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# **Appendix E1**

## Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment



# Phase I Archaeological Assessment for 123 Independence Drive, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California

Prepared for The Sobrato Organization



# Phase I Archaeological Assessment for 123 Independence Drive, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California

MARCH 2020 FINAL  
J2020-005.01  
Photo Credit: Marni McManus

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# Executive Summary

In January 2020, The Sobrato Organization contracted with Albion Environmental, Inc. (Albion), to conduct a cultural resources assessment of five parcels measuring approximately 8.3 acres (APNs 055-236-140, 055-236-180, 055-236-240, 055-236-280, and 055-236-300) located at 119, 123/125, and 127 Independence Drive, 130 Constitution Drive, and 1205 Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, California. The property owner plans to construct a mixed-use project, which includes 67 townhomes, 316 residential apartment units, and a 90,000-square-foot office building, within the Mixed-Use Residential Zoning District within the ConnectMenlo General Plan. The parcels will be designated as 123 Independence Drive once construction is complete. Albion's investigation included a background records search at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University (NWIC), a field investigation entailing pedestrian survey, and Native American outreach under Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52). The study was designed to adequately address treatment of cultural resources under current guidelines outlined by the Public Resources Code (Section 21083.2 (g) and Section 21084.1), the California Health and Safety code (Section 7050.5 (b)), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)).

A search of records at NWIC indicated that one archaeological study has been conducted within the Project Area and 13 studies have been conducted within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area. No archaeological resources have been previously identified within the Project Area and five resources have been recorded within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area.

After reviewing the records search results, Albion conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area. Visual inspection of the Project Area surface revealed no evidence of intact precolonial or historic-era archaeological deposits. Albion's background research conducted for the current study suggests that, due to past dynamic geological processes, the Project Area holds a moderate to high potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. Moreover, due to the minimal soil visibility, the current intensive pedestrian survey likely did not identify all cultural resources that might be expected to occur within the Project Study Area nor fully identify site boundaries, as sites have the potential to be fully or partially buried and may not present a physical manifestation on the surface.

Albion's investigation at 123 Independence Drive in Menlo Park indicates that potentially significant cultural materials may be located in the Project Area, and it is Albion's recommendation that an Extended Phase I Assessment be conducted to test for buried archaeological deposits to the depth of the Project's impact.

Albion contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission in January 2020 for information from the Commission's Sacred Lands File and a list of stakeholders (Appendix B). The Commission found no information in their files regarding sacred sites; however, they provided a list of five Native American representatives to contact for our outreach. Certified letters were mailed to each representative on January 23, 2020. Three tribal representatives provided comments about the Project and shared the importance of the cultural resources near the Project Area, as well as their

concern for any impacts to resources that possibly lie beneath the current hardscaping (Confidential Appendix C).

It is CEQA policy that, should precolonial or historic-era deposits or features be discovered at any time during construction, activities in the area should cease and a qualified archaeologist should inspect and evaluate the discovery and prepare a recommendation for a further course of action.

# Contents

	<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Project Location and Description .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Sources Consulted.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Native American Outreach .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Background .....</b>	<b>8</b>
	Natural Environment .....	8
	Cultural environment.....	8
	Ethnographic Background.....	17
	Historic Context .....	17
<b>6</b>	<b>Field Methods and Results .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Conclusions and Recommendations.....</b>	<b>29</b>
	<b>References Cited .....</b>	<b>30</b>

# List of Figures

Figure 1. Project location, 123 Independence Drive, San Mateo County, California. ....	2
Figure 2. 1856 plat map of Rancho Las Pulgas with the approximate location of the Project Area.....	19
Figure 3. Detail of an 1894 plat map with the Project Area. ....	20
Figure 4. Detail of an 1899 USGS map with the Project Area.....	21
Figure 5. Detail of a 1930 aerial photograph with the Project Area.....	22
Figure 6. Detail of a 1948 UCSC map with the Project Area. ....	23
Figure 7. Detail of a 1953 USGS map with the Project Area. ....	24
Figure 8. Detail of a 1961 USGS map with the Project Area. ....	25
Figure 9. Photographs from the field. ....	27
Figure 10. Map of surveyed area. ....	28

