of PRC Section 21084.1 to properties that have not previously been formally recognized as historic.

PRC *Section 21083.2* stipulates that a project that may adversely affect a unique archaeological resource requires the lead agency to treat that effect as a significant environmental effect. When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the CRHR, PRC Section 21084.1 requires that any substantial adverse effect to that resource be considered a significant environmental effect. PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. Either of these benchmarks may indicate that a project may have a potential adverse effect on archaeological resources.

A "Unique Archaeological Resource"[1] means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria."

(1) Contains information need to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
(3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. (CAL/OHP 2001:#10:30 [PRC Section 21083.2].

Thresholds of Significance

Guidance for evaluating significance thresholds is based on the CEQA Environmental Checklist (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G). Using these guidelines, the proposed project would result in a significant impact if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources as defined in §15064.5
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archeological resources pursuant to §15064.5
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

1. Not defined in *A Glossary of Terms as used in the California Register of Historical Resources* (Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Appendix A).

4.0 RESEARCH SOURCES CONSULTED AND RESULTS

4.1 SOURCES CONSULTED

A prehistoric and historic sites records search for the proposed project was completed by the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University in 2007 and 2013 (CHRIS/NWIC File. No. 06-1663 dated May 18, 2007 and File No. 12-1274 dated June 4, 2013 by Hagel).

In addition, a review of pertinent literature and archival records on file at Basin Research Associates and at other repositories including the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, were consulted. Specialized listings consulted include the *Historic Properties Directory* for Santa Clara County (CAL/OHP 2012a) and list of *California Historical Resources* (CAL/OHP 2013) with the most recent updates of the NRHP; California Historical Landmarks; and, California Points of Historical Interest as well as the *California History Plan* (CAL/OHP 1973); *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976); *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (CAL/OHP 1988); *Archeological Determinations of Eligibility* (CAL/OHP 2012b) *Historic Civil Engineering Landmarks of San Francisco and Northern California* (American Society of Civil Engineers 1977); and, other local and regional surveys/inventories and lists.

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted previously in regard to resources listed on the *Sacred Lands Inventory* (Busby 2007).

4.2 RESULTS

Four prehistoric resources have been recorded or reported within the project area. These include one recorded prehistoric site (CA-SCL-606/P-43-000601), one isolated prehistoric resource (CA-SCL-ISO-5) and two possible Native American quarry locations. The CHRIS/NWIC search also identified the American Dairy Company Farm (P-43-001842) located at 396 Curtner Avenue in the project. None of the 11 buildings scattered over the northern half of this irregularly shaped 60-acre parcel/site are located in or adjacent to the project.

Twenty-three (23) known compliance reports[2] on file with the CHRIS/NWIC include the project or immediately adjacent areas.[3]

Chavez and Holman	1975/S-4551
USDOT/UMTA	1981/S-33543
Cartier	1986/S-8876
BioSystems Analysis, Inc.	1989/S-11396
Holman	1991/S-13799
Clark	1996/S-19229
Cartier	1999/S-22226

2. Including three revised reports.

3. This list reflects reports on file both at BASIN and the CHRIS/NWIC.

Nelson and Carpenter	2000/S-22819
Nelson	2002/S-29657
SWCA	2006/S-33061
Waechter et al.	2008/S-37863

Basin Research Associates Reports

Anastasio with Ogrey	1987/S-9203 (revised 1987/S-9529)
Anastasio and Ogrey	1986/S-8248 (revised 1987/S-9530)
Busby	1996/S-19070 (revised 1996/S-19077)
Garaventa et al.	1991/S-13194[4]
Hill and Basin Research Associates	1998/S-21545
Basin Research Associates	2000/S-23382
Basin Research Associates	2000/S-24943
Hill	2000/S-24952
Basin Research Associates	2009/S-39054

No known city, state and/or federal historically or architecturally significant structures, landmarks or points of interest are located in or adjacent to the project.

The NAHC search was negative for Native American resources in or adjacent to the project APE (Pilas-Treadway 2007).

5.0 SUMMARY BACKGROUND REVIEW[5]

5.1 NATIVE AMERICAN

5.1A Prehistoric

The general study area, located on Communications Hill and east of Canoas Creek and the Guadalupe River, appears to have been favored by Native Americans for both occupation and hunting and collecting activities. The area would have provided a favorable environment during the prehistoric period with riparian and inland resources readily available and the bayshore in relative close proximity.

Native American occupation and use of the general study area appears to extend over 5000-7000 years and possibly longer. Occupation sites appear to have been selected in the area for accessibility, protection from seasonal flooding, and the availability of resources. Watercourses were foci of prehistoric occupation in the Santa Clara Valley with Native American groups exploiting a variety of ecological niches on the alluvial plain, the foothills and bay margins. Archaeological interpretation suggests an increase in the prehistoric population over time due to more efficient resource procurement, storage and increasing political complexity with an increasing focus on permanent settlements with large populations in later periods. This change from hunter-collectors to an increased sedentary lifestyle is due to more efficient resource

4. Consult this report for a comprehensive review of the *Communications Hill Specific Plan Area* (CHSP) and general study area.

5. This section relies on previous reports by Basin Research Associates, especially the *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Communications Hill Specific Plan* (Garaventa et al. 1991/S-13194).

procurement with a focus on staple food exploitation, the increased ability to store food at village locations, and the development of increasing complex social and political systems including long-distance trade networks. The information obtained from archaeological studies in the general area has played a key role in refining both the local and regional interpretations of Native American history for central California.

Prehistoric site types recorded in the general area include habitation sites ranging from villages to temporary campsites, stone tool and other manufacturing areas, quarries for tool stone procurement, cemeteries usually associated with large villages, isolated burial sites, rock art locations, bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites, and trails (Elsasser 1986:32). The numerous recorded/reported prehistoric archaeological sites located in the general project area and the overall distribution of recorded sites suggests the presence of a prehistoric trail (see Elsasser 1986:48, 49, Table 4, Fig. 10).

Archaeological research in the region has been interpreted using several chronological schemes based on stratigraphic differences and the presence of various cultural traits. One general scheme by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) (Table 1) and a recent synthesis by Hylkema (see Allen 1999) presents a four-period chronological framework for the Northern Santa Clara Valley/Southern San Francisco Bay (see Table 2).

Table 1 - Hypothesized Characteristics of Cultural Periods in California

1800 A.D. Upper Emergent Period Phase 2, Late Horizon	Clam disk bead money economy appears. More and more goods moving farther and farther. Growth of local specializations relative to production and exchange. Interpenetration of south and central exchange systems.
1500 A.D. Lower Emergent Period Phase 1, Late Horizon	Bow and arrow introduced replace atlatl and dart; south coast maritime adaptation flowers. Territorial boundaries well established. Evidence of distinctions in social status linked to wealth increasingly common. Regularized exchanges between groups continue with more material put into the network of exchanges.
1000 A.D. Upper Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	Growth of sociopolitical complexity; development of status distinctions based on wealth. Shell beads gain importance, possibly indicators of both exchange and status. Emergence of group-oriented religious organizations; possible origins of Kuksu religious system at end of period. Greater complexity of exchange systems; evidence of regular, sustained exchanges between groups; territorial boundaries not firmly established.
500 B.C. Middle Archaic Period Middle Horizon Intermediate Cultures	Climate more benign during this interval. Mortars and pestles and inferred acorn economy introduced. Hunting important. Diversification of economy; sedentism begins to develop, accompanied by population growth and expansion. Technological and environmental factors provide dominant themes. Changes in exchange or in social relations appear to have little impact.
3000 B.C. Lower Archaic Period Early Horizon Early San Francisco Bay Early Milling Stone Cultures	Ancient lakes dry up as a result of climatic changes; milling stones found in abundance; plant food emphasis, little hunting. Most artifacts manufactured of local materials; exchange similar to previous period. Little emphasis on wealth. Social unit remains the extended family.
6000 B.C. Upper Paleo-Indian Period San Dieguito Western Clovis 8000 B.C.	First demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California; lakeside sites with a probable but not clearly demonstrated hunting emphasis. No evidence for a developed milling technology, although cultures with such technology may exist in the state at this time depth. Exchange probably ad hoc on one-to-one basis. Social unit (the extended family) not heavily dependent on exchange; resources acquired by changing habitat.

General overviews and perspectives on the regional prehistory including chronological sequences can be found in C. King (1978a), Moratto (1984), Elsasser (1978, 1986), Allen (1999), Jones and Klar (2007), and (Milliken et al. 2007). In addition, Hylkema (2002) provides detail regarding environment and chronology for selected archaeological sites from the southern San Francisco Bay and the peninsula coast.

TABLE 2
Comparison of California Cultural Period with Temporal Phases of Central California
(Allen 1999)

Cultural Periods (Fredrickson 1994)	Dating Scheme B1 (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987)	
	Year	Time Period
EMERGENT PERIOD		Historic Period
	AD 1800	
		Late Period Phase 2-B
	AD 1700	
		Late Period Phase 2-A
	AD 1500	
		Late Period Phase 1-C
	AD 1300	
		Late Period Phase 1-B
	AD 1100	
		Late Period Phase 1-A
UPPER ARCHAIC PERIOD	AD 900	
		Middle/Late Period Transition
	AD 700	
		Middle Period Terminal Phase
	AD 500	
		Middle Period Late Phase
	AD 300	
		Middle Period Intermediate Phase
	AD 100	
		Middle Period Early Phase
	200 BC	
		Early/Middle Period Transition
MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD	500 BC	
		Early Period
	3000 BC	
LOWER ARCHAIC PERIOD	6000 BC	
PALEOINDIAN PERIOD	8000 BC	

Prehistoric Resources Within the Project

One prehistoric archaeological resource, CA-SCL-606 (P-43-000601) and one isolated prehistoric resource, CA-SCL-ISO-5, have been recorded within the project area. Two possible aboriginal quarries have been reported near the northern boundary (Garaventa et al. 1991).

CA-SCL-606 [Fig. 4]

CA-SCL-606, described as a prehistoric “chipping station,” is located near the northwest end of the project near the Santa Clara County Communications Center at approximately the 400-foot contour. The resource is characterized by a scatter of lithic debitage in a relatively flat area of 78 meters x 55 meters near Carol Drive. The debitage includes mostly angular waste, primary and secondary cortex flakes with a few interior and small finishing flakes of Franciscan chert in reds, pinks, greens, amber and variegated colors (Anastasio and Ogrey 1987; Ogrey and Barber 1986/form; Garaventa et al. 1991).[6]

CA-SCL-ISO-5

CA-SCL-ISO-5, a temporally non-diagnostic chert preform, was collected down slope from the "second quarry," near a spring (Ogrey 1986/form; Anastasio and Ogrey 1987:14).

Aboriginal Quarries [Fig. 4]

Two possible aboriginal quarries were noted near the northern project boundary. These appear to consist of exposed rock outcroppings that may have been used prehistorically as sources of stone for chipped stone tools. One quarry is located approximately 900 feet down slope (northwest) and the other is approximately 1000 feet east-northeast at the 250-foot contour and may be associated with CA-SCL-606. The former quarry appears to have had chert/chalcedony material removed from its face, though no debitage was observed in the vicinity. In the case of the other quarry, an outcrop of “green chert,” material has also been removed. Angular waste, but no chipping debitage indicating manufacture was present (Anastasio and Ogrey 1987:13-14; Ogrey and Barber 1986/form).

Prehistoric Resources Near the Project

Two prehistoric sites, CA-SCL-294 (P-43-000302) and SCL-640 (P-43-000599), have been recorded within or partly within the CHSP but are outside of the project area. In addition, a "burial [or burials] in trench" in the vicinity of the former dairy (P-43-001842) on Curtner Avenue (also outside of the current project area) has been reported but not confirmed (Garaventa et al. 1991; Hill and Basin Research Associates 1998).

5.1B Ethnographic

The aboriginal inhabitants of the Santa Clara Valley belonged to a group known as the Costanoans (from Spanish *Costanos* or "coastal people") who occupied the central California coast as far east as the Diablo Range (Kroeber 1925:462). People of partial Costanoan descent currently residing in the greater San Francisco Bay Area generally prefer the term Ohlone to Costanoan (Galvan 1967/1968; Margolin 1978).

6. This site appears to conform to Cartier's (1999:1, 3) description of a thin scatter of chert flakes near the upper portion of the property near the County communication buildings.

Linguistic analysis suggests that the Costanoans moved into the Bay Area from the San Joaquin-Sacramento River region around 1500 years ago and replaced the original Hokan-speaking population of the Bay Area. This suggested replacement appears to coincide in the archaeological record with the appearance of Late Horizon artifact assemblages. Further details of Costanoan linguistic relationships can be found in Levy (1976).

Researchers, using Spanish mission records and archaeological data, have estimated a Costanoan population of 1000 to 1200 individuals for the Santa Clara Valley in 1770 with a possible total population of 10,000 to 12,000 for the group.

Within the subareas, a population was further subdivided into tribelets. These tribelets were politically autonomous groups containing some 50-500 individuals, with an average population of 200. The tribelet territories, defined by physiographic features, usually had one or more permanent villages surrounded by a number of temporary camps. The camps were used to exploit seasonally available floral and faunal resources (Levy 1978:485, 487; C. King 1977:54).

