

## APPENDIX C – CULTURAL RESOURCES



December 7, 2018

Peter Boucher, Technical Manager III  
**MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL**  
2729 Prospect Park Drive, Suite 220  
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

**RE: CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION FOR GREENVILLE ROAD ANNEXATION PROJECT,  
CITY OF LIVERMORE, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Boucher:

In support of the Greenville Road Annexation project (project), Michael Baker International staff completed a Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, field survey, and literature and historical map review to determine whether the project proposes impacts to historical resources as defined by California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15064.5(a). A summary of the methods, results, and recommendations is provided below; figures are provided in **Attachment 1**.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project area is flat with a gently sloping elevation range from 560-580 feet above sea level, adjacent to Interstate 580 (I-580). Geologically, the project area contains alluvium derived from sedimentary rock of San Ysidro loam, which is typical in valley floors in the vicinity. The nearest water source is Altamont Creek, approximately 0.26 miles north of the project area.

## **PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND**

The Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson and recalibrated by Rosenthal, White, and Sutton is commonly used to interpret the prehistoric occupation of the project area. The recalibrated sequence is divided into three broad periods: the Paleoindian period (11,550–8550 cal BC); the three-staged Archaic period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (8550–5550 cal BC), Middle Archaic (5550–550 cal BC), and Upper Archaic (550 cal BC–cal AD 1100); and the Emergent period (cal AD 1100–Historic).

The Paleo period began with the first entry of people into California. These people probably subsisted mainly on big game and minimally processed plant foods, and had no trade networks. Current research, however, indicates more sedentism, plant processing, and trading than previously believed. The Archaic period is characterized by increased use of plant foods, elaboration of burial and grave goods, and increasingly complex trade networks. The Emergent period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, the ascendance of wealth-linked social status, and the elaboration and expansion of trade networks, signified in part by the appearance of clam disk bead money.

## **ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT**

Ethnographically, the project area is in Costanoan territory.

### **Costanoan**

The project area was formerly the territory of the Costanoan within the Ohlone language group. The basic Ohlone social unit was the patrilineal family household. Households grouped together to form villages, and villages combined to form tribelets. There were approximately 40 Ohlone tribelets who traded goods such as obsidian, shell beads, and baskets; participated in ceremonial and religious activities together; intermarried; and maintained extensive reciprocal obligations to one another involving resource collection.

For the Ohlone, acorns served as a dietary staple. Acorns were knocked from trees with poles, leached to remove bitter tannins, and eaten as mush or bread. The Ohlone used a range of other plant resources including buckeye, California laurel, elderberries, strawberries, manzanita berries, gooseberries, toyon berries, wild grapes, wild onion, cattail, amole, wild carrots, clover, and an herb called chuchupate. The Ohlone also hunted black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk, antelope, and marine mammals; smaller mammals such as dog, skunk, raccoon, rabbit, and squirrel; birds, including geese and ducks; and fish such as salmon, sturgeon, and mollusks.

The Ohlone lived in dome-shaped shelters thatched with ferns, tule, grass, and carrizo. The Ohlone also built small sweathouses dug into creek banks and roofed with brush; and circular dance areas enclosed by fences woven from brush or laurel branches. Basketmaking was generally done by women who crafted cooking and storage containers. Tightly woven baskets, decorated with feathers or shell, were valued exchange items.

Animal bones, teeth, beaks, and claws were used to make awls, pins, knives, and scrapers. Pelts and feathers were used to make clothing and bedding, and sinews were used for cordage and bow strings. Feathers, bone, and shells were crafted into ornaments.

By the late eighteenth century, Spanish settlers established the mission system in Northern California. Mission records indicate that the first tribelet arrived at Mission San Francisco in the fall of 1794. Following the secularization of the missions in 1834, many Ohlone worked as manual laborers on ranchos.

### **HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

#### **Alameda County Early American Period and Statehood**

Beginning in the eighteenth century, California was a territory of Spain, and later of Mexico. In the mid-1840s, Mexico's interest in developing and strengthening its hold on California decreased as the Mexican government became distracted by political developments in central Mexico. The native-born Spanish speakers of Alta California, known as Californios, long accustomed to governmental neglect, experienced relative peace and enjoyed minimal intrusion into their social, political, and economic affairs. During this period, the United States aggressively sought access to the Pacific Ocean, resulting in the Mexican-American War.