# List of Tables

Table 1. Surveys Conducted within 1/4-Mile of the Project Area. ....	4
Table 2. Selected Major Precontact Archaeological Investigations in the San Francisco Bay Area. ....	8

# Appendices

- A Records Search Results
- B Native American Heritage Commission Communication
- C Native American Outreach Results



# Introduction



This report documents the results of a cultural resource assessment of five parcels measuring approximately 8.3 acres (APNs 055-236-140, 055-236-180, 055-236-240, 055-236-280, and 055-236-300) located at 119, 123/125, and 127 Independence Drive, 130 Constitution Drive, and 1205 Chrysler Drive, Menlo Park, California (Figure 1). The property owner plans to construct a mixed-use project, which includes 67 townhomes, 316 residential apartment units, and a 90,000-square-foot office building, within the Residential Mixed-Use Zoning District within the ConnectMenlo General Plan. The parcels will be designated as 123 Independence Drive once construction is complete.

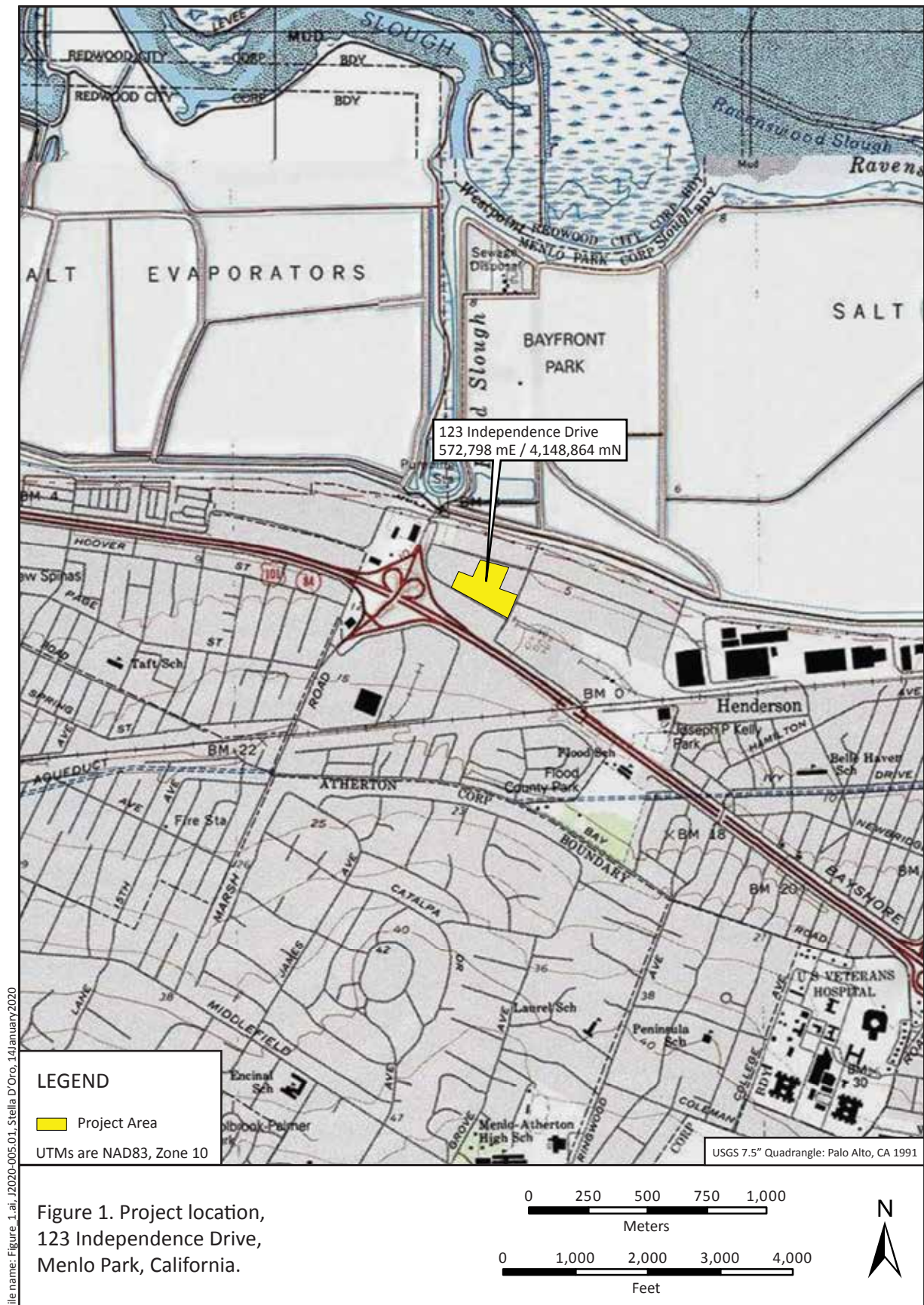
Since the property is in an area designated as “archaeologically sensitive” by the City of Menlo Park (City), Albion was contracted to conduct a cultural resource assessment. The investigation comprised four tasks: (1) a review of records from the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University (NWIC); (2) a surface survey of the parcel; (3) recording of any historic-era or precolonial resources found during the survey; and (4) a report of findings and recommendations for the City Planning Department.

The Albion team conducted investigations per standards under Public Resources Code (Section 21083.2 (g) and Section 21084.1), California Health and Safety code (Section 7050.5 (b)), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)) and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Archaeological Documentation. These investigations were completed under the supervision of Stella D’Oro, MA, RPA, who has worked in California archaeology for over fifteen years and exceeds the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards.

Ms. D’Oro requested a records search in January 2020 (NWIC File No.: 19-1154). The subsequent pedestrian survey was conducted on January 21, 2020, by Marni McManus, who earned an MA in Archaeology and Prehistory and has been working in California archaeology for two years.

Albion contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in January 2020 for information from the Commission’s Sacred Lands File and a list of stakeholders (Appendix B). The Commission found no information in their files regarding sacred sites; however, they provided a list of five Native American representatives to contact for our outreach. Certified letters were mailed to each representative on January 23, 2020. This report draft will be finalized once the comments are received at the end of their 30-day commenting period.





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# Project Location and Description

## 2

The subject parcels are located on the northeast side of the intersection at Independence Drive and Chrysler Drive. They are bounded on the north side by Constitution Drive and Marsh Road is 560 feet (170 meters) northwest of the parcels, which are located in Menlo Park, California (Figure 1). The parcel is approximately 7 feet (2 meters) above sea level and relatively flat. Flood Slough is approximately 884 feet (270 meters) northwest of the Project Area; Ravenswood Slough is 0.5 miles (798 meters) east of the Project Area.

The Project applicant plans to construct a mixed-use project, which includes 67 townhomes, 316 residential apartment units, and a 90,000-square-foot office building, within the Residential Mixed-Use Zoning District within the ConnectMenlo General Plan. The Project Area has been disturbed by existing commercial buildings, a parking lot, and several landscaped areas.

# Sources Consulted

# 3

In order to determine if cultural resources are recorded within or near the Project Area, Albion consulted the following sources as part of the NWIC records search:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources managed by the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation lists no historic resources within a 1/4-mile of the Project Area.
- Historic Property Data File for Santa Cruz County managed by the State Office of Historic Preservation (including the California Register of Historical Resources [CRHR], the National Register of Historical Places [NRHP], California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest) indicates no properties are located within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project.
- A search of records at NWIC indicated one archaeological study has been conducted within the Project Area and 13 studies have been conducted within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area.

The report within the Project Area was a geoarchaeological study for the SMART Corridor Project (Kaptain 2009).

The 13 reports within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area are described in the table below (Table 1).

Table 1. Surveys Conducted within 1/4-Mile of the Project Area.

Survey Number	Title	Citation
S-003037	Archaeological Reconnaissance and Literature Survey for the Menlo Park Pump Station, San Carlos Pump Station, South Bayside System Authority Subregional Wastewater Works	Dietz 1977
S-003163	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Dumbarton Bridge Replacement Project (letter report)	Dietz 1973
S-006498	Archaeological Investigations at CA-SMA-242, the Johnson & Johnson "Bandaidd Site", Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California	Clark et al. 1983
S-006508	A Report of Further Auguring at the Johnson & Johnson Project Area, Menlo Park, California.	Holman 1984
S-007346	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, landscaping project along Routes 84 and 101 in San Mateo and Alameda Counties, 04-SM/Ala-101, 84, 04253-033231	Offerman 1985
S-027046	Archaeological Survey and Record Search for Bay Front Canal Improvement Project, Redwood City, San Mateo (1209-01) (letter report)	Holson 2003

Survey Number	Title	Citation
S-036481	Archaeological Survey Report for the Dumbarton Rail Corridor Project, San Mateo and Alameda Counties, California	Whitaker et al. 2009
S-039469	Historical Resources Compliance Report for the San Mateo County SMART Corridors Project, Segment III, Redwood City, Atherton, Menlo Park, East Palo Alto, and Palo Alto, San Mateo County & Santa Clara County, California; EA #4A9201; EFIS #0400001169, Caltrans District 4; SR 82 PM SM 0/4.8, SCL 24.1/26.4; SR 84 PM 24.6/28.7; US 101 PM 0.7/5.5; SR 109 PM 1.10/1.87; SR 114 PM 5.0/5.93	Kaptain 2012
S-042003	The South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project: A Cultural Landscape Approach for the Resource Management Plan	Johnck 2008
S-047187	Cultural Resources Survey Report, SR-84 (Bayfront Expressway) Intersection Improvements Project, Chilco Street/Bayfront Expressway and Chrysler Drive/Bayfront Expressway, Menlo Park, San Mateo County	Shoup 2015
S-048096	Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Testing for the Silicon Valley Clean Water Project, San Mateo County, California	Wohlgemuth and Kaijankoski 2016
S-048226	Cultural Resources Survey Report, Marsh Road/Bayfront Expressway and Marsh Road/Constitution Drive Intersection Improvements Design, Menlo Park, San Mateo County	Shoup 2016
S-049125	FHWA_2017_0508_001, Determinations of Eligibility for the Proposed Creation of Approximately 22 Miles of Managed Lanes along United States Highway 101, San Mateo County, CA	Polanco 2017

NWIC reports no archaeological resources within the Project Area. Five resources have been recorded within a 1/4-mile radius of the Project Area (Appendix A). One resource is precolonial; the other four are historic-era.

Precolonial resource P-41-000282 is a medium-density shell midden. The shell midden reaches a depth of 1.4 meters (4.6 feet) below the surface (Kaijankowski 2019). The resource is located 1,120 feet (341 meters) south of the Project Area.

P-41-002450 is a historic commercial building built in 1963 with an addition constructed in 1970. The resource is an example of the industrial park as a new type of development that emerged along with suburban growth (Murphy 2016). The resource is located 356 feet (109 meters) southwest of the Project Area.

P-41-002419 is a historic commercial building dating to 1954 and is an early example in California of a master-planned industrial park with controlled landscaping and off-street parking (Shoup 2015). The resource is located 354 feet (108 meters) northeast of the Project Area.



P-41-002351 is a historic district also called the Ravenswood Salt Works District. Elements of the district include levees, ponds, pumphouses, clubs, hunting blinds, and small shanties. It operated from the 1910s to 1953 (Speulda-Drews and Valentine 2007). The resource is located 538 feet (164 meters) north of the Project Area.

P-41-002404 is a historic pumphouse associated with the salt work. It dates to approximately 1948 but the structure lacks integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP (Speulda-Drews and Valentine 2014). The resource is located 752 feet (229 meters) northwest of the Project Area.

Albion also conducted an online search of historic maps and aerials and found information pertinent to the Project Area from the following:

- 1856 rancho plat map
- 1894 plat map
- 1899 USGS map
- 1930 aerial photograph
- 1948 USGS map
- 1953 USGS map
- 1961 USGS map



# Native American Outreach

# 4

Albion initiated Native American outreach to solicit information about potential Tribal resources in or near the Project Area and the treatment of those resources. Resources of interest might include archaeological deposits, traditionally important plants, or locales that have been or are currently used for Tribal activities.

As part of this outreach process, Albion contacted the California NAHC in January 2020 for information from the Commission's Sacred Lands File and a list of stakeholders (Appendix B). The Commission found no information in their Sacred Lands Files and forwarded the names of five tribal representatives. Albion contacted each of these tribal representatives by letter, describing the project and asking for information or comments. Albion followed up the letters with emails and phone calls at the end of the 30-day period for comments.

Three tribal representatives provided comments about the Project and shared the importance of the cultural resources near the Project Area, as well as their concern for any impacts to resources that possibly lie beneath the current hardscaping (Confidential Appendix C).

# Background

# 5

## NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The parcel is approximately 7 feet (2 meters) above sea level and relatively flat. Flood Slough is approximately 884 feet (270 meters) northwest of the Project Area; Ravenswood Slough is 0.5 miles (798 meters) east of the Project Area. Soils in the Project Area are characterized as Urban land-Orthents, reclaimed complex, 0–2 percent slopes (United States Department of Agriculture 2020). This soil series is located in areas that were once part of San Francisco Bay and adjacent tidal flats. Urban land soils generally consist of deep, poorly drained fill. The soil texture varies greatly and is typically composed of native soil, gravel, broken cement and asphalt, Bay mud, and solid waste.

The public USGS geological map for the Project Area identifies the existence of Holocene alluvial soils. Despite the presence of fill soils, there is potential for buried archaeological deposits beneath them. Landforms identified as having a moderate to high buried deposit potential include Holocene-age depositional landforms such as meadows, fans, foot slopes, floodplains, and inset terraces, as well as hillslope positions (Meyers et al. 2010).

## CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

### SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA DURING PRECOLONIAL TIMES

Archaeological research in the San Francisco Bay Area, including San Mateo County, began in the early twentieth century. Table 2 presents a chronological summary of the major investigators and their archaeological findings. It is not meant to be a comprehensive list of every research effort conducted in the area but is intended to highlight some of the major developments in San Francisco Bay Area archaeology. Each of these investigations has also contributed to the refinement of research questions and themes that are currently being addressed in archaeology today.

Table 2. Selected Major Precontact Archaeological Investigations in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Year	Description of Investigation	Related Excavation Finds/Conclusions
1907	Uhle investigates the Emeryville Shellmound	Uhle recognizes a number of different strata and, based on burial complexes, argues that a succession of “cultural stages” was represented in the mound. He proposes that the mound was occupied for “more than a thousand years into the past.”

1910	Nelson investigates Ellis Landing Shellmound	Nelson's excavations at the Ellis Landing Shellmound result in a conclusion contrary to Uhle; he argues that the mound demonstrates little evidence of culture change. Nelson also makes an attempt to date the shellmound using a volumetric calculation based on shell constituents and estimates that the mound might be about 3,500 years old.
1912	Loud investigates the Presidio Mound	Loud records a shellmound within the San Francisco Presidio (CA-SFR-6) that was subsequently covered during a dredging project; it was later rediscovered.
1916	Gifford works at several San Francisco Bay area shellmounds and publishes a summary	Gifford analyzes midden samples from 15 sites.
1924	Loud investigates the Stege Mounds in Richmond	One of the Stege Mounds may have been a specialized fishing village. Loud records that 61% of all the artifacts found were stone net-sinkers.
1925	Kroeber publishes a summary of California ethnography	Based on the work of previous researchers, Kroeber concludes that there has been little significant cultural change in the state's precolonial past.
1926	Schenck revisits the Emeryville Shellmound	Schenck rescues valuable data from the Emeryville Shellmound before it was leveled to accommodate a paint factory. Schenck's conclusions regarding the site contrast with those of Uhle.
1939	Lillard et al. develops a cultural chronology for central California	They divide the precolonial period of central California into three periods: "Early," "Transitional," and "Late." It was originally formulated for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region.
1939	Heizer and Fenenga argue that the Lillard et al. chronology is applicable to the San Francisco Bay area	They use Lillard et al.'s chronology for temporally ordering sites in the San Francisco Bay region.
1948	Beardsley develops a tripartite chronology for the San Francisco Bay region that will later be called the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS)	Like Lillard et al.'s scheme, this chronology was divided into "Early," "Middle" and "Late" Horizons. This system proposed a uniform, linear sequence of cultural succession. Beardsley associated the Santa Clara Valley with patterns observed with other east bay shore sites of Alameda and Contra Costa counties.
1968	Gerow challenges a number of aspects of the CCTS	His work at CA-SMA-77, the University Village site, conflicts with the Early Period of the CCTS.
1972	Ragir argues for an older antiquity for the Early Period of the CCTS	Ragir relies on radiocarbon dates to challenge aspects of the CCTS.
1973	King and Hickman conduct the first large-scale survey of the Santa Clara Valley	They identified three different site types and correlated these types with five broad classes of environmental areas.
1973	Anderson documents the existence of the Narvaez Site (CA-SCL-68)	This site, located along the Guadalupe River, contained a number of burials and features.

1974	Fredrickson proposes a new chronology for central California. He also proposes the concept of the “pattern” to define atemporal modes of adaptation	It is primarily applicable to the North Coast Ranges and is based on a five-part chronology. Despite this latter point, many subsequent researchers use Fredrickson’s chronology for the San Francisco Bay area.
1977	Winter conducts a salvage excavation at the “Holiday Inn” site (CA-SCL-128/H)	He finds evidence of a large village site along the Guadalupe River, in downtown San Jose, which includes numerous artifacts, features, and human burials.
1982	Bergthold conducts a comprehensive test of the King and Hickman model using site data from the Santa Clara Valley	She found that the King and Hickman model does not adequately account for settlement patterns in the valley.
1983	Hildebrandt excavates CA-SCL-178 as well as four other sites in the Santa Clara Valley	The basal levels at site CA-SCL-178 yields a radiocarbon date of approximately 8000 BP.
1986	Elsasser conducts an overview of Santa Clara Valley’s precolonial past	He argues for the existence of deeply buried sites in the valley.
1987	Bennyhoff and Hughes detailed analyses on shell bead types lead to the construction of yet another central California chronology	The major periods of this scheme are further sub-divided by a number of different phases. This chronology is later refined by Milliken and Bennyhoff (1993).
1994 (2007 Report)	M. Hylkema excavates the Tamien Station Site (CA-SCL-690)	This large village site is located in downtown San Jose along the Guadalupe River. It contains numerous burials and features.
2001	Grady et al. conduct excavations at the Rubino Site (CA-SCL-674)	A total of 270 burials were uncovered during the course of excavations and analyses were conducted on the human remains.
2002	Wiberg investigates the Skyport Plaza Site (CA-SCL-478)	This site is located east of San Jose International Airport. Many of the burials demonstrate evidence of warfare.
2009	Bartelink investigates changes in diet in the Late Holocene San Francisco Bay Area using stable isotope analysis.	Data come from a number of archaeological sites located along the eastern margins of San Francisco Bay. Late Holocene diets are characterized as terrestrially focused, rather than marine-focused.
2013, 2014, 2016	Eerkens et al. conduct a series of isotopic studies on human remains at several Bay Area sites	Data for these studies was gleaned from a number of Bay Area sites, including CA-SCL-38 and CA-SCL-919. Topics such as paleodiet, population movement, past ecological relationships, settlement patterns.

Much of the earliest archaeological research carried out in the San Francisco Bay Area was concentrated along the shoreline of San Francisco Bay. This is hardly surprising given the high visibility of shoreline sites, many of which consisted of large, heaping shellmounds. The first researcher to conduct formal excavations on these shellmounds was Max Uhle, a German-born archaeologist who had previously conducted excavations in Peru. During the first decade of the twentieth century, he investigated the famous Emeryville Shellmound (CA-ALA-309) on the east side of San Francisco Bay. From stratigraphically controlled excavations, Uhle (1907) identified the presence of two developmental stages at the site, which he argued demonstrated “the gradual elaboration and refinement of technical processes.” The early assemblage was characterized by flexed burials, red ocher, knife-like bone implements, and a general lack of flaked stone. The later

assemblage was characterized by cremation, flaked stone implements, and polished stones. Uhle concluded that the differences in these two stages represented significant cultural change that had unfolded over perhaps a thousand years.

Nels Nelson, a student of Alfred Kroeber at the University of California, was the next archaeologist to study the area's precolonial history. Like Uhle, Nelson focused his energies on San Francisco shellmounds, identifying over 400 mounds, including several sites along the west bank of the Guadalupe River in the Santa Clara Valley. In 1910, Nelson published the results of excavations carried out at the Ellis Landing Shellmound (CA-CCO-295) (Nelson 1910). His conclusions were much more cautious than Uhle's. He maintained that in general the site evinced little evidence of cultural change. