Cambrian Tanks Replacement Project

Cultural Resources Technical Report

prepared for

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Water Works Engineers (WWE) to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Cambrian Tank Replacement Project (project) in San José, Santa Clara County, California. The proposed project would replace the two existing reservoirs with pre-stressed concrete tanks and include the installation of additional supporting infrastructure. This technical report documents the results of the study and tasks conducted by Rincon, specifically, a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a field survey. This study has been completed pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of San José is the lead agency under CEQA.

This assessment included a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, a pedestrian survey of the project site, and the preparation of this report to summarize the results of these activities.

The built environment survey identified one property on the project site that is more than 45 years old – Cambrian Station (subject property). It was recorded individually and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and for designation as City of San José Landmark. Cambrian Station is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, and local designation and is not considered historical resources pursuant to the CEQA, as a result. The 1924 Pump House, however, is recommended individually eligible for inclusion as a San José Landmark for its embodiment of the Mission Revival style and is therefore considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA. The proposed treatment of the 1924 Pump House is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the project therefore would not result in a substantial adverse change to historical resources.

The records search, SLF search, and archaeological pedestrian survey identified no archaeological resources at the project site. However, the lack of surface evidence of archaeological materials does not preclude their subsurface existence. While discoveries during construction are unlikely, Rincon recommends mitigation measures for unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains.

1 Introduction

Water Works Engineers (WWE) retained Rincon Consultants Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Cambrian Tank Replacement Project (project) in San José, Santa Clara County, California. This technical report documents the results of the study and tasks conducted by Rincon, specifically, a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a field survey. This study has been completed pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of San José is the lead agency under CEQA.

1.1 Project Site and Description

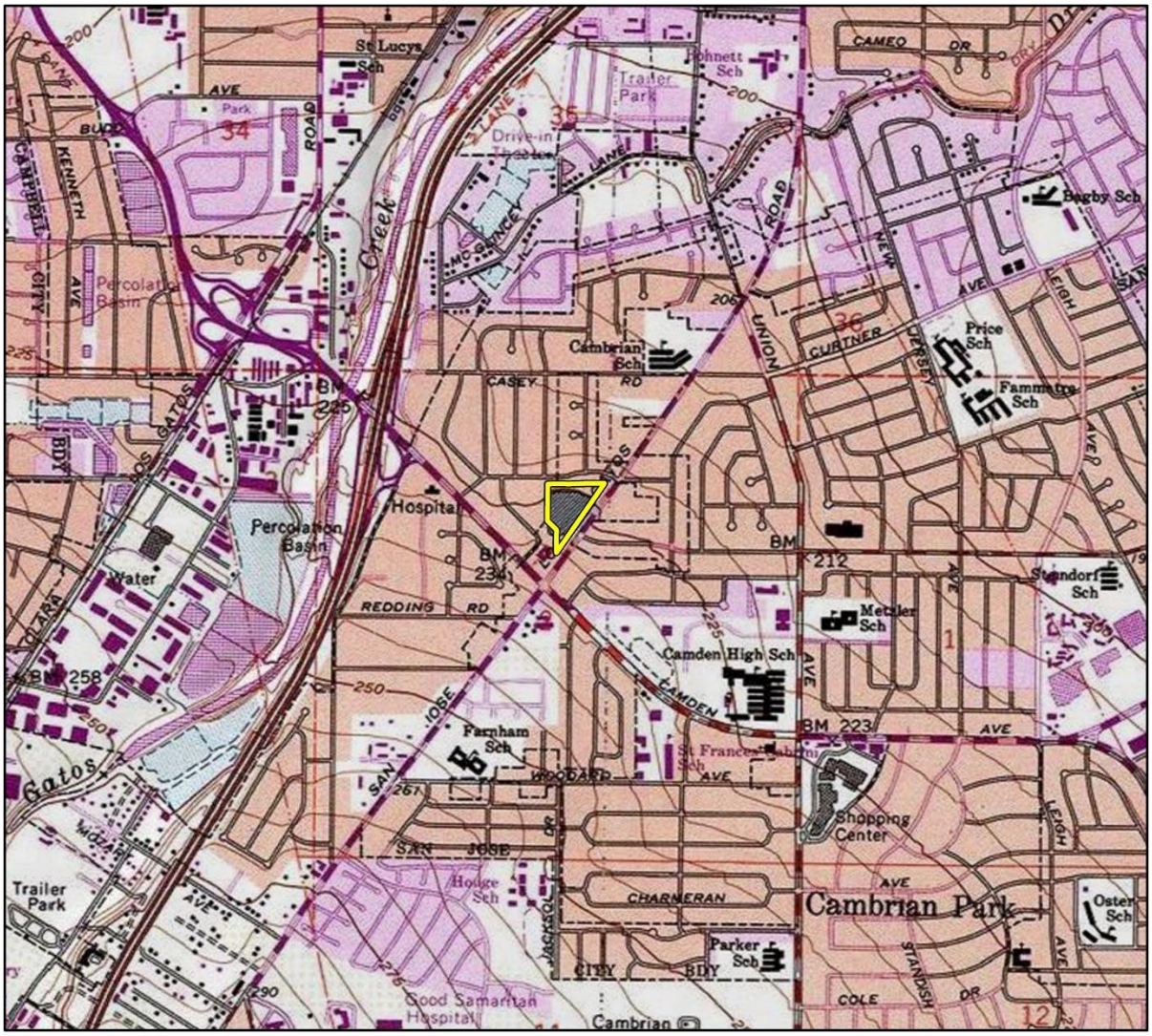
The project site is located in San José, Santa Clara County, California. Specifically, the project encompasses portions of Section 2 of Township 08S, Range 01W on the *San José West*, *California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The project site is located at 3033 South Bascom Avenue located north of the intersection of South Bascom Avenue with Camden Avenue and south of the intersection of South Bascom Avenue and Shamrock Drive (Figure 2). The project site encompasses approximately 5.61 acres, which includes the work area, access driveway, and staging areas.

The following project description was provided by WWE in March 2023. The proposed project would replace the two existing earthen water storage reservoirs onsite with two 8.0 million gallon pre-stressed concrete tanks. Additional supporting infrastructure would be constructed, including piping for potable and non-potable water systems, an underground stormwater infiltration basin, two 10-horsepower tank mixing systems, a replacement fence, a tank driveway, stormwater drop inlets, and modifications to the existing storm drain system in accordance with the Santa Clara County C.3 Stormwater Manual. The proposed project would also involve the removal of 21 ordinance trees and 6 non-ordinance trees to accommodate the construction of new tanks and supporting infrastructure. Maximum depths of ground disturbance are not expected to exceed the depth of the existing reservoir.

1.2 Personnel

Rincon Architectural Historian Project Manager JulieAnn Murphy provided management oversight, conducted the field survey, and was the primary author for this cultural resources study. Senior Archaeologist Leanna Flaherty, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), provided management oversight. Archaeologist Elaine Foster, MA, RPA, reviewed the project for archaeological resources and is a contributing author of this report. Cultural Resources Director Steven Treffers provided oversight and reviewed this report for quality control. Each of these individuals meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in their respective fields (National Park Service 1983).

Figure 1 Regional Location



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2023. San Jose West Quadrangle. T08S R01W S02. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

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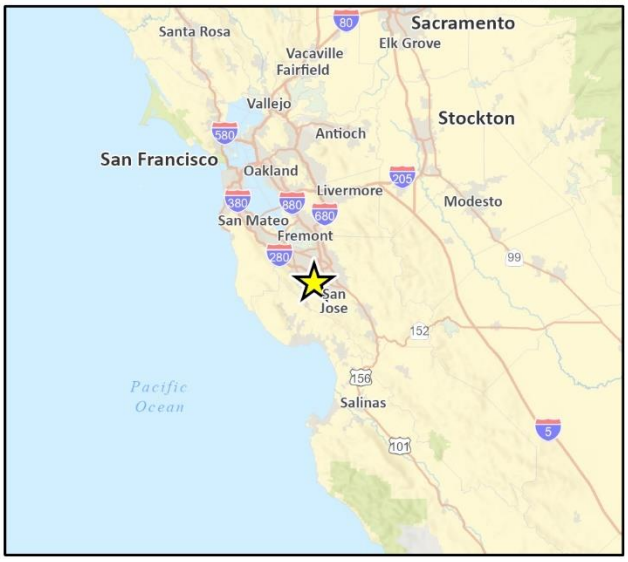
CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map



Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

N

Figure 2 Project Site

Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2023.

22-13178 EPS
Fig 2 Project Location

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the project.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1 requires lead agencies determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical or unique archaeological resources. As defined in PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states resources meeting the above criteria are presumed to be historically or cultural significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are California Historical Landmarks 770 and above; both are therefore historical resources under CEQA. Historical resources may include eligible built environment resources and archaeological resources of the precontact or historic periods.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) provides further guidance on the consideration of archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a “unique archaeological resource” as identified in PRC Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an 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) it contains information needed 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, or 3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical or unique archaeological resource, the impacts of a project on those resources will be less than significant and need not be considered further (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also provides guidance for addressing the potential presence of human remains, including those discovered during the implementation of a project.

According to CEQA, an impact that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a][b]).

The requirements for mitigation measures under CEQA are outlined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(a)(1). In addition to being fully enforceable, mitigation measures must be completed within a defined time period and be roughly proportional to the impacts of the project. Generally, a project which is found to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (the Standards) is considered to be mitigated below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 [b][1]). For historical resources of an archaeological nature, lead agencies should also seek to avoid damaging effects where feasible. Preservation in place is the preferred manner to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites; however, data recovery through excavation may be the only option in certain instances (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b][3]).

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

Although the project does not have a federal nexus, properties which are listed in or have been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR. The following is therefore presented to provide applicable regulatory context. The NRHP was authorized by Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act and is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP recognizes the quality of significance in American, state, and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Per 36 CFR Part 60.4, a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

Criterion B: Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

Criterion C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

Criterion D: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity. The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined as follows:

Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred

Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property

Setting: The physical environment of a historic property

Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property

Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory

Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time

Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Certain properties are generally considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, relocated structures, or commemorative properties. Additionally, a property must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The National Park Service states that 50 years is the general estimate of the time needed to develop the necessary historical perspective to evaluate significance (National Park Service 1997:41). Properties which are less than 50 years must be determined to have "exceptional importance" to be considered eligible for NRHP listing.

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC Sections 5024.1 and Title 14 Section 4852. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Unlike the NRHP however, the CRHR does not have a defined age threshold for eligibility; rather, a resource may be eligible for the CRHR if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand its historical or architectural significance (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011). Furthermore, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011). Generally, the California Office of Historic Preservation recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995:2).

A property is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one of more of the following criteria:

Criterion 1: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage

Criterion 2: Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past

Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values

Criterion 4: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

2.1.3 California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014

As of July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, "tribal cultural resources". AB 52 establishes, "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states the CEQA lead

agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and that meets at least one of the following criteria, as summarized in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G:

1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process with California Native American tribes that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to "begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project." California Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.2 California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has determined if the remains are subject to the Coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

2.3 California Public Resources Code §5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code §7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant [MLD]) that it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

2.4 Local Regulations

2.4.1 City of San José Historic Preservation Ordinance

The City of San José's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 13.48) authorizes the City to designate city landmarks and historic districts by the procedures outlined in the

municipal code. An eligible property may be nominated and designated as a city landmark if it satisfies the requirements set forth below.

Landmark

"Landmark" shall mean any of the following which have a special historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic or engineering interest or value of an historical nature: an individual structure or portion thereof; an integrated group of structures on a single lot; a site or portion thereof; or any combination thereof. In making their findings, the historic landmarks commission may consider the following factors, among other relevant factors, with respect to the proposed landmark:

1. Its character, interest or value as part of the local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture;
2. Its location as a site of a significant historic event;
3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the local, regional, state or national culture and history;
4. Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social or historic heritage of the City of San José;
5. Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style;
6. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;
7. Its identification as the work if an architect or master builder whose individual work influenced the development of the city of San José;
8. Its embodiment of elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation or which is unique.

Historic District

"Historic District" shall mean a geographically definable area of urban or rural character, possessing a significant concentration of continuity of site, building, structures or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

This section provides background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the project site. It places the project site within the broader natural environment that has sustained populations throughout history. This section also provides an overview of regional indigenous history, local ethnography, and post-contact history. This background information describes the distribution and type of cultural resources documented within the vicinity of the project site to inform the cultural resources sensitivity assessment and the context within which resources have been evaluated.

3.1 Natural Setting

The project site lies within the Santa Clara Valley at an approximate elevation of 70 meters (230 feet) above mean sea level. The surrounding area does not retain its natural setting as the majority of the surrounding area has been developed for residential and commercial purposes with associated utilities and infrastructures such as roads and parking lots. Few areas include landscaping with a variety of native and non-native ornamental trees, bushes, and flowers. The closest water source is Los Gatos Creek, located approximately 0.45 miles west of the project site. The project site is largely developed with the Cambrian Station, comprised of two earthen reservoirs, two pump houses, and one fountain. Vegetation within the project site consists of similar ornamental trees and bushes to the surrounding area as well as a few areas of short dry grass.

According to published geologic mapping, the project area is underlain by Quaternary age, alluvial deposits, specifically Qa.1 Holocene alluvial sand, fine-grained silt, and gravel with alluvial fan deposits at the base of slopes and upper fan areas and undifferentiated stream alluvium in drainages (Diblee and Minch 2007).

However, soils within the project site have been characterized largely as the Urban Land-Flaskan complex, which are comprised largely of Urban Land (70 percent) and Flaskan (20 percent) soils. Urban soils are comprised largely of fill or disturbances related to urban developments and do not retain their original characteristics or context. Flaskan soils are formed in alluvium derived from mixed rock sources along floodplains and alluvial fans. A typical profile of the Flaskan series soils features brown broken face sandy loam from 0 to 2 inches; brown broken face sandy clay loam from 2 to 7 inches; brown broken face gravelly sandy clay loam with 25 percent clay from 7 to 17 inches; yellowish brown broken face gravelly sandy clay loam with 22 percent clay from 17 to 31 inches; and dark yellowish brown broken face very gravelly sandy loam with 17 percent clay from 31 to 59 inches below surface (California Soil Resource Lab 2009). Additional soils documented within the Urban-Flaskan Complex include Pachic Haploxerolls (5 percent), Landelspark (2 percent), Botella (2 percent), and Stevenscreek (1 percent) (California Soil Resources Lab 2022). Due to the low presence of these soils, they are not discussed in further detail here. Of all the soils within the Urban Land-Flaskan complex, only Landelspark contains buried A Horizon soils, surficial soils buried beneath typically underlying soils as the result of alluvial deposition or erosion. Because of the episodic nature of alluvial sedimentation and deposition of buried A Horizon soils, the sudden burial of artifacts is possible. Therefore, alluvial soils buried A Horizon soils have an increased likelihood of containing buried archaeological deposits (Waters 1992, Borejaza et al. 2014).

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Indigenous History

The project site lies in the San Francisco Bay archaeological region (Milliken et al. 2007; Moratto 1984). Following Milliken et al., (2007), the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Bay Area can be generally divided into five periods: The Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 B.C.), Early (3,500-500 B.C.), Lower Middle (500 B.C. to A.D. 430), the Upper Middle (A.D. 430-1050), and the Late Period (A.D. 1050-contact).

It is presumed that early Paleoindian groups lived in the area prior to 8,000 B.C., however no evidence for that period has been discovered in the Bay Area to date (Milliken et al. 2007). For this reason, the Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 11,500-8,000 B.C.) is not discussed here.

The earliest intensive study of the archaeology of the San Francisco Bay Area began with N. C. Nelson of the University of California Berkeley, between 1906 and 1908. He documented over 100 shell mounds along the shores of Alameda and Contra Costa counties. Nelson was the first to identify the Bay Area as a discrete archaeological region (Moratto 1984).

Early Holocene (8,000-3,500 B.C.)

The Early Holocene in the San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by a mobile forager pattern and the presence of millingslabs, handstones, and a variety of leaf-shaped projectile points, though evidence for this period is limited. It is likely that Holocene alluvial deposits buried many prehistoric sites in the area (Ragir 1972; Moratto 1984). Sites such as CCO-696 and CCO-637 in Contra Costa County are two of just a few sites dating to this period. The earliest date for the Early Holocene comes from the CCO-696 at Los Vaqueros Reservoir, approximately 57 kilometers (35 miles) east of the APE, dating to 7920 cal B.C (Milliken et al. 2007).

Early Period (3500-600 B.C.)

The Early Period saw increased sedentism as indicated by new ground stone technologies (introduction of the mortar and pestle), an increase in regional trade, and the earliest cut-bead horizon. The first documentation of the mortar and pestle, dating to 3800 B.C., comes from CCO-637 in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir area. By 1500 B.C., mortars and pestles had almost completely replaced millingslabs and handstones. A shift to a sedentary or semi-sedentary lifestyle is marked by the prevalence of mortars and pestles, ornamental grave associations, and shell mounds. The earliest cut bead horizon, dating to this period, is represented by rectangular *Haliotis* and *Olivella* beads from several sites, including CCO-637, SCL-832 in Sunnyvale, and ALA-307 in Berkeley (Milliken et al. 2007). The advent of the mortar and pestle indicate a greater reliance on processing nuts such as acorns. Faunal evidence from various sites indicates a diverse diet based on mussel and other shellfish, marine mammals, terrestrial mammals, and birds (D'Oro 2009).

Lower Middle Period (500 B.C. - A.D. 430)

The Lower Middle Period saw numerous changes from the previous period. Rectangular shell beads, common during the Early Period, disappear completely and are replaced by split-beveled and saucer *Olivella* beads. In addition to the changes in beads, *Haliotis* ornaments, bone tools and ornaments, and basketry awls indicating coiled basketry manufacture appeared. Mortars and pestles continued to be the dominant grinding tool (Milliken et al. 2007). Evidence for the Lower Middle Period in the

Bay Area comes from sites such as the Emeryville shell mound (ALA-309) and Ellis Landing (CCO-295). ALA-309 is one of the largest shell mounds in the Bay Area and contains multiple cultural sequences. The lower levels of the site, dating to the Middle Period, contain flexed burials with bone implements, chert bifaces, charmstones, and oyster shells (Moratto 1984).

Upper Middle Period (A.D. 430-1050)

Around A.D. 430, *Olivella* saucer bead trade networks established during earlier periods collapsed and over half of known sites occupied during the Lower Middle Period were abandoned. *Olivella* saucer beads were replaced with *Olivella* saddle beads. New items appear at sites, including elaborate, decorative blades, fishtail charmstones, new *Haliotis* ornament forms, and mica ornaments. Sea otter bones became more frequent from earlier periods (Milliken et al. 2007). Excavations at ALA-309 have indicated a shift from oysters to clams at that site. Subsistence analysis at various sites dating to this period indicate a diverse diet that included various species of fish, mammal species, bird species, shellfish, and plant resources that varied by location within the Bay Area (Hylkema 2002).

Late Period (A.D. 1050- contact)

The Late Period saw an increase in social complexity, indicated by differences in burials, and an increased level of sedentism. Small, finely worked projectile points associated with bow and arrow technology appear around A.D. 1250. *Olivella* shell beads disappeared and were replaced with clamshell disk beads. The toggle harpoon, hopper mortar, and magnesite tube beads also appeared during this period (Milliken et al. 2007). This period saw an increase in the intensity of resource exploitation that correlates with an increase in population (Moratto 1984). Many of the well-known sites of earlier periods, such as the Emeryville shell mound (ALA-309) and the West Berkeley site (ALA-307) were abandoned, possibly due to fluctuating climates and drought that occurred throughout the Late Period (Lightfoot and Luby 2002).

3.2.2 Ethnographic Overview

The project site lies within an area traditionally occupied by the Ohlone (or Costanoan) people. Ohlone territory extends from the point where the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers issue into the San Francisco Bay to Point Sur, with the inland boundary most likely constituted by the interior Coast Ranges (Kroeber 1925:462). The Ohlone language belongs to the Penutian family, with several distinct dialects throughout the region (Kroeber 1925:462). Levy (1978) breaks the language groups into 8 regional dialects: Karkin, Chochenyo, Ramaytush, Awaswas, Taymen, Mutsun, Rumsen, and Chalon (Jones 2015).

The pre-contact Ohlone were semi-sedentary, with a settlement system characterized by base camps and seasonal reserve camps composed of tule reed houses with thatched roofs made of matted grass (Schick 1994, Skowronek 1998). Just outside a base camp, there was sometimes a large sweat house built into the ground near stream banks used for spiritual ceremonies and possibly hygiene (Schick 1994, Jones 2015). Villages were divided into small polities, each of which was governed by a chief responsible for settling disputes, acting as a war leader (general) during times of conflict, and supervising economic and ceremonial activities (Skowronek 1998, Kroeber 1925:468). Social organization appeared flexible to ethnographers and any sort of social hierarchy was not apparent to mission priests (Skowronek 1998).

Ohlone subsistence was based on hunting, gathering, and fishing (Kroeber 1925:467, Skowronek 1998). Larger animals, like bears, might be avoided, but smaller game would be hunted and snared on a regular basis (Schick 1944:17). Like the rest of California, the acorn was an important staple and was prepared by leaching acorn meal both in openwork baskets and in holes dug into the sand (Kroeber 1925:467). The Ohlone also practiced controlled burning to facilitate plant growth (Kroeber 1925:467, Skowronek 1998). During specific seasons or in times of drought, the reserve camps would be utilized for gathering seasonal food and accessing food storage (Schick 1994). Fishing would be done with nets and gorge hooks out of tule reed canoes (Schick 1994:16-17). Mussels were a particularly important food resource (Kroeber 1925:467). Sea mammals were also important; sea lions and seals were hunted, and beached whales were exploited (Kroeber 1925:467).

Seven Franciscan missions were built within Ohlone territory in the late 1700s, and all members of the Ohlone group were eventually brought into the mission system (Kroeber 1925:462, Skowronek 1998). After the establishment of the missions, Ohlone population dwindled from roughly 10,000 people in 1770 to 1,300 in 1814 (Skowronek 1998). In 1973, the population of people with Ohlone descent was estimated at fewer than 300. The descendants of the Ohlone united in 1971 and have since arranged political and cultural organizations to revitalize aspects of their culture (Skowronek 1998).

3.3 Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present).

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1777–1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968, Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. In addition to 21 missions, the Spanish erected presidios (military forts) to provide protection. In the region of the APE, presidios included those at San Francisco and Monterey. In 1777, military officer José Joaquin Moraga set out from San Francisco with 16 people to found pueblo San José, the first civilian settlement established by the Spanish in what is today California. The pueblo's primary function was to support the local presidios by supplying additional crops. Although later relocated because of flooding, the original pueblo site was near the Guadalupe River in the vicinity of Taylor Street (SanJoséHistory.org, n.d..).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1846)

California's Mexican Period commenced following the culmination of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821), the result of which was Mexico's success over the Spanish crown. Beginning in 1822, this period is characterized by the privatization of mission lands in California. The passage of the Secularization Act of 1833 enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute mission lands to individuals as land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between

1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). 38 land grants were issued in the Santa Clara Valley between 1833 and 1845; all or parts of 15 land grants were located within the current city limits of San José (Archives and Architecture 1992).

During the Mexican period, Pueblo San José expanded. In 1835, approximately 700 people lived in the pueblo and by 1845 its population had expanded to approximately 900. As was the trend throughout California, many of the areas new settlers were of non-Mexican descent. Many of Pueblo San José's new Anglo-American settlers pursued business enterprise, further establishing the village into a town.

3.3.3 American Period (1846–Present)

In 1846, California was conquered by American military forces, and in 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. Under the treaty, the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The discovery of gold in the foothills of the Sierra in 1848 led to California's Gold Rush, bringing an influx of people to the region (Guinn 1977, Workman 1935:26). California became a state in 1850, and San José served as the first state capital until 1852. The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 further bolstered economic development and settlement in the state.

3.3.4 San José

As a major town on the route to the southern Mother Load, a hard-rock gold deposit in the Sierra, San José was a major supplier to the gold rush. An initial survey for the city grid was prepared in 1847, followed by others, as the city expanded. The railroad between San Francisco and San José was completed in 1864, and the city was connected to the transcontinental railroad in 1869, encouraging further development in the area. As the community grew, so did its infrastructure and services. The San Jose Water Company, a privately owned water service, was founded in 1866 to provide water service to residents (Caltrans 2000). The city experienced steady growth into the 1870s as it developed into a major service center for the surrounding agricultural land. During this period, commerce, industry and transportation services increased as did ethnic immigration and residential development. In the late 19th century, San José's fruit industry boomed with the introduction of canning and packing plants. Much of this early industrial development was focused near the shipping and transportation hubs of the city. Electricity, the advent of the automobile, and radio transmission improved the city's ability to communicate with and travel to the surrounding area. New suburban tracts were subdivided and developed to house the city's growing population.

San José blossomed in the 1920s. The city's fruitful growth was largely due to three major events: the development of the water conservation program, establishment of Moffett Field as a Navy base, and the connection of the freeway between San José and San Francisco. By 1928, San José's extant city streets were paved and old wood bridges were replaced with concrete bridges (Archives and Architecture 2004). The popularity of the automobile was partially responsible for the closure of the East San José passenger depot. Passenger service for the Western Pacific stopped in 1931. The advent of World War II introduced myriad changes to the city; the San Francisco Bay served as the war's "gateway" to the Pacific theater with thousands of military personnel training in the area (Archives and Architecture 1992).

The City sought to diversify its commerce in the 1950s, ultimately attracting electronic and defense industries. In the 1960s, San José greatly expanded its geographic footprint through annexation and became increasingly decentralized form its traditional urban core. The area's network of roadways greatly expanded, and historically agricultural areas were developed with residential subdivisions and accompanying commercial enterprise. Industrial development also increased during this period, as the business community sought to diversify the local economy beyond agriculture (Archives and Architecture 1992).

4 Methods

This section presents the methods for each task completed during the preparation of this study.

4.1 Background and Archival Research

4.1.1 Archival Research

Rincon completed background and archival research in support of this study in May 2023. A variety of primary and secondary source materials were consulted. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. The following sources were utilized to develop an understanding of the project site and its context:

- Santa Clara County Assessor's Office
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via NETR Online
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder
- Historical U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps
- Historical newspaper clippings obtained from Newspapers.com, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection
- Various historical records via Ancestry.com
- Geologic Maps via USGS National Geologic Map Database
- USDA Web Soil Survey

4.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On May 26, 2023, Rincon received California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search results from the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) (Appendix A). The NWIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for the county in which the project falls. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD), as well as its predecessor the California State Historic Property Data (HPD) File. Additionally, Rincon reviewed the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (ADOE) list.

4.1.3 Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the NAHC on May 2, 2023 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF), as well as a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project area (Appendix B).

4.2 Field Survey

Rincon Architectural Historian Project Manager JulieAnn Murphy conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on May 12, 2023. Under the direction of Rincon Archaeologist Leanna Flaherty, exposed ground surfaces were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historical debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera.

Built environment resources within the project site, including buildings, structures and associated landscape elements were visually inspected. Pursuant to California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Guidelines (California OHP 1995:2), properties over 45 years of age were evaluated for listing in the NRHP and recorded on California Department of Parks (DPR) 523 series forms. Overall condition and integrity of these resources were documented and assessed. Properties with no potential for historical significance and/or to be negatively affected by the project were documented but exempted from further evaluation or consideration. Site characteristics and conditions were documented using notes and digital photographs, which are maintained at the Rincon Oakland office.

5 Findings

5.1 Known Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS records search and background research identified 12 cultural resources studies within 0.5 miles of the project site (Appendix A). Of these studies, none include a portion of the project site or areas directly adjacent to the project site.

5.2 Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search and background research identified six previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Resources recorded in the search radius are listed in Table 1 below. No resources identified in the CHRIS search are recorded within or adjacent to the project site.

Table 1 Known Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-43-000991	Building	Giannetto House; Single-family residence	Glory Anne Laffey, Archives & Architecture, 1997	Recommended Ineligible	Outside
P-43-001176	Building	2937 Union Avenue; Single-family residence	Ward Hill, 1999	Recommended Ineligible	Outside
P-43002799	Building	Stone House; Single-family residence	F. Maggi, S, Winder, O. Sawi, Archives & Architecture, 2011	6Z; Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local Designation through survey evaluation	Outside
P-4302800	Building	Eizen House; Single-family residence	F. Maggi, S, Winder, O. Sawi, Archives & Architecture, 2011	6Z; Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local Designation through survey evaluation	Outside
P-43-002801	Building	Faekas Rental; Single story commercial building	F. Maggi, S, Winder, O. Sawi, Archives & Architecture, 2011	6Z; Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local Designation through survey evaluation	Outside

P-43-002802	Building	Jersey Farms Milk Depot Drive In	F. Maggi, S, Winder, O. Sawi, Archives & Architecture, 2011	6Z; Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local Designation through survey evaluation	Outside

5.3 Previous Historical Resource Evaluations of the Project Site

Although not identified in the CHRIS search, background research revealed the buildings and structures within the project site have been subject to previously historical resource evaluations. Archaeological Resource Management evaluated the property in a Historical Resource Evaluation (HRE) prepared for Water Works Engineers in June 2016 to meet the requirements of CEQA. Archaeological Resource Management's HRE included a brief cover memorandum and preparation of DPR 523 Series Forms that included the following information: a detailed architectural description, developmental history, a discussion of the property's historic significance and integrity, and completion of the City of San José Evaluation Criteria (Evaluation Tally Sheet). The evaluation addressed three components of the property individually – the 1939 Fountain Pump House, the 1926 Wilbur J. Wilcox Fountain, and the 1924 Pump House. The 1939 Fountain Pump House was recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, but eligible for local listing. The 1926 Wilbur J. Wilcox Fountain and the 1924 Pump House were also recommended eligible for local listing and individual listing in the CRHR.

In November 2016, Evans & De Shazo, Inc. prepared an updated HRE for WWE to address deficiencies in the June 2016 HRE prepared by Archaeological Resource Management and to make findings to determine if the property should be considered a historical resource pursuant to the requirements of CEQA. The HRE was prepared in support of a proposed project to improve the property, including the demolition of the 1939 Fountain Pump House, 1939 Storage Building, c. 1975 masonry block wall, and three ordinance trees and the construction of new one-story pump house.

Evans & De Shazo's HRE presents the following information related to the property: historic setting, CHRIS results, detailed architectural description, developmental history, a discussion of the property's historic significance and integrity, completion of the Evaluation Tally Sheet, and an impacts analysis for the proposed project. Evans & De Shazo recommended the 1924 Pump House, 1890 Reservoir, and 1921 Reservoir would likely be considered contributing resources to a potential larger historic district associated with San José Water Company's business of water development and production within the City of San José and greater Santa Clara County. They further recommended the 1924 Pump House appeared to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR as a good representative example of Mission Revival architecture. Evans & De Shazo also found that though the 1926 Wilbur J. Wilcox Fountain and 1939 Fountain Pump House retain some integrity, that they are not closely associated with the property's use as a reservoir and therefore further diminishes their integrity so that they are ineligible for listing. The Evaluation Tally Sheet results indicate that the 1924 Pump House, the 1890 Reservoir, and 1921 Reservoir appear eligible for local listing. Finally, Evans & DeShazo's impacts assessment found the proposed demolition of the c. 1939 Fountain Pump House and 1939 Storage Building would result in no impact to historical resources. The project as proposed – demolition of the 1939 Storage Building, c. 1975 masonry

block wall, and three ordinance trees and the construction of a new one-story pump house - was completed in 2020.

5.4 Aerial Imagery and Historical Topographic Maps Review

Rincon completed a review of historical topographic maps and aerial imagery to ascertain the development history of the project site and surrounding area. Historical topographic maps from 1889 to 1946 depict the project site as an undeveloped area located northeast of the New Almaden Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad and southeast of Los Gatos Creek (USGS 2023). During the same period, the area surrounding the project site, as depicted in topographic maps, was sparsely developed with more concentrated development in downtown San José to the northeast of the project site. The first available aerial image from 1939 depicts the project site with two reservoirs. By that time the project site also included a fountain and four structures south of the reservoirs as well as a landscaped area and an additional structure north of the reservoirs, with shrubs lining the east and north boundary of the reservoirs. The project site appears largely the same in historical aerial images through 1980, when two buildings south of the reservoir were removed. The project site remained the same until 2020, when the two remaining structures south of the reservoir, the c. 1939 Fountain Pump House and the 1939 Storage Building, were demolished and a new building was constructed northeast of the reservoirs, west of the existing building on the north side of the reservoirs. Historical topographical and aerial images show the development of the area surrounding the project site, from a mostly agricultural area with more intense residential and commercial development beginning in the 1950s. By 1955, the former rail line became Camden Avenue and by 1962, Highway 17 was developed to the west of the project site. Typical of post-World War II development, the former agricultural lands surrounding the project site were developed for suburban commercial and residential uses. Some agricultural uses remained through the 1950s, but historical aerial images show that the area largely reached its current form by 1968 and has remained essentially the same since then (NETROnline 2023).

5.5 Sacred Land File Search

On May 22, 2023 the NAHC responded to Rincon's AB 52 contacts request and SLF request, stating that the results of the SLF search were negative. The City of San José is conducting AB 52 correspondence to Native American contacts in the area to request information on potential cultural resources in the project vicinity that may be impacted by the project development. Outreach efforts are ongoing. See Appendix B for the NAHC response, including Tribal contacts list.

5.6 Survey Results

5.6.1 Built Environment Resources

The following section summarizes the results of all background research and fieldwork as they pertain to built environment resources that may qualify as historical resources. The field work and background research resulted in the identification of one historic-age property within the project site, 3033 South Bascom Avenue, also known as the Cambrian Station. This property was recorded

and evaluated for historical resources eligibility on DPR series forms, which are included in Appendix C and summarized below.

Physical Description

The property at 3033 South Bascom Avenue is comprised of two earthen reservoirs, two pump houses, and one fountain. Located on the west side of South Bascom Avenue, the property is above grade at its center, where both reservoirs are located and slopes down to grade at its south and north end. The property is accessible by two vehicular entries from South Bascom Avenue, one at the north end and one at the south end. A retaining wall, shrubbery, and fencing along South Bascom Avenue largely obscure the property from the right-of-way (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Project Site from South Bascom Avenue, View Northwest

Reservoirs

The project site contains two reservoirs. Both earthen construction, the reservoirs are largely below grade. The western reservoir, constructed in 1921, has an irregular triangular footprint with straight edges along its north, west, and east sides that continue to curved portions along its northeast and southern portions. It is surrounded by a concrete ditch and its basin is topped with a wood rim and a corrugated metal roof (Figure 4).Figure 4 1921 Reservoir, View East

The eastern reservoir, constructed in 1890, has an oblong footprint and its western edge abuts the 1921 Reservoir to the west. It is surrounded by a concrete curb, enclosed in mesh metal screens with a wood rim, and topped with a corrugated metal roof. Both reservoirs are enclosed in a chain link fence topped with barbed wire (Figure 5)

Figure 4 1921 Reservoir, View East

Figure 5 1890 Reservoir, View Northwest

Pump House

The property contains two pump houses. One was constructed in 1924 and is no longer in use, and one non-historic pump house was constructed in 2020 (Figure 6). The 1924 pump house, located northeast of the reservoirs, is small and has a rectangular footprint. Constructed in the Mission Revival Style popular during this time, it features a stucco exterior and flat red-barrel tile roof with projecting piers topped with decorative detailing at each corner. Its primary, eastern, elevation fronts South Bascom Avenue and features a projected arched entry, topped with a red barrel covered shed roof. The entry is flanked by original iron light fixtures (Figure 7). The roofline above the projected entry features a central Mission parapet detail with a cast sign below that reads "San Jose Water Works Cambrian Pump Station." The primary elevation features a double-hung wood window on each side of the building's main entry. Other elevations are simple with double-hung wood windows with secondary entry at the north elevation (Figure 8).

Figure 6 North (Primary) and West Elevations of 2020 Pump House, View Southeast

Figure 7 1924 Pump House Primary Elevation, View West

Figure 8 North (L) and West (R) Elevations of 1924 Pump House, View Southeast

Fountain

The area south of the reservoirs features a fountain. Constructed in 1926, the marble fountain has a central font with a round basin on a decorative scroll plinth (Figure 9). The font is encircled by two octagonal walls. The inner wall features panel and base details while the outer wall is simple in design. Fluting details at the inner wall indicates water flowed from the first level to a reflecting pool within the lower level of the fountain, which no longer functions as evidenced by exposed broken pump valves at the fountain's west side. The fountain's base has a plaque that reads "Wilbur J. Wilcox Superintendent San Jose Water Company 1881-1918 by Constructing the First Cambrian Reservoir Made Possible This Fountain". The fountain is surrounded by slim concrete block steps that follow the octagonal shape of the fountain walls and continues to concrete paving surrounded by a short curb. Designed with Neoclassical elements, it is accessed by a concrete stair in a similar style with flat, wide sloping concrete sidewalls (Figure 10). The top of the stairs features square planters and remnant utility lines suggest lighting, since removed, once flanked the base of the stairs.

The area west of the fountain appears to have been a designed landscape that is no longer legible and is presently overgrown. Concrete curbs and a sloped drive to the west separate the fountain from the reservoirs beyond. The area south of the fountain, to the edge of the property is mostly dirt and rock gravel with some trees and shrubby and concrete curbed planters that flank the vehicular entry (Figure 11).

Figure 9 1926 Fountain, View East

Figure 10 1926 Fountain and Stairs, View North

Figure 11 Area Southwest of Fountain, View North

Property History

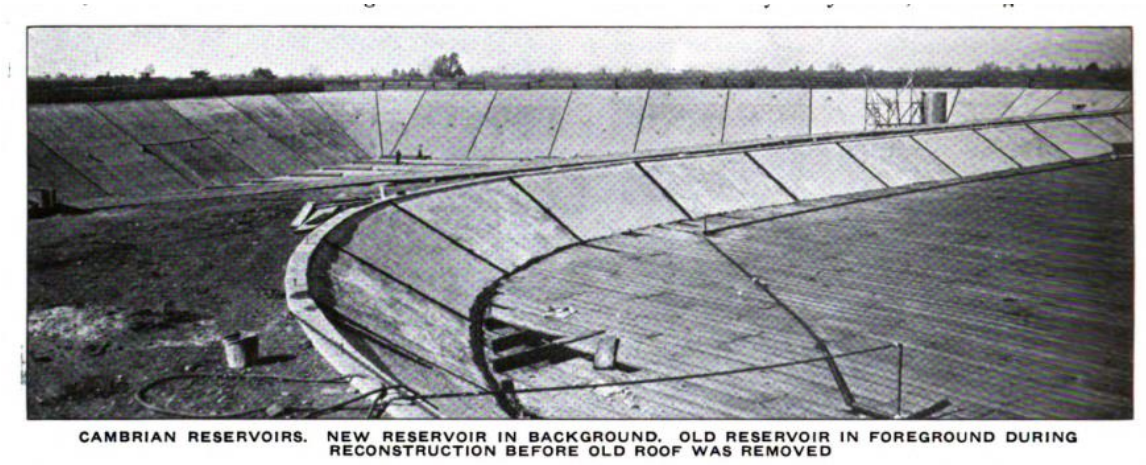
Before being developed for the Cambrian Station by the San Jose Water Company, the project site was used for agricultural purposes. The property was sold to the San Jose Water Company in 1889 and construction on the first reservoir on the site began in 1890 (Herrmann and Elliott 1913). When first constructed, it was the main distributing reservoir for San Jose (Brainard 1898). It was updated in 1906 when gunite was added to its exterior walls (San Jose Water Company 2023). By 1913 the 1890 Reservoir was part of a system of eleven reservoirs operated by the district that had a system-wide capacity of 3,385,820 gallons. A component of the San Jose and Los Gatos System, some of the reservoir's water was delivered for use in downtown San José, but was not the sole distributing source for San José (Hermann and Elliott 1913).

To meet the increasing demand for water by the developing area, the property's operations were expanded in 1921 with the construction of the second reservoir, completed by engineering firm Chadwick & Sykes (The Excavating Engineer 1921) (Figure 12, Figure 13). The firm was founded in San Francisco by George C. Chadwick and Frank C. Sykes, and worked on a number of large engineering projects like water infrastructure and roadworks. It operated from circa 1906 through the 1920s (Online Archive of California 2023). The completion of the second reservoir brought the site's total capacity to 17,000,000 gallons (Schuyler 1927). By this time, the San José Water Company was composed of five divisions: San José, Los Gatos, Saratoga, High Line, and East Side and served nearly 20,000 customers. In 1924, the extant pump house was built at Cambrian Station for pumping well-supply water from the San José division to the Los Gatos division when necessary (Pacific Service Magazine 1924). Built in the Mission Revival Style popular at the time, archival research did not identify an architect or builder.

Figure 12 Construction of the 1921 Reservoir, 1890 Reservoir on the Right

Source: San Jose Water Works

Figure 13 1921 and 1890 Reservoirs in 1927



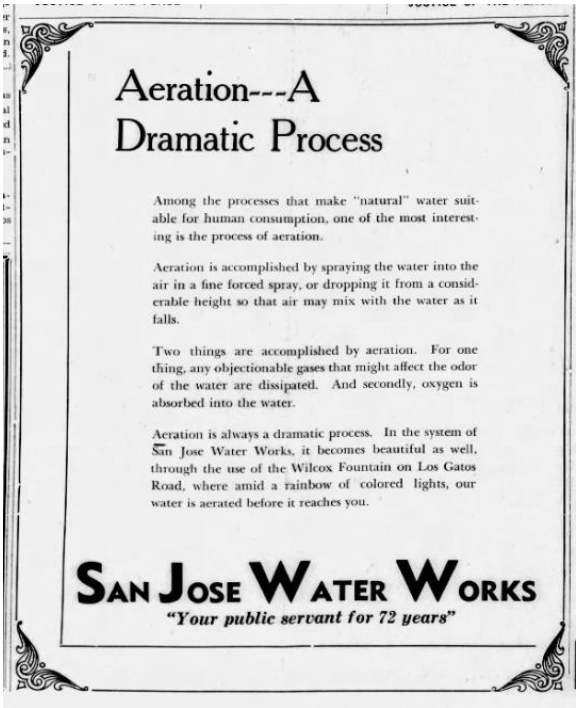
CAMBRIAN RESERVOIRS. NEW RESERVOIR IN BACKGROUND. OLD RESERVOIR IN FOREGROUND DURING RECONSTRUCTION BEFORE OLD ROOF WAS REMOVED

Source: Schuyler 1927

The site continued to develop in the following years. In 1926, San José Water Company President Joseph R. Ryland commissioned the construction of a fountain to honor Wilbur J. Wilcox, former superintendent of the company who built the first reservoir at Cambrian Station. The fountain, constructed of Vermont marble, was designed by architect Gardner A. Dailey. Dailey (1895-1967) was a San Francisco-based architect, who first moved to the area in 1915 to work with landscape architect Donald McLaren. He began studying at UC Berkely in 1919 and opened his practice in 1926. The fountain appears to be one of his earliest solo projects. Reflective of his early work, which was mostly based in revival styles popular at the time, he went on to become known for his work in Modernist architecture, which he is credited to introducing to Northern California in 1935 (Weinstein 2004). His significant work includes the Red Cross Headquarters and Owens Residence in San Francisco, the WWII Pacific War Memorial in the Philippines, the Brazil Building at the Golden Gate International Exposition, and numerous hotels, residences, and buildings for the University of California (UC Berkeley 2023).

In addition to being a visible feature of the site, which was mostly characterized by its underground reservoirs, the fountain was advertised as a feature of the operation. A 1938 newspaper ad describes the fountain as part of their aeration process to make “water suitable for human consumption” (Los Gatos Times 1938).

Figure 14 View of Wilcox Fountain, Undated and 1938 San Jose Water Works Advertisement



Aeration---A Dramatic Process

Among the processes that make "natural" water suitable for human consumption, one of the most interesting is the process of aeration.

Aeration is accomplished by spraying the water into the air in a fine forced spray, or dropping it from a considerable height so that air may mix with the water as it falls.

Two things are accomplished by aeration. For one thing, any objectionable gases that might affect the odor of the water are dissipated. And secondly, oxygen is absorbed into the water.

Aeration is always a dramatic process. In the system of San Jose Water Works, it becomes beautiful as well, through the use of the Wilcox Fountain on Los Gatos Road, where amid a rainbow of colored lights, our water is aerated before it reaches you.

SAN JOSE WATER WORKS

"Your public servant for 72 years"

Source: John C. Gordon Photograph Collection, San José State University and Los Gatos Times

By 1927, the subject property included a bungalow residence south of the fountain. The bungalow, built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style was designed by Joseph R. Ryland and San José Chief Engineer John W. Ford (Schuyler 1927). It was likely the residence of the groundskeeper, JS Good (Los Gatos Times 1938). Available historical imagery also indicates that the area west of the bungalow included a second accessory structure.[1] Historical aerial images confirm that by 1939, a small building west of the fountain was in place, also built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style (UCSB 2023). During this period, this portion of the property, south of the fountain, also included a maintained designed landscape.

In the following decades, the property remained largely unchanged. A corrugated metal roof was added to the 1890 Reservoir in 1946 and subsequently improved and replaced in 1964 and 2001 (San José Water Company 2023). In 1964, the 1921 Reservoir also received a new corrugated metal roof (San José Water Company 2023). By 1968, there was a small shed structure west of the 1924 Pump House (UCSB 1968). The bungalow residence appears to have been demolished by 1980 (NETROnline 2023). In 2020, San José Water Company constructed the one-story pump house west of the 1924 Pump House. At that time, the shed structure west of the 1924 Pump House and the two remaining Spanish Colonial Revival buildings south of the reservoirs were demolished. It is unclear from available archival information when the fountain stopped working and when the surrounding landscaping and ornamental features were removed. But the 2016 Evans & DeShazo

[1] A previous evaluation by Evans & DeShazo, completed in 2016, identified this building as a pump house constructed in 1939. However, the building was in place by 1927, as evidenced by available historical imagery.

evaluation (detailed above) describes and depicts the same conditions as present and based on existing conditions, it is clear those have been the circumstances for decades, if not longer.

San Jose Water Company

The project site is owned by the San Jose Water Company, founded in 1866 by Donald McKenzie, John Bonner, and Anthony Chabot (San Jose Water Company 2016). It started with two tanks at McKenzie's San Jose Foundry at First and San Antonio Streets, providing water to about 400 local residents. The company was reincorporated in 1868 and construction on a flume to carry water from Los Gatos Creek in the Santa Cruz Mountains began in 1869. The Seven-Mile and Three-Mile Reservoirs were built in 1870-1871 and San Jose Water Company assumed all the rights to water mains and services in Los Gatos in 1890. The company expanded greatly in the next twenty years, purchasing more watershed properties and constructing several reservoirs including Lake Ranch Reservoir in 1874 to 1876 (Lake McKenzie), Upper Howell Reservoir in 1877 (Lake Kittridge), Lower Howell Reservoir in 1882 (Lake Cozzens) and Lake Williams Reservoir in 1895 to 1916, all of which are still extant.

As the regional population and farming land increased, so did the need for additional water supply for the growing community. By the early 1900s, the San Jose Water Works added additional wells and pumping stations within the City of San Jose. In 1916 the Company's name changed to the San Jose Water Works and continued to expand by purchasing additional water rights and acquiring smaller water companies. By 1928, the San Jose Water Works was serving 23,000 customers. In 1929 General Water Works and Electric Company acquired San Jose Water Works and in 1934 the first phase of San Jose Water Works' new office building at 374 West Santa Clara Street was complete. In the following years, watershed expansion continued into the Santa Cruz Mountains. A period of tremendous growth followed the end of World War II, as residential development boomed. As a result of the heavy demand for expanded services, structures built by San Jose Water Works during this period were utilitarian in design, devoid of stylistic details and ornamentation. In 1980, Campbell Water Company merged with San Jose Water Works, adding 5,300 customers. In 1983, the company changed its name back to San Jose Water Company. Today, San Jose Water Company serves over 1 million people in the greater San Jose metropolitan area (San Jose Water Company 2023).

Historical Resources Evaluation

As previously described, Cambrian Station was most recently evaluated by Evans & De Shazo, LLC in November 2016 to ensure compliance with CEQA and in accordance with the City of San José's Municipal Code for a separate project completed in 2020. More than five years have passed since the 2016 evaluation was completed. OHP Guidelines recommend updating evaluations older than five years to ensure accuracy (OHP 1995). Furthermore, the condition of the property has changed considerably since it was last evaluated, necessitating an updated evaluation. Since 2016, two Spanish Colonial Revival structures have been demolished, and a new 2,500 square-foot, one-story building has been constructed. Additionally, the City of San José no longer uses the Evaluation Tally Sheet as tool for determining eligibility for local listing.

The property at 3033 South Bascom Avenue, also known as Cambrian Station, is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or locally under any significance criteria. The property is an early component of the San José Water Company's San José Unit. It was not, however, the first or unique to the development of San José Water Company's system. Such infrastructural elements are important to their communities, and though Cambrian Station may have lent itself to the economic

development of the area, so did nearly all other infrastructure projects from the same time. The construction and operation of this feature of San José Water Company's network of services was not the principal driving force behind the development of the area or the company. Rather, it was one of several water-supply systems leading to the increased development of the area. For example, Lake Ranch Reservoir and Upper and Lower Howell Reservoirs, established before Cambrian Station, are still operated and maintained by San José Water Company and supply water to the region. Furthermore, the subject property has been altered over time, including the demolition of several building associated with its most significant period of growth following the construction of the 1921 Reservoir. As such, it no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its history as an early twentieth century utility campus. It is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and as City of San José Landmark under Criterion A/1/1, 2 and 4.

Cambrian Station is not closely associated with any persons significant to history. Though the 1926 Wilcox Fountain is named for former San José Water Company superintendent Wilbur J. Wilcox and he may have championed the construction of the reservoir, the property was not associated with his productive life and was one of many projects built under his years of leadership. It is therefore not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a San José Landmark under Criterion B/2/3.

Cambrian Station, constructed between 1890, with changes as recent as 2020, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. The property's reservoirs, its central component, are earthen reservoirs, which were common reservoir types when both reservoirs were constructed. Simple in design and construction, they are not examples of distinctive type, design, or method of construction and did not implement a novel or important engineering technique. The property's most pronounced period of growth was in the 1920s and included the construction of the 1926 Wilcox Fountain. The 1926 Wilcox Fountain is a good example of a Neoclassical design and the design of a prominent San Francisco architect, Gardner A. Dailey. However, it is not a representative example of Dailey's work, who became well-known later for his Modernist designs. Furthermore, the fountain was once part of a complete design that included site furniture, detailing, and landscaping that is no longer extant. And, as a result, the fountain does not retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, or workmanship to convey its historic significance. Other construction during this period included several Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival buildings, popular styles of the time. Most of the Mission and Spanish Colonial buildings constructed during that time have since been demolished. As a result of demolition of several buildings and features and deterioration of several essential design elements, the property as a whole has diminished integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association to a degree that it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a San José Landmark under Criterion C/3/5 through 8.

The 1924 Pump House, however, is a good intact example of the Mission Revival style as reflected in its character-defining features such as its stucco exterior, red tile roof, distinctive Mission parapet, and original iron lights. Other intact original features include the double-hung wood windows and interior trim. The 1924 Pump House appears to be one of few remaining examples of construction of San Jose Water Works facilities that incorporated stylistic elements of a clear architectural aesthetic that seems to have ended in the post-World War II era. Post-war construction was more utilitarian in design and void of stylistic details or ornamentation. The 1924 Pump House is individually eligible for listing as a San José Landmark for its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style (Criterion 6).

The research conducted for this assessment including record search results from the NWIC and a search of the NAHC SLF does not suggest that Cambrian Station has yielded information or has the

potential to yield information important to the prehistory of history of San José, California, or the nation. The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a San José Landmark under Criterion D/4/4.

5.6.2 Archaeological Resources

The following section summarizes the results of all background research and fieldwork as they pertain to archaeological resources that may qualify as historical resources and/or unique archaeological resources.

No archaeological resources were identified during the survey efforts. Ground visibility was poor (0 to 35 percent) due to development related to the reservoirs, hardscaped surfaces, gravel, buildings, and leaf duff (Figure 15). Visible soils within the site consist of compacted light to medium brown loam (Figure 16). Vegetation within the project site included ornamental shrubs, mature trees, and some grasses with sparse weed distribution. The project site has been disturbed by the construction and maintenance of the reservoir and the associated buildings, utilities, and infrastructure such as the drainage pond (Figure 17). While refuse associated with the operation of the site are scattered throughout the area, none exhibited diagnostic features indicative of the historic period.

Figure 15 View of Project Site South End, View North

Figure 16 View of Project Site, West Side of Reservoirs, View South

Figure 17 View of Drainage Pond, View North

6 Impacts Analysis and Conclusions

The impact analysis included here is organized based on the cultural resources thresholds included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form:

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Threshold A broadly refers to historical resources. To more clearly differentiate between archaeological and built environment resources, we have chosen to limit analysis under Threshold A to built environment resources. Archaeological resources, including those that may be considered historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 and those that may be considered unique archaeological resources pursuant to Section 21083.2, are considered under Threshold B.

Compliance with the Standards

According to Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, projects which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource would result in a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

For the purposes of CEQA, impacts to a historical resource are considered mitigated below a level of significance when the project conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (the Standards) (CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 [b][1]). The goal of the Standards serves to preserve the historic materials and distinctive character of a historical resource. Character-defining features are the tangible, visual elements of a building—including its setting, shape, materials, construction, interior spaces, and details—that collectively creates its historic identity and conveys its historic significance.

The Standards establish professional standards and provide advice on the preservation and protection of historic properties and make broad-brush recommendations for maintaining, repairing, replacing historic materials, and designing new additions or making alterations. They cannot be used, in and of themselves, to make essential decisions about which features of a historic property should be saved and which might be changed. Rather, once an appropriate treatment is selected, the Standards provide philosophical consistency to the work. There are Standards for four distinct but interrelated approaches to the treatment of historic properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.

According to the Standards, rehabilitation is deemed appropriate "when repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary, when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use, and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment." The following lists the Standards for Rehabilitation:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

6.1 Historical Built Environment Resources

The field survey and background research identified one built environment historical resource in the project site, Cambrian Station. As detailed above in Section 5, Cambrian Station was determined ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, and as a City of San José Landmark for lack of historical significance and substantial loss of integrity due to successive demolitions and additions to the project site. However, the 1924 Pump House is individually eligible as a San José Landmark for its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type for its Mission Revival architecture; the building therefore qualifies as a historical resource as defined by CEQA. The proposed project does not include any direct physical changes to the 1924 Pump House. The building will continue to retain its distinctive, character-defining materials and features that convey its historic significance.

Additionally, it will remain in its historic setting within a water infrastructure facility, which, though updated with new equipment, will continue to serve its historic function. Its proposed retention is, therefore, consistent with the Standards and the project would not result in the material impairment of the building. As such, the project would result in ***no impact to historical resources*** pursuant to CEQA.

6.2 Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources

This study did not identify any archaeological resources or archaeological deposits in the project site. While the extant facility has been in operation since the early twentieth century, associated refuse did not exhibit any diagnostic features indicative of the historic-period. The lack of surface evidence of archaeological materials does not preclude their subsurface existence. While alluvial sedimentation and buried A Horizon soils are recorded in the general vicinity of the project site, the absence of substantial prehistoric or historic-period archaeological remains within the immediate vicinity, along with the existing level of disturbance in the project site, and a recorded majority of underlying urban soil series suggest there is a low potential for encountering intact subsurface archaeological deposits. Rincon presents the following recommended mitigation measure for unanticipated discoveries during construction. With adherence to this measure, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less-than-significant impact with mitigation for archaeological resources*** under CEQA.

6.2.1 Recommended Mitigation

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event that archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the resource. If the resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to be prehistoric, then a Native American representative shall also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. If the qualified archaeologist and/or Native American representative determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility shall be completed. If the resource proves to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, per the requirements of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts to cultural resources related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative, as appropriate, shall recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the resource's significance. The City shall review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing as appropriate, and the resulting documentation shall be submitted to the regional repository of the California Historical Resources Information System, per CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).

6.3 Human Remains

No human remains are known to be present within the project site. However, the discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance. With adherence to existing regulations, Rincon recommends a finding of ***less-than-significant impact to human remains*** under CEQA.

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Appendix A

CHRIS Results

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-005324	Voided - E-799 SCL	1980	Robert R. Cartier	Archeological Evaluation of APN 413-20-61 & 62, San Jose, CA	Archeological Resource Management	
S-012572		1990	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel Located on Curtner Avenue in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-012727		1991	Katherine Flynn	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the City of Campbell Redevelopment Expansion Area EIR (SJC819.21/ARS 91-16)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-018894		1995		Review of the City of Campbell's Historic Resource Inventory: Windshield Survey and Assessment of Historic Resource Inventory Forms	Archives & Architecture	
S-020542		1998	Barry A. Price	Cultural Resources Assessment, Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility SF-573-01, Campbell, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
S-020862		1997	Glory Anne Laffey and Charlene Duval	Historical and Architectural Assessment for 3341 S. Bascom Avenue in the City of San Jose	Archives and Architecture	43-000991
S-023102		1999	Ward Hill	Cultural Resources Assessment (Including Archaeological and Historic Evaluation Reports), Neighborhood Business Clusters Redevelopment Project Area Formation, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	43-001175, 43-001176, 43-001177, 43-001178
S-023102a		1999	Ward Hill	Summary Historic Report, Neighborhood Business Clusters, Redevelopment Project Area Formation, City of San Jose, Santa Clara County, California		
S-030034		2005	Sean Thal	50-foot monopole enclosed within a shroud to match existing building, equipment shelter, Cambrian Park, CA-2249J, 2640 Union Avenue, San Jose, CA	Earth Touch Inc.	
S-032510	Caltrans - EA 439540	2004	Lauren Bobadilla and Colin I. Busby	Historic Property and Archaeological Survey Report, SR 17, Element E, Camden Avenue to Hamilton Avenue, Auxiliary Lane Project, Santa Clara County, California, 04-SCL-17 KP 17.0/19.6 (PM 10.6/12.2) EA 439540	Santa Clara Valley Transportation Agency; Basin Research Associates, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-032510a		2004	Ward Hill	Historic Resources Evaluation Report, SR 17, Element E, Camden Avenue to Hamilton Avenue, Auxiliary Lane Project, Santa Clara County, California; 04-SCL-17 KP 17.0/19.6 (PM10.6/12.2) EA 439540		
S-032510b		2004	Colin I. Busby	Archaeological Survey Report; SCL 17 KP17.0/19.6 (PM10.6/12.2) EA 439540	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-033883		2007	Lorna Billat	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, Camden HS Support Services, SF-24658B	EarthTouch, Inc.	
S-039549		2011	Franklin Maggi, Sarah Winder, and Olivia Sawi	Historic Report for the properties located at 2089, 2081, 2073 Curtner Ave. and 2677 Union Ave., San José, Santa Clara County, California, APNs 412-22-038, 412-22-037, 412-22-036	Archives & Architecture,	43-002799, 43-002800, 43-002801, 43-002802
S-044027		1978	Thomas M. King	Master List of Campbell Historic Survey 1977-1978		

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-000991		Resource Name - Giannetto House	Building	Historic	HP02; HP04	1997 (Glory Anne Laffey, Archives & Architecture)	S-020862
P-43-001176		Resource Name - 2937 Union Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02	1999 (Ward Hill, [none])	S-023102
P-43-002799		Resource Name - Stone House	Building	Historic	HP02; HP06	2011 (F. Maggi, S. Winder. O. Sawi, Archives & Architecture)	S-039549
P-43-002800		Resource Name - Eitzen House	Building	Historic	HP02; HP06	2011 (F. Maggi, S. Winder, O. Sawi, Archives & Architecture)	S-039549
P-43-002801		Resource Name - Fazekas Rental; Other - Beaute Hair Salon	Building	Historic	HP02; HP06	2011 (F. Maggi, S. Winder, O. Sawi, Archives & Architecture)	S-039549
P-43-002802		Resource Name - Jersey Farms Milk Depot Drive-In; Other - Red Dog Shred	Building	Historic	HP02; HP06	2011 (F. Maggi, S. Winder, O Sawi, Archives & Architecture)	S-039549

Appendix B

SLF Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

May 22, 2023

Andrew Rodriguez
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: arodriguez@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Cambria Tank Replacement Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

  All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Appendix C

DPR Forms

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** *__Resource Name or #:__ Cambrian Station

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** Santa Clara County

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Jose West **Date:** **T** 8S ; **R** 01W ; **¼ of** **¼ of Sec** ; . **B.M.**

c. Address: 3033 S. Bascom Avenue, San Jose Zip: 95124

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 3033 South Bascom Avenue is comprised of two earthen reservoirs, two pump houses, and one fountain. Located on the west side of South Bascom Avenue, the property is above grade at its center, where both reservoirs are located and slopes down to grade at its south and north end. The property is accessible by two vehicular entries from South Bascom Avenue, one at the north end and one at the south end. A retaining wall, shrubbery, and fencing along South Bascom Avenue largely obscure the property from the right-of-way.

See Continuation Sheet.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP9: Public Utility Building; HP22: Lake/River/Reservoir

***P4. Resources Present:** ■Building ■Structure ☐Object ☐Site ■District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Cambrian Station Pump House
East Elevation, View West
May 15, 2023

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
■Historic
☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
San Jose Water
110 W. Taylor Street
San Jose, CA 95110

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
JulieAnn Murphy
Rincon Consultants
449 15th Street #303
Oakland, California 94612

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 15, 2023

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

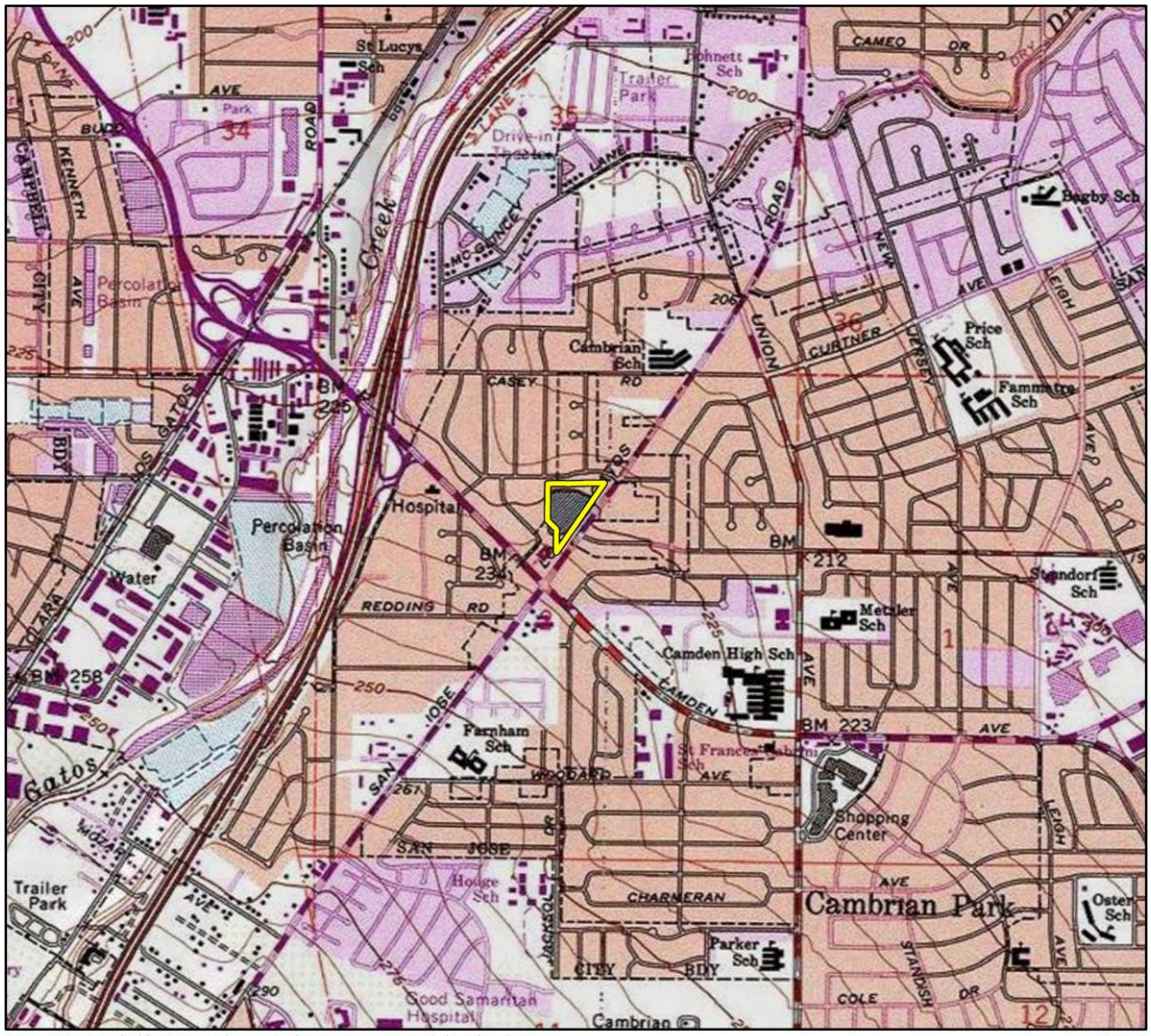
***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Murphy, JulieAnn, E. Foster, L. Flaherty, and S. Treffers. 2023 *Cambrian Station Cultural Resources Assessment, Santa Clara County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 22-13178. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, California

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ☐Sketch Map ■Continuation Sheet ■Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California — The Resources Agency	Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI#
LOCATION MAP	Trinomial

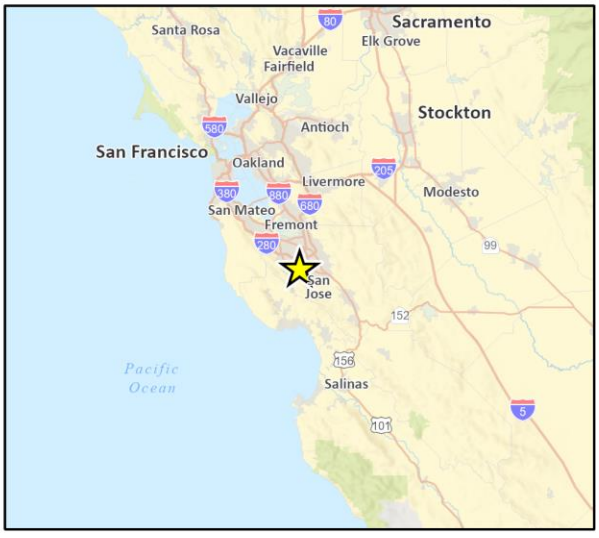
Page 2 **of** ***Resource Name or #:** Cambrian Station

***Map Name:** San Jose West ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map**: 1978



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and their licensors © 2023. San Jose West Quadrangle. T08S R01W S02. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

22-13178 CR
CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map



Project Location

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

N

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***NRHP Status Code**: 5S2; 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Cambrian Station

B1. Historic Name:
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Reservoir
B4. Present Use: Reservoir

***B5. Architectural Style:** Mission Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Reservoir 1	1890
Reservoir 2	1921
Pump House	1924
Fountain	1926
New Pump House	2019

***B7. Moved?** ■No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Fountain: Gardner Dailey
b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Architecture **Area:**

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** Infrastructure **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Property History

Before being developed for the Cambrian Station by the San Jose Water Company, the subject property was used for agricultural purposes. The property was sold to the San Jose Water Company in 1889 and construction on the first reservoir on the site began in 1890 (Herrmann and Elliott 1913). When first constructed, it was the main distributing reservoir for San Jose (Brainard 1898). It was updated in 1906 when gunite was added to its exterior walls (San Jose Water Company 2023). By 1913 the 1890 Reservoir was part of a system of eleven reservoirs operated by the district that had a system-wide capacity of 3,385,820 gallons. A component of the San Jose and Los Gatos System, some of the reservoir's water was delivered for use in downtown San José, but was not the sole distributing source for San José (Hermann and Elliott 1913).

To meet the increasing demand for water by the developing area, the property's operations were expanded in 1921 with the construction of the second reservoir, completed by engineering firm Chadwick & Sykes (The Excavating Engineer 1921). The firm was founded in San Francisco by George C. Chadwick and Frank C. Sykes, and worked on a number of large engineering projects like water infrastructure and roadworks. They operated from circa 1906 through the 1920s (Online Archive of California 2023). The completion of the second reservoir brought the site's total capacity to 17,000,000 gallons (Schuyler 1927). By this time, the San José Water Company was composed of five divisions: San José, Los Gatos, Saratoga, High Line, and East Side and served nearly 20,000 customers. In 1924, the extant pump house was built at Cambrian Station for pumping well-supply water from the San José division to the Los Gatos division when necessary (Pacific Service Magazine 1924). Built in the Mission Revival Style popular at the time, archival research did not identify an architect or builder.

See Continuation Sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:**

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** JulieAnn Murphy, Rincon Consultants

***Date of Evaluation:** June 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)

P3a. Description (Continued):

Reservoirs

The project site contains two reservoirs. Both earthen construction, the reservoirs are largely below grade. The western reservoir, constructed in 1921, has an irregular triangular footprint with straight edges along its north, west, and east sides that continue to curved portions along its northeast and southern portions. It is surrounded by a concrete ditch and its basin is topped with a wood rim and a corrugated metal roof (Figure 1)

The eastern reservoir, constructed in 1890, has an oblong footprint and its western edge abuts the 1921 Reservoir to the west. It is surrounded by a concrete curb, enclosed in mesh metal screens with a wood rim, and topped with a corrugated metal roof. Both reservoirs are enclosed in a chain link fence topped with barbed wire (Figure 2)

Figure 1 1921 Reservoir, View East

Figure 2 1890 Reservoir, View Northwest

Pump House

The property contains two pump houses. One, constructed in 1924 and no longer in use and one non-historic pump house constructed in 2020 (Figure 3). The 1924 pump house, located northeast of the reservoirs, is small and has a rectangular footprint. Constructed in the Mission Revival Style popular during this time, it features a stucco exterior and flat red-barrel tile roof with projecting piers topped with decorative detailing at each corner (Figure 4). Its primary, eastern, elevation fronts South Bascom Avenue and features a projected arched entry, topped with a red barrel covered shed roof (Figure 5). The entry is flanked by original iron light fixtures. The roofline above the projected entry features a central Mission parapet detail with a cast sign below that reads "San Jose Water Works Cambrian Pump Station." The primary elevation features a double-hung wood window on each side of the building's main entry. Other elevations are simple with double-hung wood windows with secondary entry at the north elevation.

Figure 3 North (Primary) and West Elevations of 2020 Pump House, View Southeast

Figure 4 1924 Pump House Primary Elevation, View West

Figure 5 North (L) and West (R) Elevations of 1924 Pump House, View Southeast

Fountain

The area south of the reservoirs features a fountain. Constructed in 1926, the marble fountain has a central font with a round basin on a decorative scroll plinth (Figure 6). The font is encircled by two octagonal walls. The inner wall features panel and base details while the outer wall is simple in design. Fluting Details at the inner wall indicates water flowed from the first level to a reflecting pool within the lower level of the fountain, which no longer functions as evidenced by exposed broken pump valves at the fountain's west side (Figure 7). The fountain's base has a plaque that reads "Wilbur J. Wilcox Superintendent San Jose Water Company 1881-1918 by Constructing the First Cambrian Reservoir Made Possible This Fountain". The fountain is surrounded by slim concrete block steps that follow the octagonal shape of the fountain walls and continues to concrete paving surrounded by a short curb. Designed with Neoclassical elements, it is accessed by a concrete stair in a similar style with flat, wide sloping concrete sidewalls. The top of the stairs features square planters and remnant utility lines suggest lighting, since removed, once flanked the base of the stairs.

The area west of the fountain appears to have been a designed landscape that is no longer legible and is presently overgrown (Figure 8). Concrete curbs and a sloped drive to the west separate the fountain from the reservoirs beyond. The area south of the fountain, to the edge of the property is mostly dirt and rock gravel with some trees and shrubby and concrete curbed planters that flank the vehicular entry.

Figure 6 1926 Fountain, View East

Figure 7 1926 Fountain and Stairs, View North

Figure 8 Area Southwest of Fountain, View North

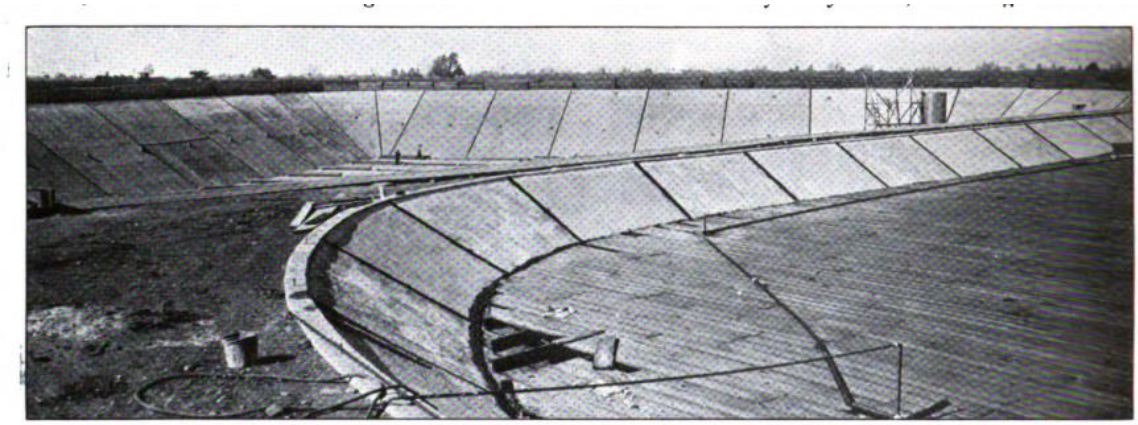
B10. Significance

The site continued to develop in the following years. In 1926, San José Water Company President Joseph R. Ryland commissioned the construction of a fountain to honor Wilbur J. Wilcox, former superintendent of the company who built the first reservoir at Cambrian Station. The fountain, constructed of Vermont marble, was designed by architect Gardner A. Dailey. Dailey (1895-1967) was a San Francisco-based architect, who first moved to the area in 1915 to work with landscape architect Donald McLaren. He began studying at UC Berkely in 1919 and opened his practice in 1926. The fountain appears to be one of his earliest solo projects. Reflective of his early work, which was mostly based in revival styles popular at the time, he went on to become known for his work in Modernist architecture, which he is credited to introducing to Northern California in 1935 (Weinstein 2004). His significant work includes the Red Cross Headquarters and Owens Residence in San Francisco, the WWII Pacific War Memorial in the Philippines, the Brazil Building at the Golden Gate International Exposition, and numerous hotels, residences, and buildings for the University of California (UC Berkeley 2023).

In addition to being a visible feature of the site, which was mostly characterized by its underground reservoirs, the fountain was advertised as a feature of the operation. A 1938 newspaper ad describes the fountain as part of their aeration process to make "water suitable for human consumption" (Los Gatos Times 1938).

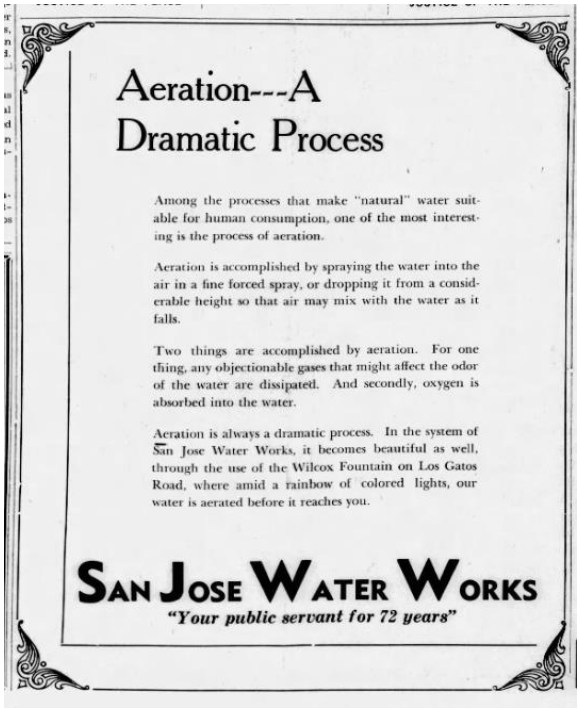
Figure 9 Construction of the 1921 Reservoir, 1890 Reservoir on the Right

Figure 10 1921 and 1890 Reservoirs in 1927



CAMBRIAN RESERVOIRS. NEW RESERVOIR IN BACKGROUND. OLD RESERVOIR IN FOREGROUND DURING RECONSTRUCTION BEFORE OLD ROOF WAS REMOVED

Figure 11 View of Wilcox Fountain, Undated and 1938 San Jose Water Works Advertisement



Aeration---A Dramatic Process

Among the processes that make "natural" water suitable for human consumption, one of the most interesting is the process of aeration.

Aeration is accomplished by spraying the water into the air in a fine forced spray, or dropping it from a considerable height so that air may mix with the water as it falls.

Two things are accomplished by aeration. For one thing, any objectionable gases that might affect the odor of the water are dissipated. And secondly, oxygen is absorbed into the water.

Aeration is always a dramatic process. In the system of San Jose Water Works, it becomes beautiful as well, through the use of the Wilcox Fountain on Los Gatos Road, where amid a rainbow of colored lights, our water is aerated before it reaches you.

SAN JOSE WATER WORKS
"Your public servant for 72 years"

By 1927 the subject property included a bungalow residence south of the fountain. The bungalow, built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style was designed by Joseph R. Ryland and San José Chief Engineer John W. Ford (Schuyler 1927). It was likely the residence of the groundskeeper, JS Good (Los Gatos Times 1938). Available historical imagery also indicates that the area west of the bungalow included a second accessory structure.[1]

[1] A previous evaluation by Evans & DeShazo, completed in 2016, identified this building as a pump house constructed in 1939. However, the building was in place by 1927 based on available historical imagery.

Historical aerial images confirm that by 1939, a small building west of the fountain was in place, also built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style (UCSB 2023). During this period, this portion of the property, south of the fountain, also included a maintained designed landscape.

In the following decades, the property remained largely unchanged. A corrugated metal roof was added to the 1890 Reservoir in 1946 and subsequently improved and replaced in 1964 and 2001 (San José Water Company 2023). In 1964, the 1921 Reservoir also received a new corrugated metal roof (San José Water Company 2023). By 1968 there was a small shed structure west of the 1924 Pump House (UCSB 1968). The bungalow residence appears to have been demolished by 1980 (NETROnline 2023). In 2020, San José Water Company constructed the one-story pump house west of the 1924 Pump House. At that time, the shed structure west of the 1924 Pump House and the two remaining Spanish Colonial Revival buildings south of the reservoirs were demolished. It is unclear from available archival information when the fountain stopped working and when the surrounding landscaping and ornamental features were removed. But the 2016 Evans & DeShazo evaluation (detailed above) describes and depicts the same conditions as present and based on existing conditions, it is clear those have been the circumstances for decades, if not longer.

San Jose Water Company

The project site is owned by the San Jose Water Company, founded in 1866 by Donald McKenzie, John Bonner, and Anthony Chabot (San Jose Water Company 2016). It started with two tanks at McKenzie's San Jose Foundry at First and San Antonio Streets, providing water to about 400 local residents. The company was reincorporated in 1868 and construction on a flume to carry water from Los Gatos Creek in the Santa Cruz Mountains began in 1869. The Seven-Mile and Three-Mile Reservoirs were built in 1870-1871 and San Jose Water Company assumed all the rights to water mains and services in Los Gatos in 1890. The company expanded greatly in the next twenty years, purchasing more watershed properties and constructing several reservoirs including Lake Ranch Reservoir in 1874 to 1876 (Lake McKenzie), Upper Howell Reservoir in 1877 (Lake Kittridge), Lower Howell Reservoir in 1882 (Lake Cozzens) and Lake Williams Reservoir in 1895 to 1916, all of which are still extant.

As the regional population and farming land increased, so did the need for additional water supply for the growing community. By the early 1900s, the San Jose Water Works added additional wells and pumping stations within the City of San Jose. In 1916 the Company's name changed to the San Jose Water Works and continued to expand by purchasing additional water rights and acquiring smaller water companies. By 1928, the San Jose Water Works was serving 23,000 customers. In 1929 General Water Works and Electric Company acquired San Jose Water Works and in 1934 the first phase of San Jose Water Works' new office building at 374 West Santa Clara Street was complete. In the following years, watershed expansion continued into the Santa Cruz Mountains. A period of tremendous growth followed the end of World War II, as residential development boomed. As a result of the heavy demand for expanded services, structures built by San Jose Water Works during this period were utilitarian in design, devoid of stylistic details and ornamentation. In 1980, Campbell Water Company merged with San Jose Water Works, adding 5,300 customers. In 1983, the company changed its name back to San Jose Water Company. Today, San Jose Water Company serves over 1 million people in the greater San Jose metropolitan area (San Jose Water Company 2023).

Historical Resources Evaluation

As previously described, Cambrian Station was most recently evaluated by Evans & De Shazo, LLC in November 2016 to ensure compliance with CEQA and in accordance with the City of San José's Municipal Code for a separate project completed in 2020. More than five years have passed since the 2016 evaluation was completed. OHP Guidelines recommend updating evaluations older than five years to ensure accuracy (OHP 1995). Furthermore, the condition of the property has changed considerably since it was last evaluated, necessitating an updated evaluation. Since 2016 two Spanish Colonial Revival structures have been demolished, and a new 2,500 square-foot, one-story building has been constructed. Additionally, the City of San José no longer uses the Evaluation Tally Sheet as tool for determining eligibility for local listing.

The property at 3033 South Bascom Avenue, also known as Cambrian Station, is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or locally under any significance criteria. The property is an early component of the San José Water Company's San José Unit. It was not, however, the first or unique to the development of San José Water Company's system. Such infrastructural elements are important to their communities, and though Cambrian Station may have lent itself to the economic development of the area, so did nearly all other infrastructure projects from the same time. The construction and operation of this feature of San José Water Company's network of services was not the principal driving force behind the development of the area or the company. Rather, it was one of several water-supply systems leading to the increased development of the area. For example, Lake Ranch Reservoir and Upper and Lower Howell Reservoirs, established before Cambrian Station, are still operated and maintained by San José Water Company and supply water to the region. Furthermore, the subject property has been altered over time, including the demolition of several building associated with its most significant period of growth following the construction of the 1921 Reservoir. As such, it no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its history as an early twentieth century utility campus. It is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and as City of San José Landmark under Criterion A/1/1, 2 and 4.

Cambrian Station is not closely associated with any persons significant to history. Though the 1926 Wilcox Fountain is named for former San José Water Company superintendent Wilbur J. Wilcox and he may have championed the construction of the reservoir, the property was not associated with his productive life and was one of many projects built under his years of leadership. It is therefore not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a San José Landmark under Criterion B/2/3.

Cambrian Station, constructed between 1890, with changes as recent as 2020, does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction. The property's reservoirs, its central component, are earthen reservoirs, which were common reservoir types when both reservoirs were constructed. Simple in design and construction, they are not examples of distinctive type, design, or method of construction and did not implement a novel or important engineering technique. The property's most pronounced period of growth was in the 1920s and included the construction of the 1926 Wilcox Fountain. The 1926 Wilcox Fountain is a good example of a Neoclassical design and the design of a prominent San Francisco architect, Gardner A. Dailey. However, it is not a representative example of Dailey's work, who became well-known later for his Modernist designs. Furthermore, the fountain was once part of a complete design that included site furniture, detailing, and landscaping that is no longer extant. And, as a result, the fountain does not retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, or workmanship to convey its historic significance. Other construction during this period included several Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival buildings, popular styles of the time. Most of the Mission and Spanish Colonial buildings constructed during that time have since been demolished. As a result of demolition of several buildings and features and deterioration of several essential design elements, the property as a whole has diminished integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association to a degree that it is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a San José Landmark under Criterion C/3/5 through 8.

The 1924 Pump House, however, is a good intact example of the Mission Revival style as reflected in its stucco exterior, red tile roof, distinctive Mission parapet, and original iron lights. Other intact original features include the double-hung wood windows and interior trim. The 1924 Pump House appears to be one of few remaining examples of construction of San Jose Water Works facilities that incorporated stylistic elements of a clear architectural aesthetic that seems to have ended in the post-World War II era. Post-war construction was more utilitarian in design and void of stylistic details or ornamentation. The 1924 Pump House is individually eligible for listing as a San José Landmark for its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style (Criterion 6).
The research conducted for this assessment including record search results from the NWIC and a search of the NAHC SLF does not suggest that Cambrian Station has yielded information or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory of history of San José, California, or the nation. The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a San José Landmark under Criterion D/4/4.

B12. References (Continued)

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