Following the American victory and ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, California became a United States territory and, on September 9, 1850, formally joined the Union as the thirty-first state. Alameda County was created from portions of Santa Clara and Contra Costa counties on March 25, 1853.

## **Livermore**

In 1855, Alphonso Ladd built a hotel near Robert Livermore's home and called the new community Laddville. In 1869, William Mendenhall, a long-time friend of Livermore, donated 20 acres located west of Laddville for a railroad depot. He surveyed the surrounding lands for a community he called Livermore, in honor of his friend. The town of Livermore was founded in 1869 when the Central Pacific Railway reached the area, and Livermore was officially incorporated in 1876 with a population of 830 (Baker 1914:441; Willard 1988:29).

## **RECORDS SEARCH**

Michael Baker International cultural resources staff conducted a records search at the NWIC (File No. 18-0937) on November 13, 2018. The NWIC, as part of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Sonoma, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Alameda County. As part of the records search, the following federal and California inventories were reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996).
- Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File (OHP 2012). The directory includes the listings of the National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

No cultural resources are previously identified within the project area. Two studies have been completed within portions of the project area and are described below.

Bramlette, Alan, Mary Praetzelis, Adrian Praetzelis, Margret Purser, and David A. Fredrickson. 1990. *Archaeological and Historical Resources inventory for the Vasco Road and Utility Relocation Project, Contra Costa and Alameda Counties, California*.

Cultural resources technical study documents the results of a records search, background research, field survey, and archaeological resource identification for a project sponsored by the Contra Costa Water District. While many archaeological resources were identified in this technical study, none were identified within the Greenville Road Annexation project area or within the half-mile search radius.

Lewis, M. Kate. 2006. *Historic Property Survey Report: I-580 Eastbound HOV Lane Project: Hacienda Drive to East of Greenville Road, 04-Ala-580 KP 12.6/30.7 (PM R7.8/19.1), EA 04258-290810, Alameda County, California*.

Cultural resources technical study documents the results of an Archaeological Survey Report and Historic Resources Evaluation Report in support of a Caltrans Local Assistance project. While many built environment resources were identified in this technical study, none were

identified within the Greenville Road Annexation project area or within the half-mile search radius.

Sixteen previously completed cultural resources studies, listed below, were identified within the half-mile search radius of the project area. None of the existing reports identified resources within the project area. **Table 1** briefly describes each report.

**TABLE 1**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN A HALF-MILE SEARCH RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA**

<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>
Peter Banks	1984	<i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Clear Valley Farms Parcel, near Livermore, Alameda County, California</i>
Colin I. Busby, Donna M. Garaventa, Rebecca L. Anastasio, Robert M. Harmon, and Stuart A. Guedon	1984	<i>Cultural Resources Survey Report for Resurfacing and Roadway Improvement of Altamont Pass Road Between Greenville Road and the Sanitary Landfill, County of Alameda, California</i>
Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Robert M. Harmon, James C. Bard, Donna M. Garaventa, and Stuart A. Guedon	1984	<i>A Cultural Resources Assessment of a 200 Acre Parcel at I-580 and Greenville Road, Alameda County, California</i>
Miley Paul Holman	1990	<i>Archaeological Field Inspection of the Altamont Pass Road at Goecken Road, Drainage Improvement Project, Altamont Pass, Alameda County</i>
Ric Windmiller	2001	<i>Negative Archaeological Survey Report, Bechtel Telecommunications Site 862 (580/Greenville) Geotrans Project L232- 862, Livermore, Alameda County, California</i>
Kyle Brown, Adam Marlow, Thomas Young, James Allan, and William Self	2004	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment of the South Bay Aqueduct Improvement and Enlargement Project, Alameda County, California</i>
Colin I. Busby	2004	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment (Archaeology), Greenville Road Property, North of Patterson Pass Road, Livermore Vicinity, Alameda County, California</i>
Brian F. Byrd	2008	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the I-580 Westbound High Occupancy Vehicle Lane Project, Greenville Road to San Ramon/Foothill Roads, Alameda County, California: 4-Ala-580, P.M. 8.29/21.43, EA 29082K</i>
Kristina Montgomery	2013	<i>Historic Property Survey Report, ALA-580 PM 0.0/8.1, 22.0/30.3; SJ-580 PM 13.5/15.4, EA 4G1900, EFIS 04-120000348; Archaeological Survey Report for the Freeway Performance Initiative</i>
William Self	2000	<i>Archaeological Assessment of City of Livermore Zone 3 Water System Improvement, Alameda County, California (letter report)</i>

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<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>
Randy S. Wiberg and Randall Dean	2000	<i>Cultural Resources Study for the Vasco-Laughlin Specific Plan and Open Space/Resource Conservation Program, City of Livermore, Alameda County, California</i>
Allen G. Pastron	1996	<i>Archival Literature Search and On-Site Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the Farber Property, an Approximately 67 Acre Parcel of the Land Located in an Unincorporated Area of the City of Livermore, Alameda County, California</i>
Randy Wiberg, Alisa Reynolds, and Brett Rushing	2001	<i>Prehistoric Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Brushy Peak Regional Preserve, Alameda County, California</i>
Jeffrey Rosenthal and Brian F. Byrd	2006	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the I-580 Eastbound High Occupancy Vehicle Lane Project, East of Greenville Road to Hacienda Drive, Livermore Valley, Alameda County, California</i>
Toni Webb	2006	<i>Historical Resources Evaluation Report: I-580 Eastbound HOV Lane Project from East of Greenville Road to Hacienda Drive</i>
Colin I. Busby	2005	<i>Archaeological Resources Assessment - Farber Property, City of Livermore, Alameda County (letter report)</i>

**Historical Map Search**

Michael Baker International reviewed publications, maps, local historical directories, and websites for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the project area and its vicinity. Historical maps do not depict any mapped features within the project area (USGS 1907, 1942, 1953).

**Pedestrian Survey**

Michael Baker International staff conducted an archaeological and built environment field survey of the project area on December 5, 2018. The surveys were conducted to identify archaeological deposits and built environment resources within and adjacent to the project area. Archaeological survey methods consisted of pedestrian transects over open land, with an emphasis on exposed sediment. No archaeological materials, artifacts, residues, or features were observed. Field survey observations were documented with field notes and digital photographs. The pedestrian survey did not identify archaeological deposits or built environment resources within the project area.

**FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The NWIC records search, field survey, and historic map and literature review identified no historical resources within the project area as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a). Standard late discovery mitigation measures are recommended.

**PREPARERS' QUALIFICATIONS**

Mrs. Jordan Davis is a registered professional archaeologist (#989208) and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for prehistoric and historical archeology and the Society for California's Archaeology's professional qualification standards for Principal Investigator. Mrs. Jordan Davis has 15

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years of experience in cultural resources management, including project management, personnel management, Native American consultation, archival research, laboratory analysis, ethnographic and historical research, field survey, prehistoric and historical excavation, laboratory analysis, collections management, and GIS applications. She has experience with cultural and tribal cultural resources issues as they relate to CEQA and the National Environmental Policy Act. She directs the preparation of cultural resources technical studies compliant with CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, including studies documenting research, survey, testing, excavation, monitoring, and evaluation for inclusion in the National and California Registers.

Sincerely,



Nichole Jordan Davis, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Director

Attachments:

**Attachment 1** – Figures



**REFERENCES**

Baker, Joseph E. (editor). 1914. *Past and Present of Alameda County, California*. Volume 1. San Francisco, CA: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company.

OHP (California Office of Historic Preservation). 1976. *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

———. 1992. *California Points of Historical Interest*. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

———. 1996. *California Historical Landmarks*. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

———. 2012. *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Alameda County*, last updated April 5, 2012. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

USGS (US Geological Survey). 1907. *Tesla, Calif.* 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle.

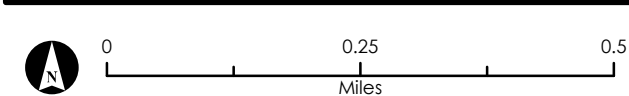
———. 1942. *Altamont, Calif.* 1:62,500 scale topographic quadrangle.

———. 1953. *Altamont, Calif.* 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle.

Willard, Ruth Hendricks. 1988. *Alameda County, California Crossroads: An Illustrated History*. Alameda, CA: Windsor Publications.

# **Attachment 1**

## **Figures**



**FIGURE 1**  
Project Area