The project is within the former territory of the *Tamyen* (*Tamien*) subgroup of the Ohlone Indians (Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978; Milliken 1995). The project was within the territory of the *San Juan Bautista* tribelet, one of the Mission Santa Clara districts located along the Guadalupe River near Hillsdale or further south (Levy 1978:485, Fig. 1 #10; Hylkema 1995:35-36, Map 6).

In addition to these contact-period settlements, Native Americans lived in the Hillsdale area during the 1910s and 1920s according to Mr. Bill Mosher, a resident of the Hillsdale area for some 35 years (Interview, 7/31/1984 in Anastasio and Ogrey 1987:8). The late Ms. Ella Rodriguez, an Ohlone Indian, has also confirmed that Native Americans lived around the San Juan Bautista Hills, perhaps as late as the 1940s (Personal Communication, 11/5/1985 in Anastasio and Ogrey 1987:8).

Historic accounts of the distribution of these *Tamyen* tribelets and villages in the 1770s-1790s and the results of archaeological research in the area suggest that Native Americans may have had numerous temporary camps within the vicinity of the project throughout the prehistoric period and into the Hispanic Period (Kroeber 1925; King and Hickman 1973). Unfortunately, extensive ethnographic data on the Ohlone are lacking and the aboriginal lifeway apparently disappeared by approximately 1810 due to introduced diseases, a declining birthrate, the cataclysmic impact of the mission system and the later secularization of the missions by the Mexican government (Levy 1978).

For a more extensive review of the Ohlone see Kroeber (1925:462-473), Harrington (1942), King and Hickman (1973), C. King (1974, 1977, 1978b), Elsasser (1986), Levy (1978:485-495), Bean (1994), Brown (1994) and Milliken (1995).

5.2 HISTORIC ERA - Hispanic Period

Spanish explorers in the late 1760s and 1770s were the first Europeans to traverse the Santa Clara Valley. The first party, led by Gaspar de Portola and Father Juan Crespi, arrived in the Alviso area in the fall of 1769. Sergeant Jose Francisco Ortega of this group explored the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay and likely forded both the mouth of the Guadalupe River and

Coyote Creek (Beck and Haase 1974:16-17; James and McMurry 1933:8; USNPS 1995). The following year, Pedro Fages led another party through the Santa Clara Valley and in 1772 Fages returned with Crespi. A few years later, in 1776, Juan Bautista de Anza and Father Pedro Font traveled through the region and their favorable reports led to the establishment of both Mission Santa Clara and the Pueblo San Jose de Guadalupe in 1777. *Mission Santa Clara de Asis*, the eighth of the 21 missions founded in California, one of seven missions located within Costanoan territory, would have been the mission with the greatest impact on the aboriginal population living in the project vicinity (Hall 1871:48; Hart 1987:454).

The proposed project is located within the far southwest portion of former Pueblo Tract No. 1. This tract was part of four square leagues of land given to *Pueblo San Jose de Guadalupe*. No Hispanic Period adobe dwellings or other structures, features, etc. have been reported in or adjacent to the proposed project. The project and vicinity, located in the San Juan Bautista Hills would not have been suitable for grazing cattle, the major economic pursuit of the Santa Clara Valley and California during the Hispanic Period (Thompson 1866; Hendry and Bowman 1940, Map of Santa Clara County; Gudde 1998; USGS 1980).

The San Jose-Monterey Road, adjacent to a portion of the east side of the project, is the nearest Hispanic Era feature to the project. This road was part of the *El Camino Real* (or "Kings Road") from Mission San Diego de Alcala in San Diego through *Rancho La Laguna Seca* and the Pueblo of San Jose northward. This road between presidios, missions, and settlements was used as the boundary between Pueblo Tract No. 1 and Pueblo Lot No. 6 and was important throughout the American Period as the main stage coach road from San Francisco to Monterey. The section between San Jose and Gilroy/Watsonville was originally a toll road; it was straightened, graded and fenced in the 1850s; and, was declared a public highway in 1874 (Thompson and Herrmann 1866/1879; Thompson and West 1876:61; Sawyer 1922:149; Hoover et al. 1966:431; Beck and Haase 1974:#51-53).

El Camino Real (Monterey Road) is listed under the theme of exploration and settlement in *The California History Plan* (CAL/OHP 1973:150, 173 [under San Francisco as well as Santa Clara County]) and *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976:133, 257 [under San Francisco County]), and is State of California Landmark #784 (CAL/OHP 1990:194, 204). As a landmark designated after #770, it is automatically included on the CRHR (CAL/OHP ca. 1999, 2001).

5.3 HISTORIC ERA - American Period

In the mid-19th century, the majority of the rancho and pueblo lands and some of the ungranted land in California were subdivided as the result of population growth, the American takeover, and the confirmation of property titles. Growth can be attributed to the Gold Rush (1848), followed by the completion of the transcontinental railroad (1869) and local railroads. Still later, the development of the refrigerator railroad car (ca. 1880s) used for the transport of agricultural produce to distant markets, had a major impact on the Santa Clara Valley. During the later American Period and into the Contemporary Period (ca. 1876-1940s), fruit production became a major industry. This predominance of fruit production/processing held steady until after World War II. In recent decades this agrarian land-use pattern has been gradually displaced by

residential housing, commercial centers, and the development of research and development and manufacturing associated with the electronics industry leading to the designation of the general region as the "Silicon Valley" (Broek 1932:76-83; Hart 1987).

During the early American Period, the study area was apparently sparsely settled. Major points of interest included the Oak Hill Cemetery north of the project and Monterey Road along the east/north side of a small portion of the project. Monterey Road was first established during the Hispanic Period as *El Camino Real*. The road remained important through the American Period as the main stage coach road from San Francisco to Los Angeles. The section which passed through the study area was originally a toll road, but was declared a public highway in 1874 (Sawyer 1922:149). Later, the importance of the Monterey Road corridor was underscored by the addition of a railroad line. The Santa Clara and Pajaro Valley Railroad began service between San Jose and Gilroy on April 8, 1868. The San Francisco and San Jose Railroad was extended south into Coyote Valley along the same route on March 16 of the same year (Hall 1871:311; James and McMurry 1933:103-104; Miller 1948:93, 99). Both lines replaced the Watsonville Stage which operated between North First Street in San Jose and Gilroy (James and McMurry 1933:104). The Southern Pacific Railroad consolidation of this route took place on December 31, 1870 (Miller 1948:93, 99). In 1886, Southern Pacific built a branch line connecting New Almaden with the main tracks at Lick Station, located in the Raisch Quarry area (Arbuckle 1985:187). This branch line, now abandoned, ran along the base of the hills, paralleling Hillsdale Avenue at the southern end of the project area (USGS 1899). The last railroad tracks laid in the project area were completed in 1935, when the Monterey Road-Fourth Street line was replaced by service from Monterey Road at Lick Station[7] to Cahill Station (Arbuckle 1985:111). The track forms the eastern boundary of most of the project with the exception of a small portion including Pullman and Daylight ways.

Project Specific

During the late American Period, the project parcel was within a relatively undeveloped area subdivided into parcels varying in size between about 90 and 600 acres. In 1876, the project parcel included property owned by C. Colombet, M. Gay, W.H. Hall, M.D. Kell, W.L. Manley, J.Q. Pearl, and Bell & Co. Quicksilver Mines (Thompson and West 1876:37) [Fig. 3].

C. Colombet

C. Colombet, probably Charles Thomas Colombet, son of pioneer Clemente, was born in November 1852 at Mission San Jose (present-day City of Fremont). He grew up in the Santa Clara Valley and attended the University of Santa Clara. He was a prominent stock dealer who operated in California, Nevada, and Arizona (Sawyer 1922:1108). He is not included in local histories or biographical sketches of early Santa Clara Valley (e.g., Thompson and West 1876; Sawyer 1922; Hall 1871 (using index by Hager and Hager 1974); James and McMurray 1933; Arbuckle 1985).

7. "Lick Station" on the US War Dept 1943, 1953, 1961, 1973, 1980 quadrangle maps; "Hillsdale Station" on the 1899 USGS and 1890 *Official Map of the County of Santa Clara* (Wislocki 1890).

Milus Gay

The structure illustrated on a parcel owned by Gay in 1876 is not located in the project area (Thompson and West 1876:37). Very little of Gay is recorded in the histories or biographies of San Jose, although Milus Gay is mentioned in Arbuckle (1985:425). Between 1909 and 1940, spectators used to watch races at the San Jose Driving Park from "Milus Gay's quarry hill across Monterey Road to the west [of the Driving Park], on what became Oak Hill Cemetery property." By 1887, however, the western half of the large Gay property belonged to Tyler Beach (Bailey and Phillips 1887). Gay's property was subdivided, and by 1905 had disappeared entirely, divided between the parcel of L.M. Pott, the Oak Hill Cemetery and Scheutzen Park (McMillan 1905).

William H. Hall

William H. Hall owned a parcel in the eastern portion of the project between ca. 1876 and 1887 (Thompson and West 1876:37; Bailey and Phillips 1887). Hall arrived in Santa Clara County from Maine in 1850 and soon became prominent. With his brother Warren F. Hall and a friend, Jared Burdick Crandall, they formed the Hall and Crandall Stagecoach Company which carried passengers and mail in the Bay Area (Thompson and West 1876:105; Arbuckle 1985:96). After the dissolution of the company in 1854, Hall continued to live in San Jose and invest in many ventures (Thompson and West 1876:105; Arbuckle 1985:96). These ventures included the Oregon and California Stage Company, the Santa Cruz Stage Company, and the Santa Clara Valley Lumber Company. In addition, Hall was a large land-owner with 4,000 acres of land in Santa Clara County (Arbuckle 1985:96; Sawyer 1922:163). By the 1870s, Hall was known as a local capitalist and civic figure, having served as a Santa Clara County Supervisor from 1868 to 1872 (Colahan and Pomeroy 1870:63; Sawyer 1922:64). Although a single structure is shown on Hall's Hillsdale land (Thompson and West 1876:37; no APN, currently owned by Southern Pacific Railroad), his residence was located at 206 First Street (illustrated in Thompson and West 1876:34). By 1890, Hall's property was in the hands of William Fair and Elizabeth Kohrs, for whom no information is available in the standard local histories and biographies (Wislocki 1890).

Hall may have been associated with the San Jose Vineyard which occupied the southern half of the former Bell & Co. Quicksilver Mines property in 1887 (Bailey and Phillips 1887). Among his large land holdings, Hall was instrumental in starting viticulture in Cupertino, with 100 acres planted to wine grapes in 1870 (Sawyer 1922:141). No mention of the San Jose Vineyard could be found in histories of viticulture in the Santa Clara Valley, and it is not illustrated on a map of 1890 (Wislocki 1890). During the 1880s, viticulture became a major industry in the Santa Clara Valley. A drastic drop in French wine production due to the phylloxera root louse, plus discovery of the advantages of the California climate produced a boom period for viticulture. Many farmers turned to growing grapes, as did a number of capitalists who saw viticulture as a profitable investment (Sullivan 1982:45, 71). The boom turned to bust in the 1890s when overproduction resulted in a sharp decline in market price and the phylloxera root louse began to decimate California vines (Sullivan 1982:77, 85).

M.D. Kell

M.D. Kell may have been related to Thomas Kell, who donated the land for the Kell or Catholic Cemetery west of the project (Thompson and West 1876:37; Hall 1871:141). Thomas Kell was a farmer who came to the Santa Clara Valley from England in 1847 (Thompson and West 1876:105). M.D. Kell may have done the same in addition to serving as a Santa Clara County Supervisor from March 1876 to February 1883 (Sawyer 1922:64).

W.L. Manley

Only a small portion of the northern portion of the 250 acres owned by W.L. Manley in the Communication Hill area was within the project (Thompson and West 1876:37). W.L. Manley, or alternatively W.L. Manly, does not appear in local histories or available biographical compendiums such as Thompson and West (1876); Sawyer (1922); Hall (1871) or James and McMurry (1933).[8]

Several other sources provide biographical information on William Lewis Manly (1820-1903), who initially published *From Vermont to California* in 1886, later reissued in 1894 as *Death Valley in '49*[9] as a personal narrative of his westward migration to California from his birthplace in St. Albans, Vermont. Not only did he cross Death Valley successfully in 1848 at age 29, he was notable for assisting other travelers stranded during the desert crossing. As a consequence, a number of places in Death Valley are named in his honor: Lake Manly, Manly Beacon (a sharp peak), Manly Dome, Manly Fall, Manly Pass, and a Manly Peak. He arrived in the Santa Clara Valley in 1849 and returned again to the valley in 1850 where he purchased his 250-acre farm "south of San Jose" (i.e., the Communications Hill area) for 16 dollars an acre. He married Mary Jane Woods of Lodi in 1862 at age 42. Later, Mr. Manley was a charter member of the "Old Guard" who met May 19, 1894 to revitalize the Santa Clara County Pioneer Society. By 1901, W.L. Manly and his wife resided in College Park within a more northerly portion of the City of San Jose (Mars 1901:267-268, 274; Arbuckle 1985:403; Palmer 1980:42, 46-47; Wikipedia 2014). He died February 5, 1903 near Lodi aged 83. [10]

J.Q. Pearl

Little is known of J.Q. Pearl, owner of 600 acres in 1876 within the CHSP, only a small portion of which is situated in the project area (Thompson and West 1876:37). He does not appear in local histories or any of the available biographical compendiums (Thompson and West 1876;

8. This is probably due to variations on the last name.

9. Manley was a member of a group of emigrant pioneers traveling overland from Salt Lake City to the California gold rush in 1848. The group became lost and entered Death Valley in December 1848 where they stopped due to exhaustion. Manly and an associate, John Haney Rodgers, walked 250 miles across the Mohave Desert to Rancho San Francisco near Los Angeles and were successful in returning to Death Valley and rescuing the surviving member.

10. He must have been aware of the several spellings of his name as he stated in the 1894 reissue of Death Valley in '49 . . . . his name "William Lewis Manley" was to be inscribed "on some rolling stone" - not the alternative, "Manly" (e.g., Genealogy 2014).

Sawyer 1922; Hall 1871 [using index by Hager and Hager 1974]; James and McMurry 1933; Arbuckle 1985).

Tyler Beach

In the late 1880s and 1890s, the northern portion of the Bell & Co. Quicksilver Mines and the western portion of the Gay property were in the possession of Tyler Beach (Bailey and Phillips 1887; Wislocki 1890). Beach arrived in California from New York in 1854, and opened the first ice, wood, and coal yard in San Jose in 1861. This business was profitable enough within two years to allow Beach to build and open the Hotel St. James, which he continued to own and operate for many years (Rambo 1973:35; James and McMurry 1933:106). Among these many business interests, Beach also made a name for himself as an insurance agent (Colahan and Pomeroy 1870:25) and owned ranch lands throughout Santa Clara County (Rambo 1973:35), probably including his parcel in the project area.

Oscar Promis

By 1905, the Beach property had been divided between L.M. Pott, who owned the northern half, and the "Heirs of G. Promis," who owned the southern half. Although no information is available for L.M. Pott, limited information is available for the Promis family. By 1890, Oscar Promis had acquired the San Jose Vineyard parcel (Wislocki 1890) and after 1918 Oscar Promis was the Secretary of the San Jose Foundry Company (Sawyer 1922:272). By 1905, the heirs of G. Promis owned both the former Vineyard parcel and the southern half of the Tyler Beach parcel, thus re-consolidating the former Bell & Co. parcel (McMillan 1905). The exact relationship between Oscar Promis and G. Promis is unknown, but the chronology suggests that Oscar may have been one of the heirs.

By 1914, the lands of Elizabeth Kohrs included the Promis parcels, while Joseph Barbo had acquired the northern Beach parcel (McMillan 1914). No information on either of these people is readily available, except that Kohrs continued to own her lands until at least 1918 (Bradley 1918:160).

Scheutzen Park

Scheutzen Park, located south of Oak Hill Cemetery on the west side of Monterey Road, was adjacent to the project at the turn of the century. This privately-owned park which featured a clubhouse, barbecue pits, and picnic facilities was in existence between 1901 and 1912 (Arbuckle 1985:425; McMillan 1914).

Hillsdale Quicksilver Mines

Cinnabar (mercury) is believed to have been discovered in the San Juan Bautista Hills in 1847 by a member of the Chaboya family (Bradley 1918:160). This date of discovery corresponds to the year in which Pedro Chaboya was granted the nearby Pueblo Lot 6 (Hendry and Bowman 1940:913). From 1847 to 1861, the mines were worked by Californios; in 1861 the mines became the property of a Mr. Chapman, who operated the mines until 1874 (Bradley 1918:160). Sawyer (1922:90) states that "the old Chapman mines" were ". . . never a paying proposition and

many years ago work stopped, never to be resumed." Peak production from the Hillsdale mines was reached in 1871 with the production of 30 to 40 flasks of mercury per month (Bradley 1918:160). In contrast, the New Almaden Mines reached an average of close to 4000 flasks per month in 1865 (Lanyon and Bulmore 1967:19). Clearly, these mines were marginal in comparison to the New Almaden Mines.

Little is known of the Bell & Co. Quicksilver Mines operation shown in the project area on Thompson and West's 1876 map. Thomas Bell was sole agent for the Quicksilver Mining Company of New Almaden from the 1850s into the 1870s (Lanyon and Bulmore 1967:37). Bell & Co. Quicksilver Mines may have represented an attempt by Bell to strike out on his own in the lucrative mercury trade. The mines apparently remained idle between 1874 and 1892 (Bradley 1918:160), which coincides with the Bell ownership, and the later subdivision of the Bell property between Tyler Beach and the San Jose Vineyard (see discussion of William Hall, Tyler Beach above) (Thompson and West 1976:37; Bailey and Phillips 1887).

In 1892, the mines were reopened by R.H. Harper, who operated them sporadically until 1907. Information on Harper is not readily available in local histories and biographies. During this period, the northern half of the former Bell property remained in the hands of Tyler Beach, while the southern half (formerly the San Jose Vineyard) came into the ownership of Oscar Promis [see Oscar Promis above] (Bailey and Phillips 1887; Wislocki 1890)). It is not known on which parcel Harper's mines were located or the nature of Harper's relationship with Beach or Promis. An 1899 topographic map illustrates two or three structures on the lands of Promis near the center of the southern portion of the project area (USGS 1899). By their location, these were probably associated with the quicksilver mines, although they may have been associated with ranching activities.

The mines remained closed between 1907 and 1915. During this period, the entire mine parcel came into the hands of Elizabeth Kohrs, who owned the parcel until at least 1918 (Bradley 1918:160). No information on Elizabeth Kohrs is readily available in local histories and biographies. In 1915, the New Discovery Quicksilver Company leased the mine area, although they did little mining. They salvaged a few flasks of mercury from the retorts, but soon let the lease expire (Bradley 1918:160).

The San Juan Bautista Hills remained primarily rural throughout the 20th century. In 1918, the abandoned mines were described as having over 4000 feet of underground tunnels which were mostly caved in. The production facility, located near the adits, consisted of two 12-pipe retorts (Bradley 1918:160). The mines are illustrated on topographic maps (USGS 1953, 1961, 1980) as well as on a geologic map of Santa Clara County (Bowen and Crippen 1951:171), but no buildings are shown. In addition, the mines are not mentioned in any recent reports on mercury mining (Bowen and Crippen 1951:259-270; Davis and Bailey 1966:247-253). These mines may have been explored sporadically during the Contemporary Period, but never produced enough quality ore to justify regular production.

The mines have been an attractive nuisance for the past 50 years. During the late 1950s and early 1960s, local children and teenagers would explore the mines. A 1962 San Jose Mercury article on missing children in the area describes it as ". . . an abandoned mining area speckled

with 100-foot-deep shafts. . ." (*San Jose Mercury News* 1962:1). According to Raisch Quarry superintendent Bill Byerly, the old mine adits were filled in some years ago, but occasionally a tunnel shaft will cave in and quarry personnel will have to fill the opening (Byerly, personal communication 3/25/1987 in Anastasio with Ogrey 1987:7). Jerry Strangis, a local real estate broker, reported that one mine adit was open in 1986. He described the adit as being a 6-foot diameter tunnel, leading horizontally about 50 yards into the hillside. The tunnel then expanded into a big clear area the size of a large room. No mining equipment or other artifacts or features were ever observed in the mines. Mr. Strangis noted that the Raisch Quarry had been very active in the mine area and that these last traces of the mines may have very well been wiped out (Strangis, personal communication 9-30-87 in Anastasio with Ogrey 1987:7).

Quarry activities did not begin in the San Juan Bautista Hills until the 1950s, when a quarry was established adjacent to the Oak Hill Cemetery and Monterey Road (USGS 1953). By 1961, a gravel quarry was in operation south of Hillsdale Avenue, and the County Communications Center had been established at the end of Canoas Garden Road (USGS 1961). The existing quarry [1991] along the northern border was not established until after 1973 (USGS 1973; 1980).

American Dairy Company Farm (P-43-001842)

The American Dairy Company Farm formerly located at 396 Curtner Avenue is no longer extant. It consisted of 11 buildings scattered over the northern half of an irregularly shaped 60.6-acre parcel bounded by Curtner Avenue on the northwest, the former Southern Pacific Railroad tracks on the southwest, the San Juan Bautista hills on the southeast and the Oak Hill Memorial Park Cemetery on the northeast/east. The complex was evaluated ". . . does not appear to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources and does not qualify as a historic resource under the criteria for the San Jose Historic Resources Inventory" (Hill and Basin Research Associates 1998/S-21545). The former location is now within a residential development.

Limited Historic Map Review

A limited number of historic maps show buildings, structures and features (e.g., roads, railroad tracks, etc.) in the project area.

> 1899 USGS topographic quadrangle, surveyed in 1895, shows a building/buildings in the vicinity of the Hillsdale Mine (e.g., Fig. 2) in the project area. At the time, the Southern Pacific ran along Monterey Road. At Hillsdale Station tracks/right-of-way of New Almaden Branch line proceed southwesterly from Monterey Road skirting the southern boundary of the project. This former alignment conforms to present-day Hillsdale Avenue
>
> By 1939, as shown on the 1943 US War Department topographic map, a Southern Pacific rail track had been laid through the Communications Hill area, proceeding south of Oak Hill Memorial Park crossing the far north/northeast of the project and providing access to the vicinity Hillsdale Mine and then on to "Lick" Station (former Hillsdale Station). At the time, six structures - accessed by an unpaved road from Monterey Road - were present at the base of the hills in the project area south of the railroad tracks in the vicinity of the quicksilver mines.

The 1953 USGS topographic map shows the "Lick" Station at the southeast of the project just west of Monterey Road. None of the structures in the vicinity of the station are located in the project. In addition, a "Private" paved road had been built along the east side of the hills crossing the project and railroad tracks at the northeast end of the project and continuing along the hills through the project area to Lick Station. At the time, the Hillsdale Mine and five additional mine shafts are mapped in the project. By 1961 only four mine shafts are shown and the road crossing the railroad tracks and continuing to Lick Station is shown as unpaved. This USGS quadrangle also shows and labels the "County Communications Center."

The 1973 and 1980 USGS San Jose East topographic maps are similar in regard to the unpaved road and four mine shafts. The 1980 quadrangle also shows a "distorted surface" [e.g., graded, contoured, excavated, etc.] in the project area south of the Lick Station area and in the far southwest corner of the project area continuing south of Hillsdale Avenue (USGS 1899 [surveyed 1895], 1953, 1961, 1973, 1980; US War Dept 1943 [photography 1939]).

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

6.1 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

The project area has been archaeologically inventoried previously by Basin Research Associates and others for various projects from 1986 to 1999 (Anastasio and Ogrey 1986, 1987; Anastasio with Ogrey 1987; Garaventa et al. 1991; Cartier 1999).

6.1A Basin Research Associates Field Inventories

The archaeological field inventory completed by Anastasio and Ogrey (1986, 1987) reviewed two subareas, Area A and Area B, for *Lands of Bettencourt - Raisch Quarry Expansion*. The approximately 120-acre southern Area A was to become a quarry[11] while the approximately 290 acre Area B near the County Communications Center was to be used for mostly high-density housing.[12] The field inventory recorded one prehistoric chipping station [CA-SCL-606], one isolated prehistoric artifact [SCL-ISO-5] and noted the locations of two possible chert outcrops that may have been used prehistorically for tool stone (quarries). In addition, a barbed wire fence was noted observed along the boundary between the lands of J.Q. Pearl and the Bell & Co. quicksilver mines (Thompson and West 1876:37). All traces of the earlier quicksilver mining appeared to have been destroyed by contemporary mining and earth moving operations.

Another field review was completed in 1987 of the 140-acre Area C which included the Hillsdale Mine area (Anastasio with Ogrey 1987). Hummocks and sag ponds (caused by cave-ins) and other mine-associated earth movement were noted, but no traces of adits[13] or mining equipment

11. For the most part, Area A conforms to the southernmost portion of the current project.

12. Note: Area B extended further to the north than the current project.

13. Four "mine shaft" - tunnel entrances are mapped on the 1980 USGS San Jose East topographic quadrangle [see Fig. 2]. All of the mine adits were reportedly filled in "some years ago" (Byerly, Raisch Quarry superintendent Bill, person communication 3/25/1987).

was observed. No evidence of prehistoric occupation was observed. Historic debris observed in association with a grove of Spring and Pepper trees included unmarked wire-cut bricks, 2-inch iron pipe, and broken boards. This material may have been the remnants of buildings and/or structures shown on the USGS 1899 topographic map (associated with mines or Oscar Promis ranch), and/or the 12-pipe retorts reported in 1918 (Bradley 1918:160), or even later mining activities (US War Dept 1943). The age of the pepper trees strongly suggested that the materials may have been associated with the Oscar Promis Ranch (Anastasio with Ogrey 1987).

The archaeological field reconnaissance conducted for the *Communications Hill Specific Plan Area* (Garaventa et al. 1991) did not note any cultural materials except for the previously recorded CA-SCL-606.

6.1B Other Field Inventories

Cartier (1999) noted a thin scatter of chert flakes near the upper portion of the property near the County communication buildings which appeared to conform to the location of CA-SCL-606. He also observed small scale historic mining activity on the north side of the County communications facility and the presence of several historic fences. The fences were attributed to date approximately 100 years in age (Cartier 1999).

6.2 PROJECT FIELD REVIEW (2007)

Mr. Christopher Canzonieri (M.A.), Basin Research Associates field archaeologist conducted a limited field review of the project area on June 1, 2007 to: (1) relocate previously recorded and noted resources in the project area; (2) undertake a survey of the drainages and hilltops exposed as a result of a recent grass fire east northeast of Altino Boulevard and north of Adeline Drive including the southern communication tower;[14] and, (3) view four geological test trenches located along the west property line west of the Santa Clara County Communications Center and three geological test "pits" south of the recorded location of the prehistoric isolated find (CA-SCL-ISO-5) that had been previously collected.

Surface visibility was approximately 50%. The field inventory utilized randomly spaced transects not exceeding 10 meters apart in the vicinity of previously recorded resources. The field review within the burned drainages and hill tops did not exceed 20 meter transect spacing. Transect orientation varied to accommodate the terrain. Mining operations and grading are present in many locations throughout the project area.

The survey resulted in the following observations:

> ***CA-SCL-606*** (P-43-000601), a prehistoric chipping station, was relocated although the rock outcropping was obscured by dense poison oak and tall grasses.
>
> ***Prospect*** - a small possible prospect of recent origin (for geotechnical testing ?) was observed approximately 108 feet east of the CA-SCL-606 datum (dead tree). The feature

14. The area to the south of one of the possible aboriginal quarries.

had been cut into the hillside exposing an area of approximately 10 feet within which an approximately 30-inch diameter opening had been cut/bored into bedrock. No cultural material was observed in association.

Obsidian cobble - an isolated find, a vesicular obsidian cobble approximately 4 cm in diameter, was observed and collected approximately 1300 feet east of CA-SCL-606 within a recently burned section along the top of a hill adjacent to rock outcrops. No additional cultural material was observed. The quality of the obsidian quality suggests that it was not suitable for prehistoric utilization for tool stone.

Aboriginal Quarries - the two possible quarries noted during previous inventories were relocated. One quarry located approximately 460 feet northwesterly of SCL-606 was inspected and identified a serpentine outcrop. The second possible quarry was located approximately 870 feet northeast of SCL-606. The majority of the area had recently been impacted by construction. Large boulders and spoil piles along with a dense grass covered the remaining open areas. No waste lithic materials indicative of aboriginal quarrying were observed at either quarry/outcrop.

The vicinity of ***CA-SCL-ISO-5*** was inspected as the artifact had been previously collected during an earlier archaeological inventory. Surface visibility was excellent; nearly 90 percent of the surface observable due to the recent fire. No additional cultural materials were observed.

Spring and Pepper Trees - these introduced trees were limited to a single tree near the spring. A large metal water tank (approximately 3-4 feet in diameter and 10 feet long) was noted nearby within very dense brush and poison oak. No other historic artifacts or modern debris was observed in association. Another tree ca. 150-200 feet to the west was also noted.

Hillsdale Mines vicinity (e.g., USGS 1980 near the railroad tracks) - this area was examined and no evidence of the former mine was observed (e.g., adits, tunnels, shafts, equipment) due to grading operations.

Contemporary geological test trenches - no indications of buried archaeological resources were noted in any of the open geological trenches and pits.

No other indications of significant prehistoric or historically significant archaeological or architectural resources were observed during the field inventory.

6.3 CA-SCL-606 - PRESENCE/ABSENCE SHOVEL TESTING [Figs. 6-10]

Mr. Canzonieri completed a shovel-test field program at CA-SCL-606 with the objective of determining the presence/absence of significant prehistoric cultural materials on January 3, 2008. Ten shovel test units (STU's) and five shovel scrapes were intuitively placed within and along the recorded site boundaries [Fig. 6]. In addition, an intensive surface inventory was completed prior to shovel testing within and adjacent to the recorded site boundaries to determine if additional surface cultural materials were present [see Figs. 7-8 for general site views].

6.3A Surface Inventory and Shovel Testing

The area was covered with dense grass with approximately 5% of the surface observable. The field inventory utilized 2-3 meter spaced transects oriented north to south. Franciscan chert, chalcedony, quartz, and serpentine rock were observed on the surface and within the back dirt of various rodent burrows and exposed in a recent firebreak. Larger rock fragments were observed on the surface in the vicinity of the boulders (rock outcrops) and within the plow-zone (firebreak). The rock outcrops exhibited significant signs of weathering; particularly spalling. None of the materials observed on the surface were culturally modified.

The surface vegetation from the 10 Shovel Test Units (STU) and five Shovel Scrape Units (SSU) was removed prior to excavation. Unit dimensions were approximately 22-25 cm long, 20-30 cm wide and 20-46 cm deep [see Fig. 9]. Sediments observed within the units consisted of a very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) fine silty loam with sparse Franciscan chert, chalcedony, quartz, and serpentine rock fragments ranging from 1-10 cm long. Sediments from the STUs were screened through a ¼"-inch mesh screen [Fig. 10].

> STUs 1-3, 5-8 and 10 ranged in depth from 20-30 cm and yielded similar fragmentary rock types (see Table 3).
>
> STU 4 located on the downward slope (North side of hill) was excavated to a depth of 40 cm before encountering firm compacted sediments with bedrock. The additional sediment; approximately 10 cm thicker than STUs 1-3, 5-8, and 10 is likely the result of sediment build up from slide activity.
>
> STU 9 located near the center of the recorded site boundary reached a depth of 47 cm before exposing a firm compacted sediment with rock. The majority of the surrouding sediment was loose. It is possible that the unit impacted a buried rodent burrow as several rodent burrows were observed in the immediate vicinity of the STU.

The five SSUs were placed in areas adjacent to the STUs [Fig. 6]. The scrapes were shallow, removing only the uppermost sediments (approx. 5-10 cm). The material observed during these scrapes was similar to that noted in the STUs.

The test program confirmed that the resource had no significant depth. A review of the recovered lithic materials does not suggest stone tool manufacture. Evidence for tool maintenance was not present based on the absence of lithic retouch and/or thinning flakes. The data strongly suggest that the site was ephemeral or the raw materials were utilized infrequently and transported to another location for further processing after collection.

TABLE 3
CA-SCL-606 - STU and Shovel Scrape Information

UNIT	DIMENSIONS (l x w x d)	OBSERVATIONS
1	30 x 25 x 20 cm	Angular chert fragments with chalcedony (3-6 cm in length)
2	25 x 25 x 20 cm	Angular chert fragments (3-10 cm in length)
3	35 x 25 x 30 cm	Serpentine rock and angular chert fragments (1-4 cm in length)
4	30 x 20 x 40 cm	Angular chert, quartz, and chalcedony fragments (3-6) cm in length)
5	26 x 20 x 27 cm	Angular chert and chalcedony fragments (1-6 cm in length)
6	24 x 22 x 20 cm	Angular chert fragments (1-4 cm in length)
7	23 x 20 x 20 cm	Angular chert fragments (2-7 cm in length)
8	22 x 18 x 29 cm	Angular chert fragments (approx. 4 cm in length)
9	35 x 30 x 46 cm	Angular chert and chalcedony fragments (approx. 2 cm in length)
10	26 x 25 x 30 cm	Angular chert fragments (3-5 cm in length)

7.0 FINDINGS

The objective of this report was to identify cultural properties including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic features and standing structures which may be potentially eligible for inclusion on the CRHR within the proposed project area.[15]

7.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS (CHRIS/NWIC File No. 12-1274)

Twenty-three (23) known compliance reports on file with the CHRIS/NWIC include the project or adjacent areas.

Four resources are present within the northern portion of the project: (1), a prehistoric chipping station (CA-SCL-606/P-43-000601); (2) one isolated prehistoric chipped stone tool (CA-SCL-ISO-5); and, (3-4) two possible rock outcrops that may have been used for tool stone (aboriginal quarries) for prehistoric artifact manufacture. No other resources have been recorded or are on file with the CHRIS/NWIC.

7.2 FIELD REVIEW

The field review relocated CA-SCL-606, the two previously identified aboriginal “quarries,” and

15. A historical resource may be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) if it meets one or more of the following criteria: "(1) it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; (2) it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history; (3) it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or (4) it has yielded or has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation." Automatic listings include properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, determined eligible for the National Register either by the Keeper of the National Register or through a consensus determination on a project review, or State Historical Landmarks from number 770 onward. In addition Points of Interest nominated from January 1998 onward will be jointly listed as Points and in the California Register. Landmarks prior to 770 and Points of Historical Interest may be listed through an action of the State Historical Resources Commission (CAL/OHP ca. 1999, 2001).

the "Spring and Pepper tree(s)" previously described as possibly associated with the ca. 1900 Oscar Promis Ranch. The scatter of historic debris in the immediate vicinity of the spring and pepper trees formerly ascribed to the ranch was not present. No other significant prehistoric or historically significant archaeological or architectural resources were observed during the field review.

7.3 PRESENCE/ABSENCE SHOVEL TESTING (CA-SCL-606)

A shovel-test field program was undertaken at CA-SCL-606 with the objective of determining the presence/absence of significant subsurface prehistoric cultural materials. Ten shovel test units (STU's) and five shovel scrapes were intuitively placed within and along the recorded site boundary. An intensive surface inventory prior to testing within and adjacent to the recorded site boundary was also completed.

The surface inventory noted no culturally modified lithic debitage or chipped stone tools. The test program determined that the resource had no significant depth and that chipped stone tool manufacture and/or maintenance did not occur based on the absence of lithic waste products. The data strongly suggest that the site was ephemeral or the raw materials were utilized infrequently and transported to another location for further processing after collection.

CA-SCL-606 does not appear eligible for the CRHR under any of the criteria. It is not a historical resource and/or unique archaeological resource under CEQA.

7.4 ROCK OUTCROPS - Prehistoric Quarries

Two possible chert outcrops identified as aboriginal quarry areas were noted in 1987 (Anastasio and Ogrey with Barber 1987:14) and may be associated with CA-SCL-606. Lithic material appears to have been removed from the outcrop faces but this could not be confirmed by inspection. No lithic debitage was observed at one outcrop while minimal angular waste was present around the other outcrop. These quarries may have been utilized as raw materials sources but the evidence for such use is equivocal.

Past recordation is adequate mitigation for these two putative resources which do not show unequivocal prehistoric use. They are not eligible for the CRHR under any of the criteria and do not constitute a historical resource and/or unique archaeological resource under CEQA.

7.5 NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES

No Native American villages, traditional or contemporary use areas or other features of significance have been identified in or adjacent to the proposed project (CHRIS/NWIC File No. 06-1663 and 12-1274; Pilas-Treadway 2007 [NAHC] and other sources).

7.6 HISTORIC ERA RESOURCES

No known Hispanic Period dwellings or other structures have been recorded, reported or identified in or adjacent to the project.

No significant historic era archaeological sites have been recorded, formally reported or observed in or adjacent to the project. Historic features included:

A historic landscape feature consisting of one introduced Spring and Pepper tree possibly associated with the ca. 1900 Oscar Promis Ranch was relocated. This was the single survivor of what was formerly described as a grove of trees. The historic debris scatter formerly reported at this location was not found and it may have been removed.

None of the buildings/structures noted on various historic maps including a ca. 1876 structure, the former ca. 1900 Oscar Promis Ranch near the "Spring and Pepper trees," and a limited number of structures appear to have been present within the project area are still extant. None of the former building/structure locations shown on various USGS topographic quadrangles were relocated during previous surveys and/or the most recent field review.

7.7 LISTED CULTURAL RESOURCES

No significant local, state or federal cultural resources/historic properties, landmarks, points of interest, including properties eligible for the NRHP or CRHR have been recorded, reported, identified or observed in or immediately adjacent to the project.

7.8 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This AER was completed to fulfill the various mandates of CEQA and cultural resources and planning directives of the City of San José.

- One prehistoric recorded site, one isolated prehistoric chipped stone tool; and, two possible chert outcrops that may have been used for tool stone for prehistoric artifacts are present within the northern portion of the project.
- Twenty-three cultural resource compliance reports include portions of the project area. The majority are negative for both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and the built environment both within and adjacent to the proposed project area.
- No known ethnographic, traditional or contemporary Native American use areas and/or other features of cultural significance have been identified in or adjacent to the project area.
- No known Hispanic Period features have been reported in or adjacent to the proposed project area.
- A portion of one previously recorded historic era site, the American Dairy Company Farm, located at 396 Curtner Avenue, formerly extended into the proposed project. It is no longer extant due to residential development.
- One American Period historic landscape feature, a single Spring and Pepper tree possibly associated with the ca. 1900 Oscar Promis Ranch, was relocated. However, the historic debris scatter formerly reported at this location was not present in 2007 and it is probable that it was removed during property cleanup in the past 10 years.

- No evidence of additional prehistoric or potentially significant historic archaeological resources was observed during the archaeological field inventory conducted within the project.
- No local, state or federal historically or architecturally significant structures, landmarks, or points of interest have been identified in or adjacent to the proposed project.
- No historic properties listed or determined eligible for inclusion on the CRHR have been identified in or immediately adjacent to the proposed project.
- A low potential for buried prehistoric archaeological resources within the project area is suggested by the archival archaeological data and field inventories completed within the project area.

8.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES[16]

One recorded prehistoric archaeological site, two rock outcrops that may have been used prehistorically as raw material sources for chipped stone tools and a historic landscape feature consisting of a single introduced Spring and Pepper tree possibly associated with the former ca. 1900 Oscar Promis Ranch were identified within the project area as a result of the archival records search and literature review. A field review relocated these resources but did not locate any additional cultural resources. Subsurface testing of the recorded prehistoric archaeological site confirmed that the resource had no significant depth and little evidence to indicate tool manufacture or maintenance. The data strongly suggested that the site was ephemeral or the raw materials were utilized infrequently and transported to another location for further processing after collection

For the purposes of CEQA, there are no historical resources within the proposed project eligible for the CRHR (CEQA Section 15064.5(a)(1-3)) nor are any unique archaeological resources present (PRC Section 21083.2).

Mitigation measures are recommended to protect and any unexpected cultural resource discoveries during future construction.

8.1 IMPACTS

A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired. The significance of a cultural resource is materially impaired when a project:

16. Previous management recommendations specific to proposed land uses were developed in 1991 for the existing cultural resources in the CHSP (see Garaventa et al. 1991). These past recommendations for both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources have been revised and modified for the current project based on a review of pertinent records, maps and other documents, a field inventory of the present project area and the results of the presence/absence testing and shovel tests at CA-SCL-606.

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a cultural resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or,

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of cultural resources pursuant to section PRC 5020.1(k) or its identification in a cultural resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC 5024.1(g), unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a cultural resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

8.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

There are no historical resources or unique archaeological resource present within the project area. However, the project could potentially affect as yet unknown prehistoric and historic archaeological resources.

Potential Impact CR-1: The potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources as defined in §15064.5.

Previously unknown historical resources could be exposed during ground disturbing construction operations associated with roadway, utility, and/or drainage improvements and/or residential development. Construction operations could result in the inadvertent exposure of historical resources that could be eligible for inclusion on the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).

This significant impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant impact with implementation of Mitigation Measure CM-1 which requires the review, identification, evaluation and treatment of any significant finds by a Professional Archaeologist at the time of discovery.

Potential Impact CR-2: The potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archeological resources pursuant to §15064.5.

Previously unknown archaeological resources could be exposed during ground disturbing construction operations associated with roadway, utility, and/or drainage improvements and/or residential development. Construction operations in areas of native soil, especially in the vicinity of flowing and intermittent water sources could result in the inadvertent exposure of buried prehistoric or historic archaeological materials that could be eligible for inclusion on the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1) and/or meet the definition of a unique archeological resource as defined in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code (PRC).

This significant impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant impact with implementation of Mitigation Measure CM-1 which requires the review, identification, evaluation and treatment of any significant archaeological finds by a Professional Archaeologist at the time of discovery.

Potential Impact CR-3: The potential to disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Previously unknown Native American human remains could be exposed during ground disturbing construction operations associated with roadway, utility, and/or drainage improvements and/or residential development. Construction operations could result in the inadvertent exposure of buried prehistoric or protohistoric (ethnographic) Native American human remains.

This significant impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant impact with implementation of Mitigation Measure CM-2 which requires that the treatment of human remains and or associated or unassociated funerary objects during any soil-disturbing activity must comply with applicable state law.

8.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures for potential project impacts are provided below.

CM-1

(a) The project proponent shall note in the General Specifications of any plans that require ground disturbing excavation that there is a potential for exposing buried cultural resources.

(b) The project proponent shall retain a Professional Archaeologist to provide a pre-construction briefing to supervisory personnel of any excavation contractor to alert them to the possibility of exposing significant prehistoric archaeological resources within the Project Focus Area. The briefing shall discuss any archaeological objects that could be exposed, the need to stop excavation within a 35-foot radius of the discovery, and the procedures to follow regarding discovery protection and notification of the project proponent and archaeological team.

(c) The project proponent shall retain a Professional Archaeologist on an "on-call" basis during ground disturbing construction for the project to review, identify and evaluate cultural resources that may be inadvertently exposed during construction. The archaeologist shall review and evaluate any discoveries to determine if they are historical resource(s) and/or unique archaeological resources under CEQA.

(d) If the Professional Archaeologist determines that any cultural resources exposed during construction constitute a historical resource and/or unique archaeological resource, he/she shall notify the project proponent and other appropriate parties of the evaluation and recommended mitigation measures to mitigate to a less-than significant impact. Mitigation measures may include avoidance, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archaeological testing and data recovery, the implementation of archaeological monitoring of subsurface construction among other options. Treatment of any significant cultural resources shall be undertaken with the approval of the City of San José.

CM-2

The treatment of human remains and of associated or unassociated funerary objects discovered during any soil-disturbing activity within the project shall comply with applicable State laws. This shall include immediate notification of the Santa Clara County Medical Examiner.

In the event of the coroner's determination that the human remains are Native American, notification of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), is required who shall appoint a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) (PRC Section 5097.98). The archaeological consultant, project sponsor, and MLD shall make all reasonable efforts to develop an agreement for the treatment, with appropriate dignity, of human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d)). The agreement should take into consideration the appropriate excavation, removal, recordation, analysis, custodianship, curation, and final disposition of the human remains and associated or unassociated funerary objects. California Public Resources Code allows 48 hours to reach agreement on these matters. If the MLD and the other parties do not agree on the reburial method, the project will follow PRC Section 5097.98(b) which states that "the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance."

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1961 San Jose, Calif. [Quadrangle]. Topographic map, 15 minute series.

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Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

2014 William L. Manly. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_L._Manly, last modified 12/08/2013, accessed 2/6/2014.

Wislocki, S.

1890 Official Map of the County of Santa Clara, California. Hermann Bros, Surveyors, n.p.

Abbreviations

n.d. no date v.d. various dates N.P. no publisher noted
n.p. no place of publisher noted

The abbreviated phrase "CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park" is used for material on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, California State University Sonoma, Rohnert Park.

ATTACHMENTS

FIGURES

SITE FORM

Figure 1: General Project Location

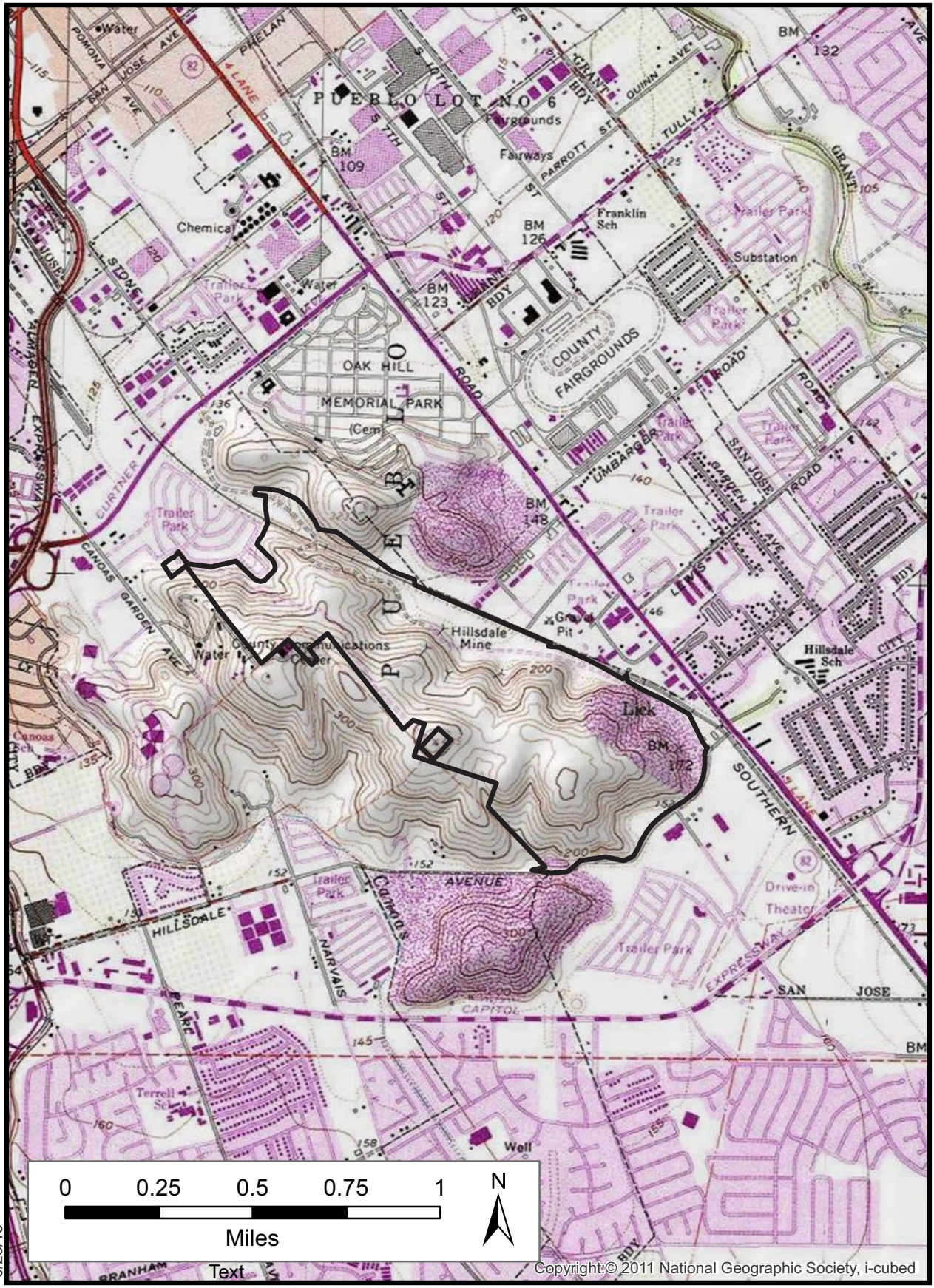
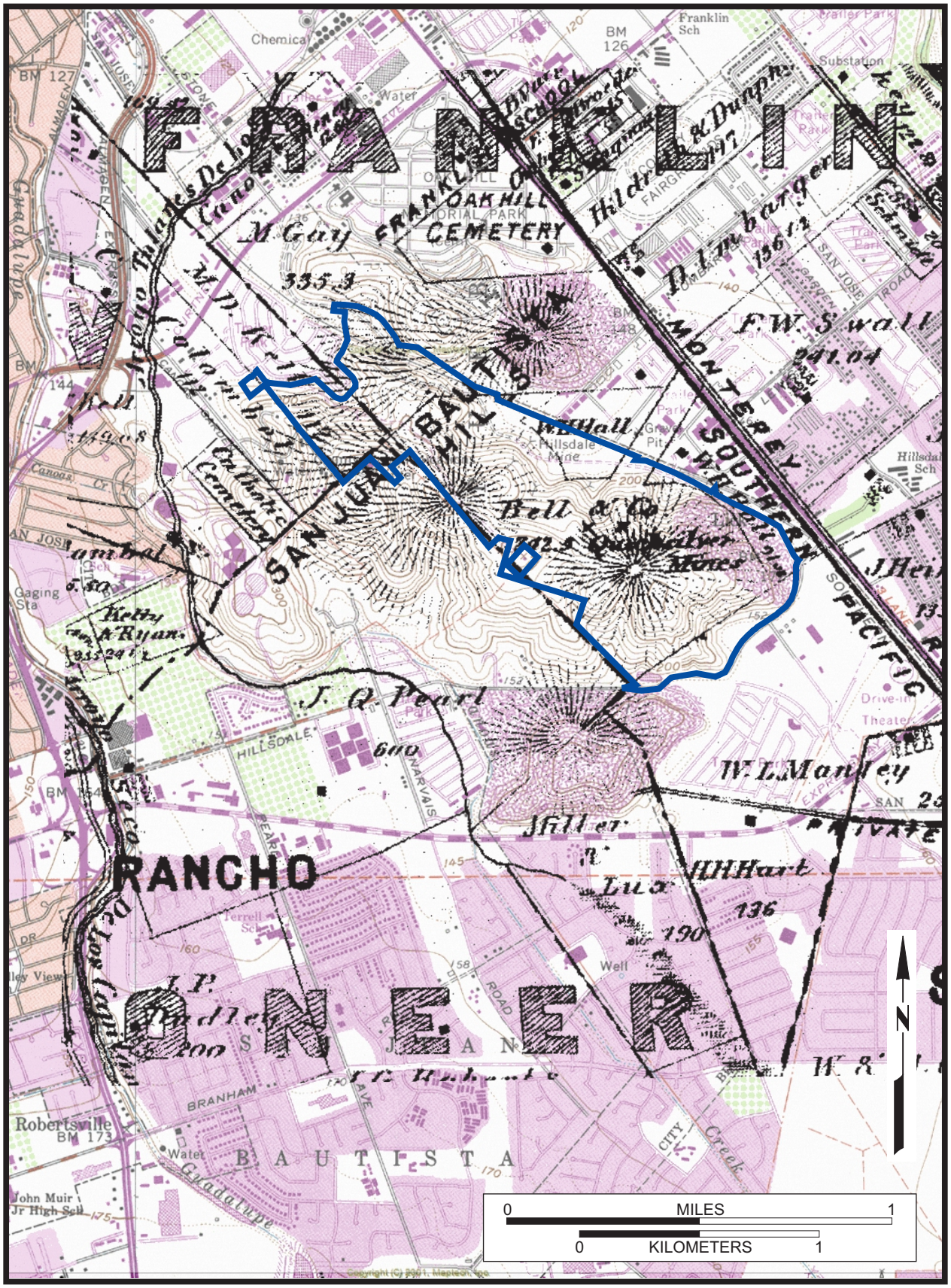


Figure 2: Project Location (USGS San Jose East, Calif. 1980)



6/28/13

Figure 3: Project Area with 1876 overlay (USGS San Jose East, Calif. 1980 with Thompson and West 1876)

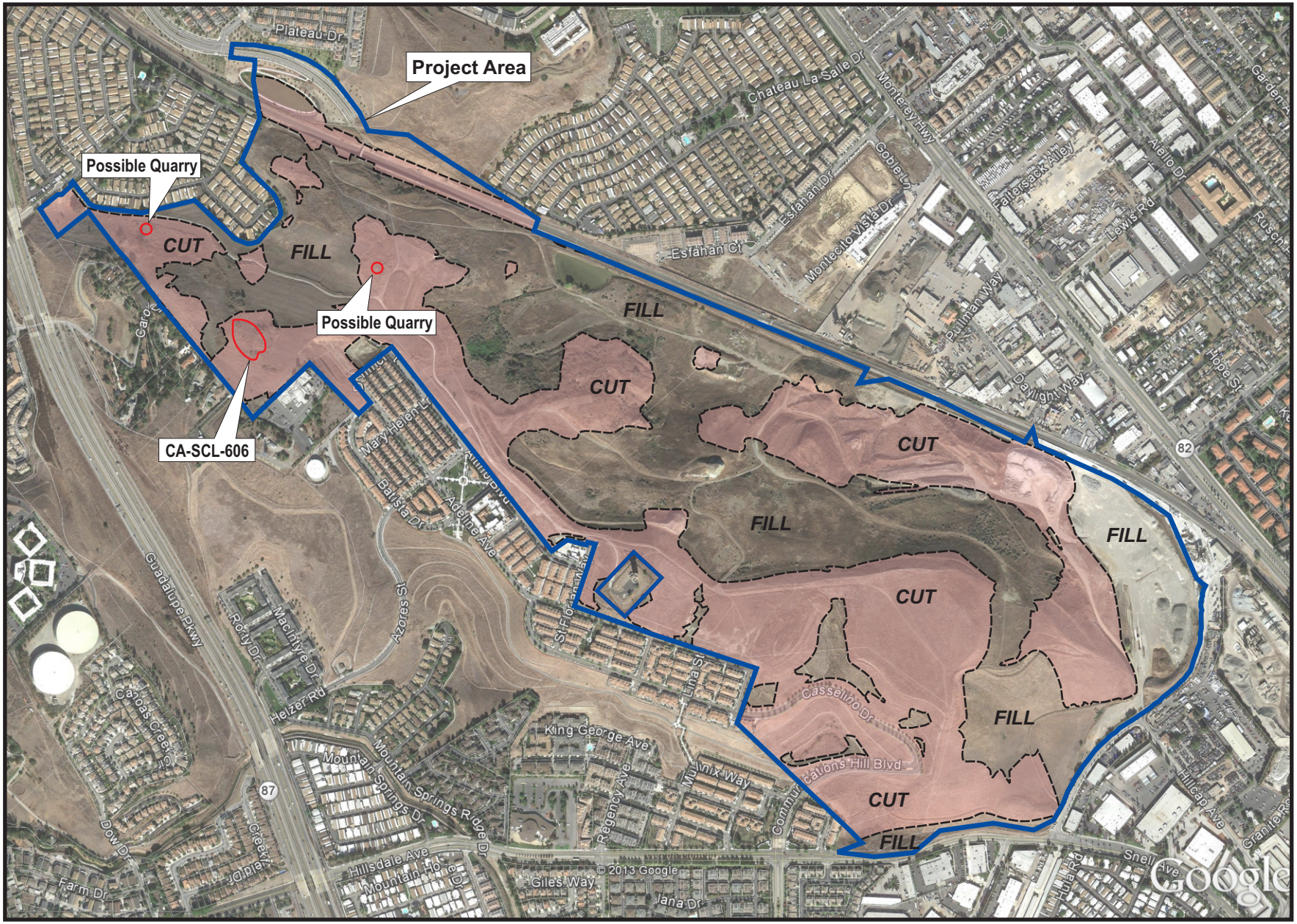


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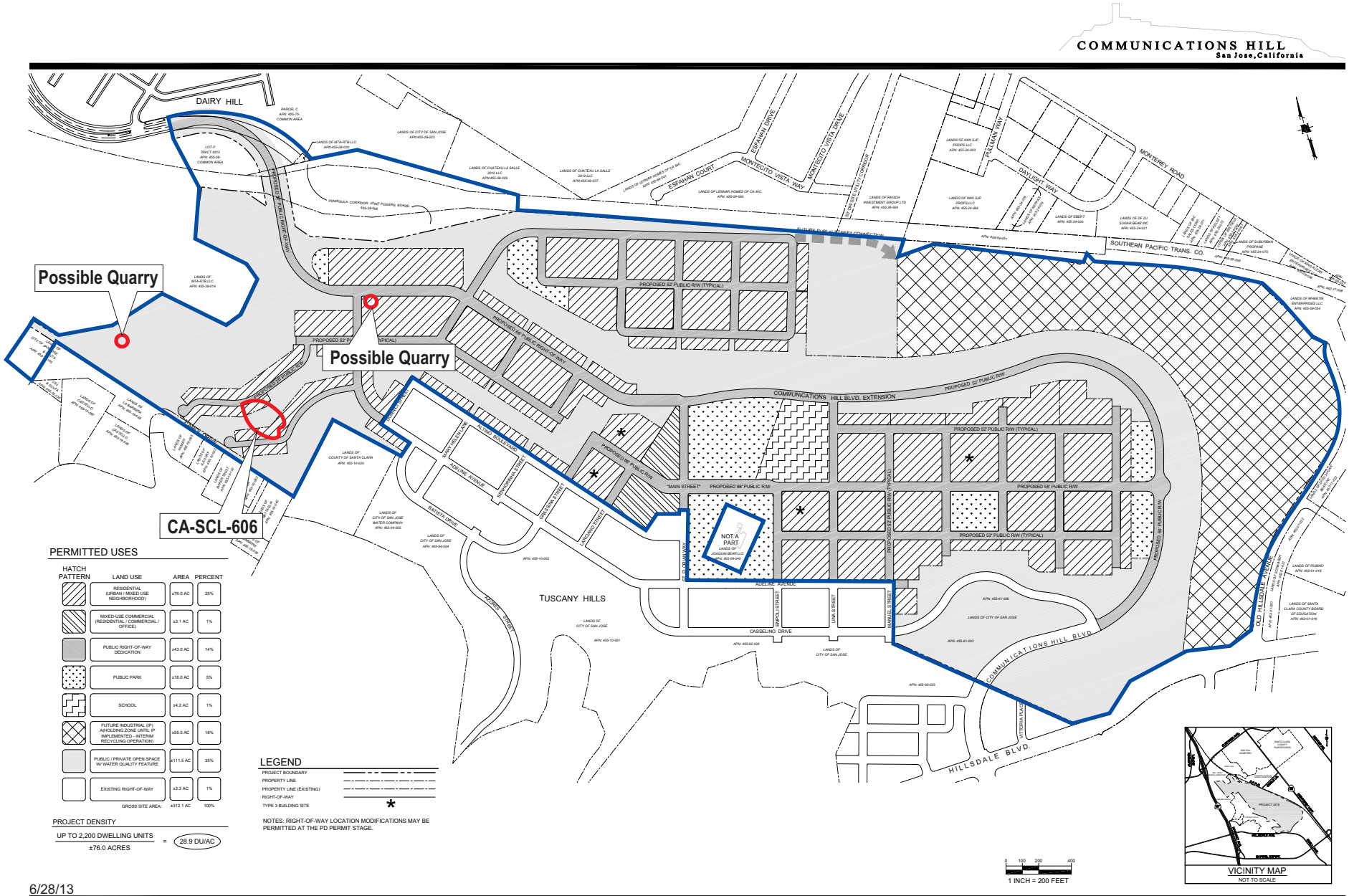
Figure 4: Project Area with Grading Plan and Cultural Resources (Aerial Photo Google 2011)



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Strangis Properties | DAHLIN group | THE GUZZARDO PARTNERSHIP INC. Landscape Architects · Land Planners | ktgy | HMH Land Use Entitlements Land Planning Landscape Architecture Civil Engineering Land Surveying Stormwater Compliance | KB HOME

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN - EXHIBIT C
PDC___-___
COMMUNICATIONS HILL

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NO:	3636.60
CAD DWG FILE:	3636GLU
DESIGNED BY:	ML
DRAWN BY:	ML
CHECKED BY:	TA
DATE:	MARCH 2, 2013
SCALE:	1" = 200'

LAND USE PLAN **2.0**

Figure 5: Proposed Plan with Cultural Resources

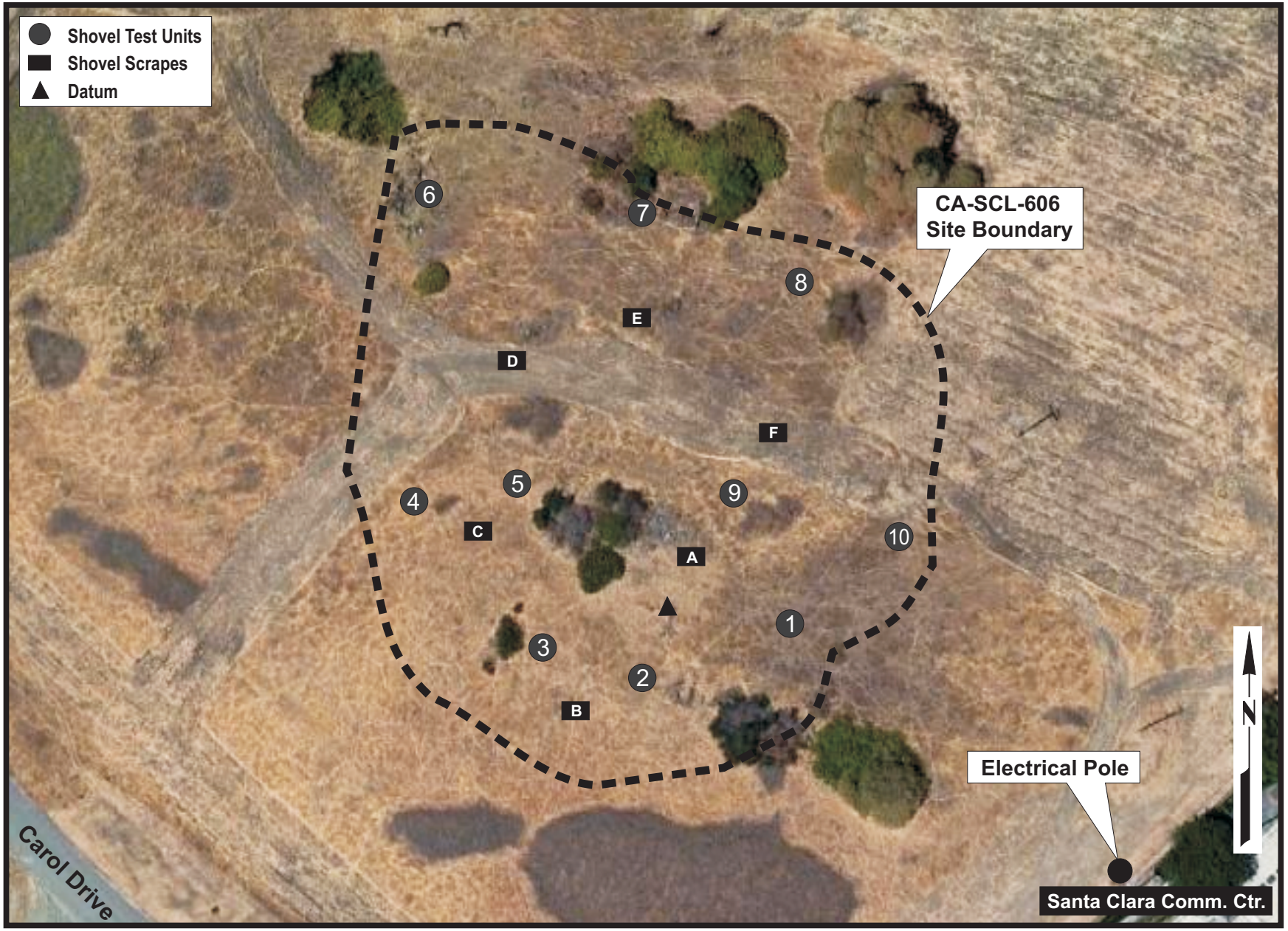


Figure 6: Shovel Test Units and Shovel Scrape Locations

Figure 7: View South to CA-SCL-606

Figure 8: View South at CA-SCL-606

Figure 9: STU 2

Figure 10: STU 5 - Screened Materials (sediments and non-cultural rock fragments)

JAN. 27 1988

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SCL-606 / Supplement ☐

Other Designations: Chipping Station

Page 1 of 6. 3/10/87

1. County: Santa Clara

2. USGS Quad: San Jose East, Calif. (427D) (7.5') 1961 (15') Photorevised 1980

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 600640 m Easting 4127360 m Northing ( )

4. Township 7S Range 1E ; not sectioned - Pueblo Lands of San Jose ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of ¼ of Section Base Mer. Mt. Diablo

5. Map Coordinates: 385 mmS 39 mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 365-410 feet ( )

7. Location: In the San Juan Bautista Hills (Hillsdale Hills) in San Jose, southwest of Oak Hill Cemetary and Monterey Rd. Canoas Creek to south and west./ From Curtner Ave., take Canoas Garden Rd. south. Turn left on Carol Dr. to the Santa Clara Co. Communication Center. From the main building, walk northwest (downhill),

8. Prehistoric X Historic ____ Protohistoric ____ 9. Site Description A chipping station located on a relatively flat shelf in the hills. Characterized by a scatter of chipping debris. Densities range from 10/sq.ft. in center to 1/sq.ft. at periphery. Site is in area of several dead oaks and buckeyes. Site surrounds serpentine rocks. ( )

10. Area 78 m(length)x 55 m(width) 4290 m^2

Method of Determination: Surface survey, removing grasses in 1 sq.ft. patches at 15 ft.x ( )

11. Depth: unknown cm Method of Determination: no subsurface testing ( )

12. Features: none

( )

13. Artifacts: Chipping debris, primarily angular waste and primary and secondary cortex flakes with a few interior and finishing flakes. All debris of various colors of Franciscan chert and chalcedony.

14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: No faunal remains observed; rock outcrops, dead trees.

15. Date Recorded. 6-18-1986 16. Recorded By: Patricia M. Ogrey, Andrew E. Barber ( )

17. Affiliation and Address Basin Research Associates, 31162 San Clemente St. Suite 110 Hayward, CA 994544

DPR 422 A (Rev. 4/86)

See Continuation Sheet

DMG #184

S-8248

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SCL-606 ____ / ____ (Mo. / Yr.)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: Chipping Station

18. Human Remains: none observed ( )

19. Site Disturbances: none -- site appears to be in pristine condition

( )

20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): intermittent drainage, permanent spring and drain -- both ca. (X)

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): grasses and forbes with a few Blue Oaks and dead oaks and buckeyes Plant List ( )

22. Vegetation (on site): same

( )

23. Site Soil: silty sand (thin decomposed bedrock with some humus) ( )

24. Surrounding Soil: same ( )

25. Geology: San Juan Bautista Hills, an outcrop of the Franciscan Formation ( )

26. Landform: hilltop bench ( )

27. Slope: ca. 10° ( ) 28. Exposure: prevailing winds from west, total (X)

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Robert Bettencourt
P.O. Box 824, San Jose, CA 95155 ( )

30. Remarks: Two Franciscan chert outcrops occur in the same area, one ca. 1000 ft. to the northwest and one ca. 1200 ft. east. Both outcrops appear to have had material removed, but no definite chipping debris was observed near them. (X)

31. References: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Lands of Bettencourt - Raisch Quarry Expansion, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California by R.L. Anastasio, P.M. Ogrey with A.E. Barber (July 1986). ( )

32. Name of Project: Nolte-Bettencourt

( )

33. Type of Investigation: Assessment - surface reconnaissance ( )

34. Site Accession Number: ____ Curated At: ____ ( )

35. Photos: Polaroids ( )

See Continuation Sheet (X

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SCL-606

Other Designations: Chipping Station

Mo. 1 Yr.

Item No.	Continuation
7.	crossing a barbed-wire fence for a distance of ca. 70. toward a tree and rock outcrop.
10.	intervals along six radii from the datum.
20.	1500 feet east of the site. Spring drains into a pond (probably artificial) along the railroad tracks. A chert projectile point was observed and collected near the spring.
27.	exposure to sun, slightly sheltered from wind
30.	Some angular waste was seen near the eastern ones. These could be quarries, but given lack of clear evidence for prehistoric use at the time no site forms were filed. This area of the hills seems to be used extensively by modern man (beer bottles and other trash, four-wheel drive vehicle tracks.

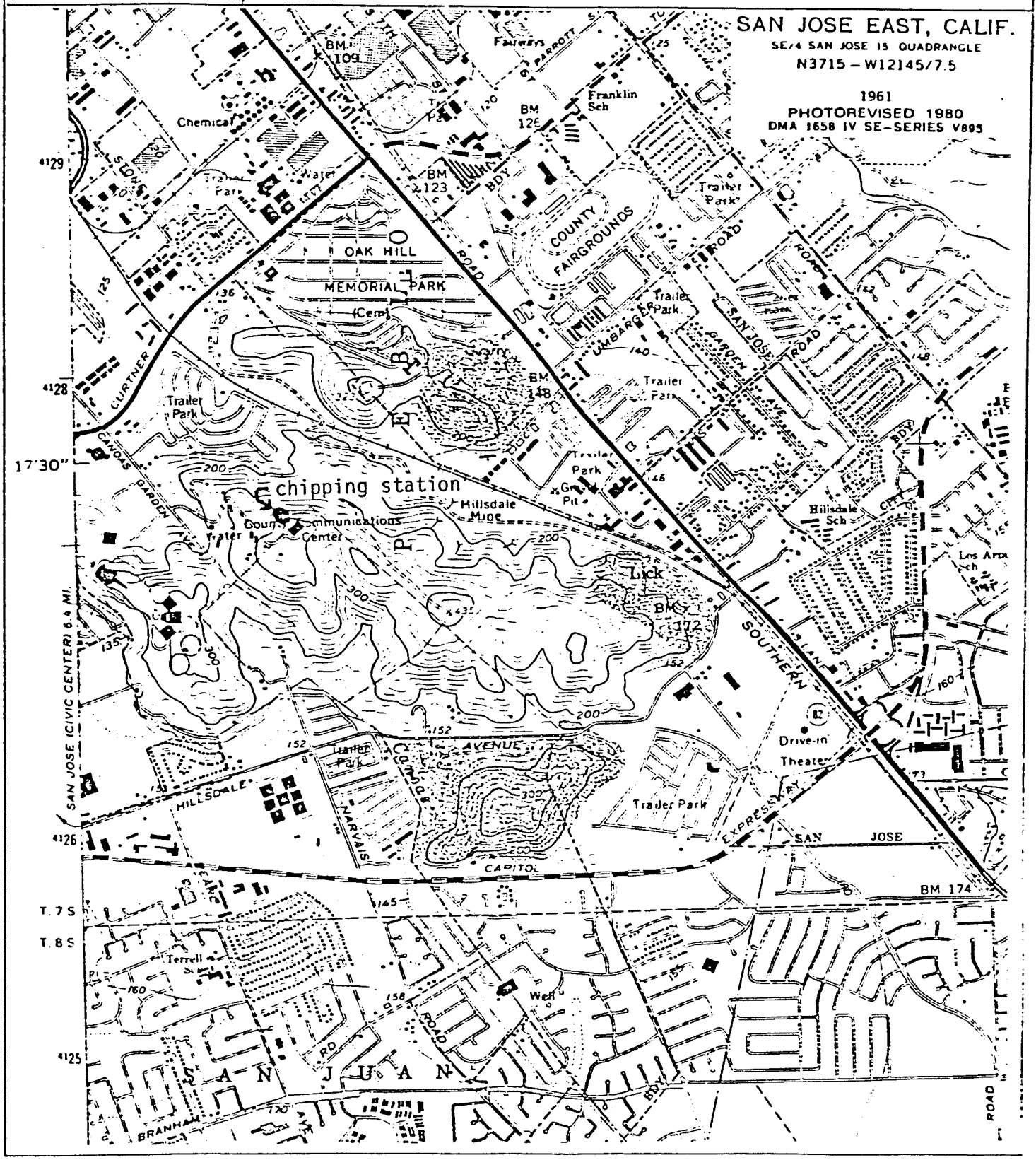
State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SCL-606

Mo. Yr.

Other Designations: Chipping Station



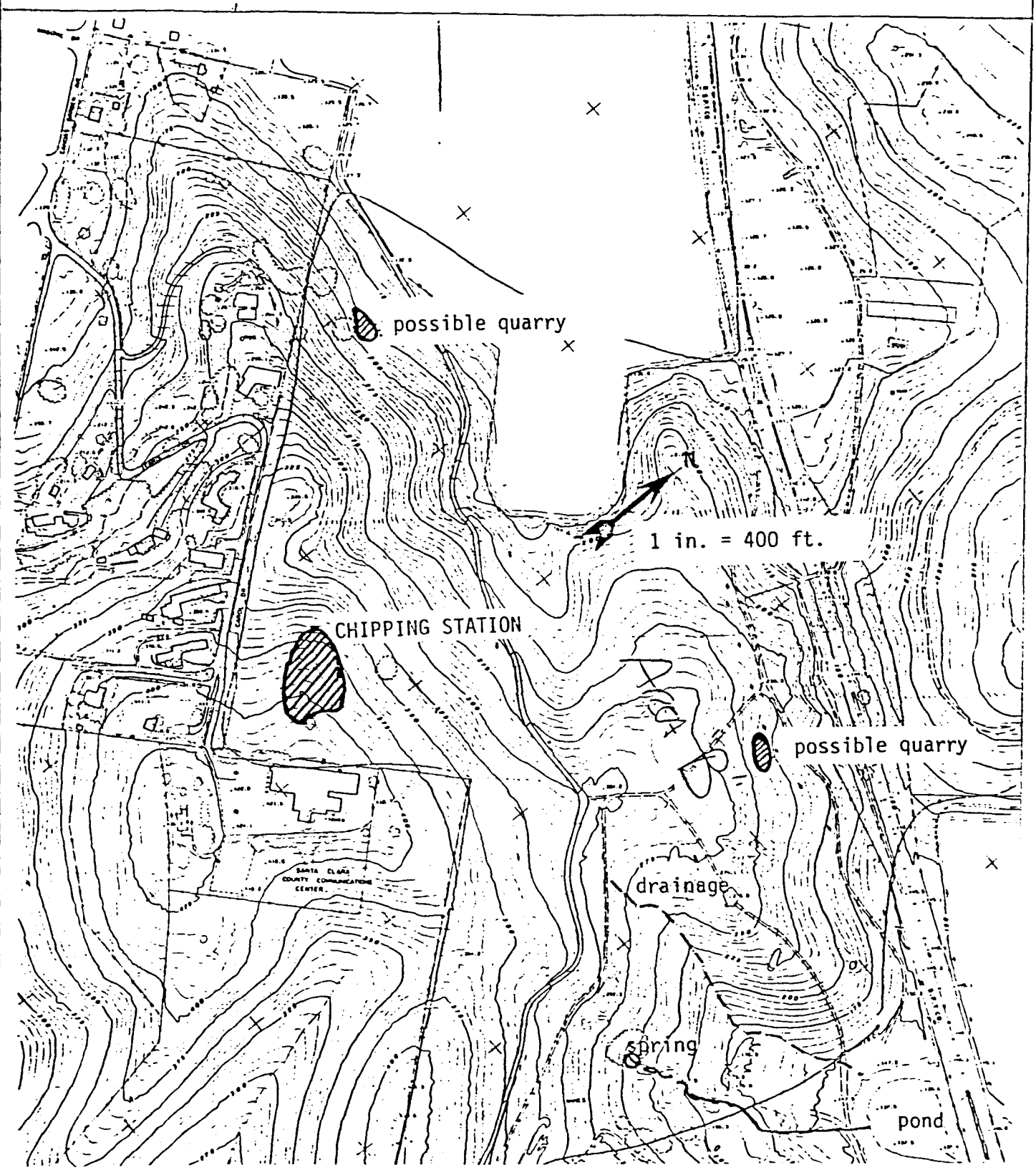
State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Page 5 of 6.

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SCL-606 1 (Mo. Yr.)

Other Designations: Chipping Station



DPR 422 G (Rev. 4/66)

State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

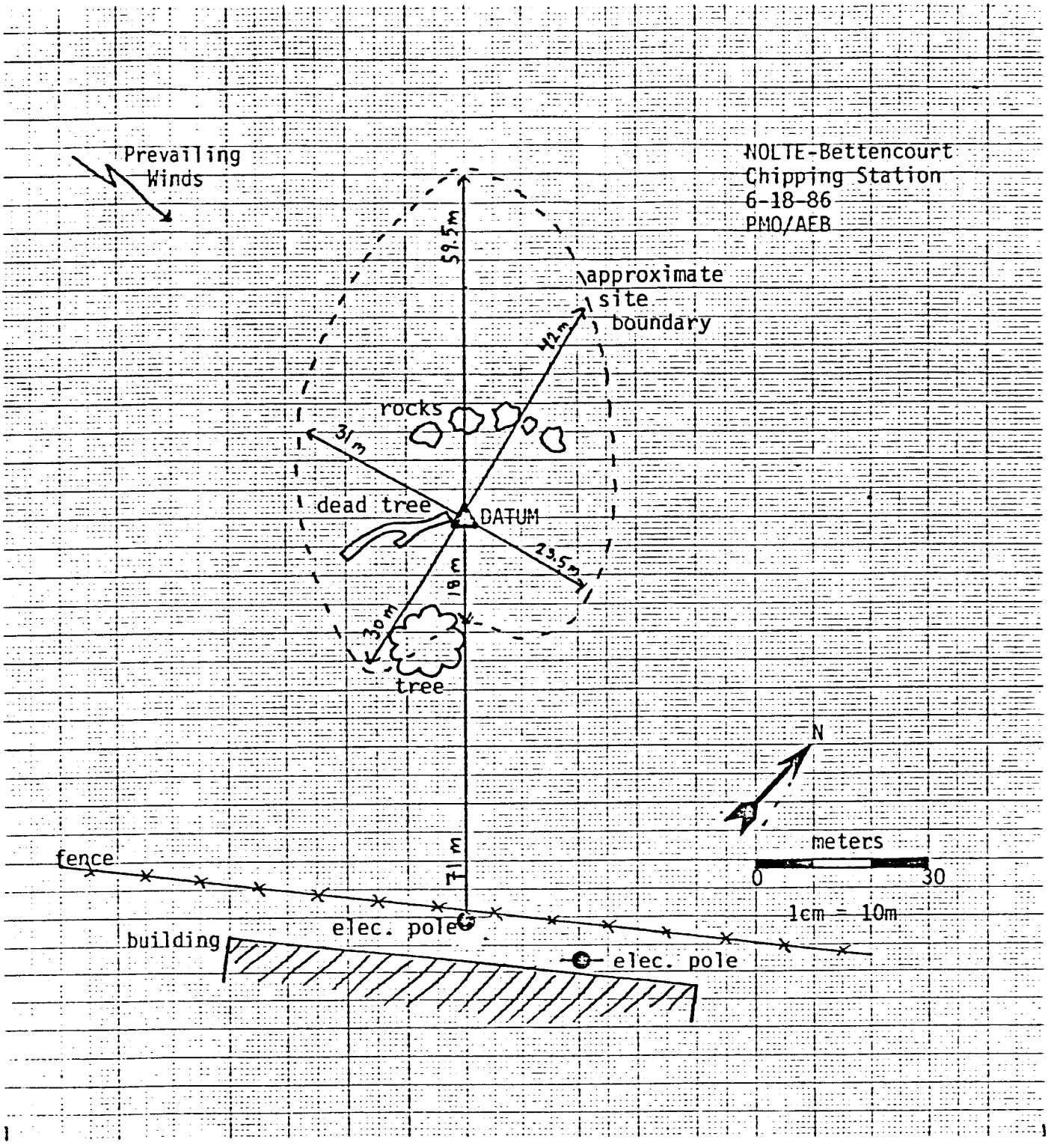
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Page 6 of 6

Permanent Trinomial: CA-SCL-606

Mo. 1 Yr.

Other Designations: Chipping Station



CA-SCl-606 (P-43-000601), a prehistoric chipping station recorded in 1986, was relocated. The rock outcropping is obscured by dense poison oak and tall grasses.

UTM 10S 600514 mE / 4127561 mN WGS84: 343-400 feet above sea level.

A shovel-test field program was completed on January 3, 2008 with the objective of determining the presence/absence of significant prehistoric cultural materials. Ten shovel test units (STU's) and five shovel scrapes were intuitively placed within and along the recorded site boundaries. In addition, an intensive surface inventory was completed prior to shovel testing within and adjacent to the recorded site boundaries

Surface Inventory and Shovel Test Protocols

The area was covered with dense grass with approximately 5% of the surface observable. The field inventory utilized 2-3 meter spaced transects oriented north to south. Franciscan chert, chalcedony, quartz, and serpentine rock were observed on the surface and within the back dirt of various rodent burrows and exposed in a recent firebreak. Larger rock fragments were observed on the surface in the vicinity of the boulders (rock outcrops) and within the plow-zone (firebreak). The rock outcrops exhibited significant signs of weathering; particularly spalling. None of the materials observed on the surface were culturally modified.

The surface vegetation from the 10 Shovel Test Units (STU) and five Shovel Scrape Units (SSU) was removed prior to excavation. Unit dimensions were approximately 22-25 cm long, 20-30 cm wide and 20-46 cm deep. Sediments observed within the units consisted of a very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) fine silty loam with sparse Franciscan chert, chalcedony, quartz, and serpentine rock fragments ranging from 1-10 cm long. Sediments from the STUs were screened through a ¼"-inch mesh screen [Fig. 10].

Units 1-3, 5-8 and 10 ranged in depth from 20-30 cm and yielded similar fragmentary rock types (see Table).

Unit 4 located on the downward slope (North side of hill) was excavated to a depth of 40 cm before encountering firm compacted sediments with bedrock. The additional sediment; approximately 10 cm thicker than Units 1-3, 5-8, and 10 is likely the result of sediment build up from slide activity.

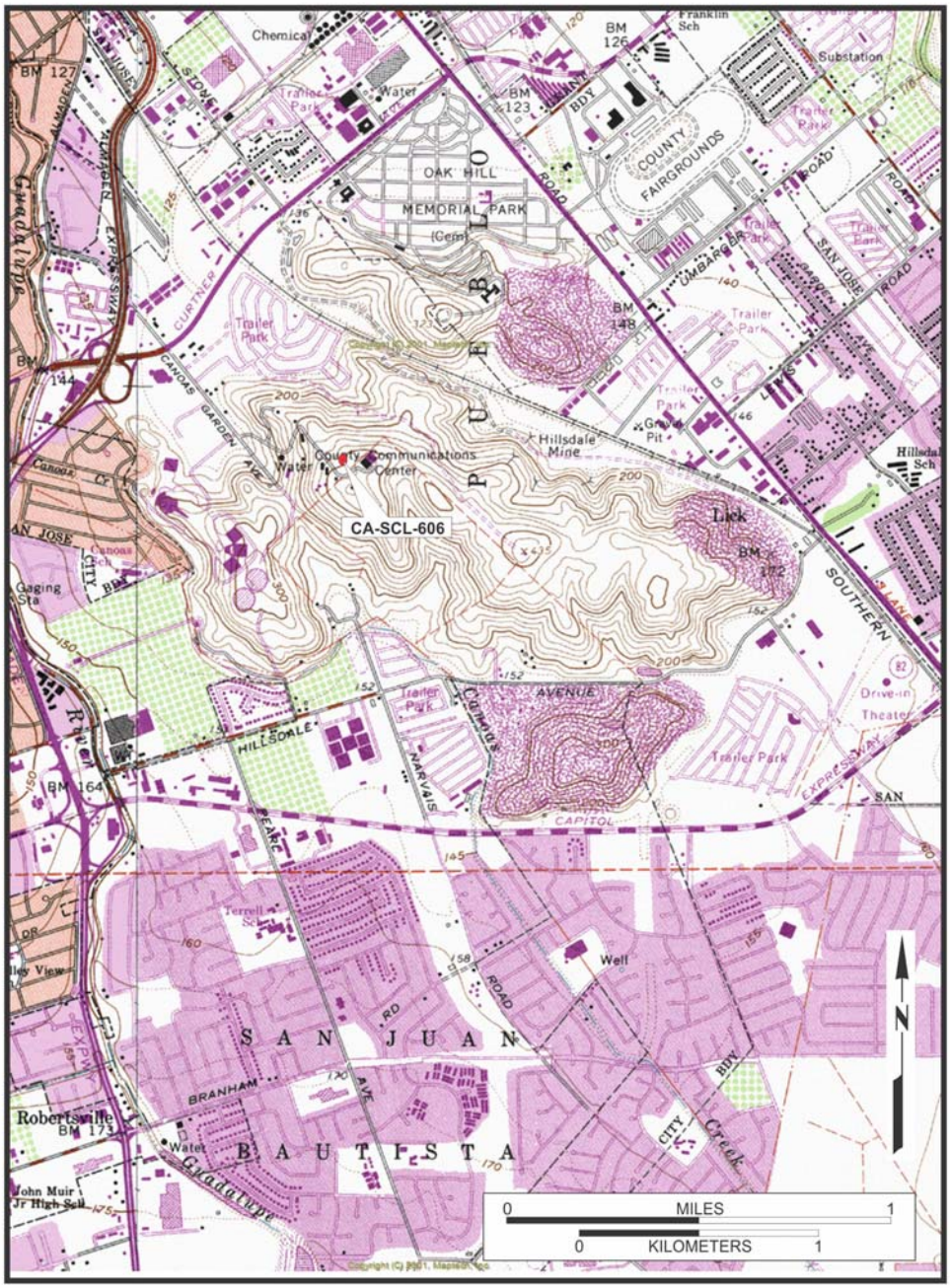
Unit 9 located near the center of the recorded site boundary reached a depth of 47 cm before exposing a firm compacted sediment with rock. The majority of the surrouding sediment was loose. It is possible that the unit impacted a buried rodent burrow as several rodent burrows were observed in the immediate vicinity of the STU.

The five SSUs were placed in areas adjacent to the STUs. The scrapes were shallow, removing only the uppermost sediments (approx. 5-10 cm). The material observed during these scrapes was similar to that noted in the STUs.

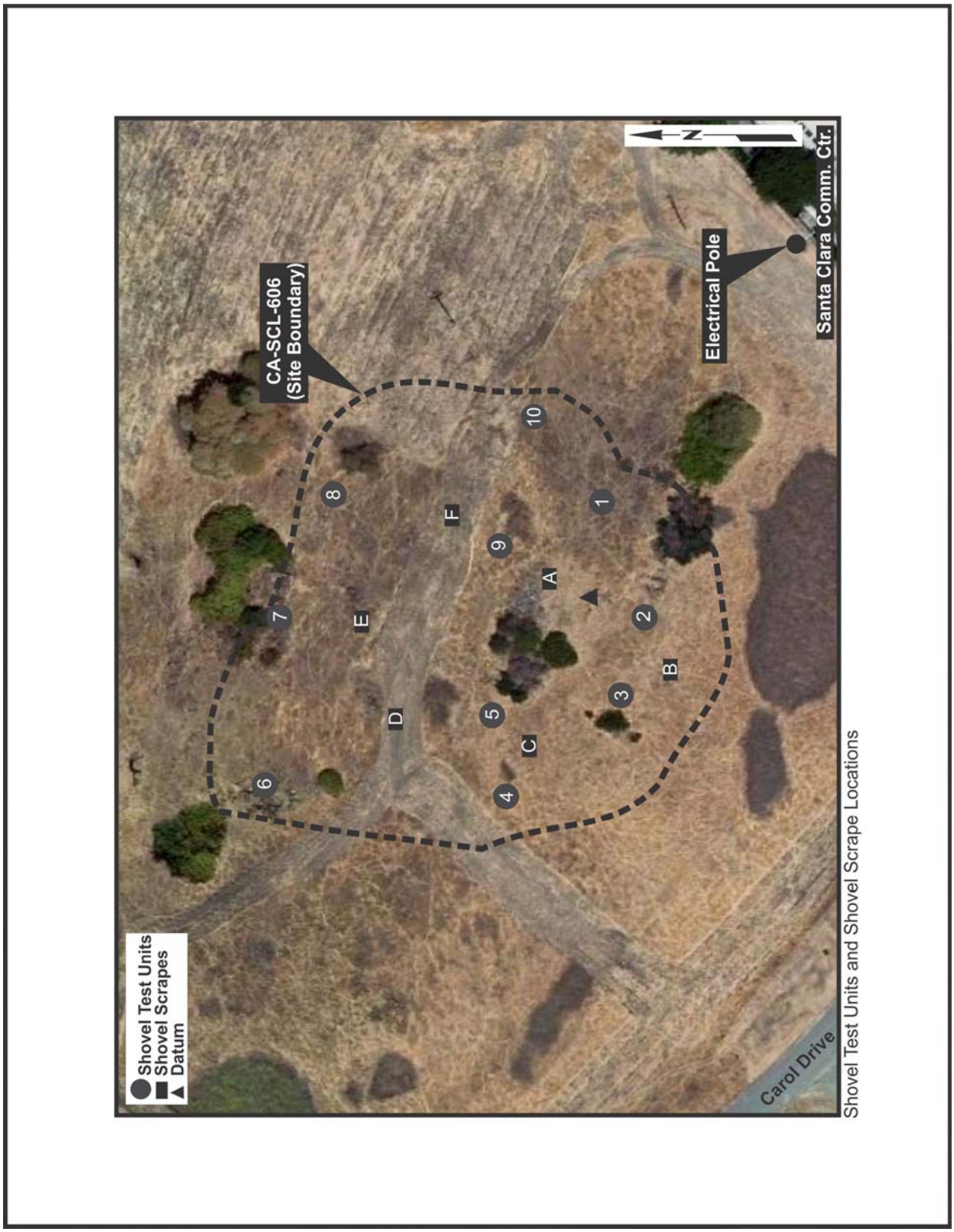
The test program confirmed that the resource had no significant depth. A review of the recovered lithic materials does not suggest stone tool manufacture. Evidence for tool maintenance was not present based on the absence of lithic retouch and/or thinning flakes. The data strongly suggest that the site was ephemeral or the raw materials were utilized infrequently and transported to another location for further processing after collection.

UNIT	DIMENSIONS (l x w x d)	OBSERVATIONS
1	30 x 25 x 20 cm	Angular chert fragments with chalcedony (3-6 cm in length)
2	25 x 25 x 20 cm	Angular chert fragments (3-10 cm in length)
3	35 x 25 x 30 cm	Serpentine rock and angular chert fragments (1-4 cm in length)
4	30 x 20 x 40 cm	Angular chert, quartz, and chalcedony fragments (3-6) cm in length)
5	26 x 20 x 27 cm	Angular chert and chalcedony fragments (1-6 cm in length)
6	24 x 22 x 20 cm	Angular chert fragments (1-4 cm in length)
7	23 x 20 x 20 cm	Angular chert fragments (2-7 cm in length)
8	22 x 18 x 29 cm	Angular chert fragments (approx. 4 cm in length)
9	35 x 30 x 46 cm	Angular chert and chalcedony fragments (approx. 2 cm in length)
10	26 x 25 x 30 cm	Angular chert fragments (3-5 cm in length)

CA-SCL-606 does not appear eligible for the CRHR under any of the criteria. It is not a historical resource under the CEQA.



CA-SCL-606 Location (USGS San Jose East, Calif. 1980)



Shovel Test Units and Shovel Scrape Locations

View south to CA towards CA-SCL-606

View south towards CA-SCL-606

Shovel Test Unit 1

Shovel Test Unit 5 (sediments and non-cultural rock fragments)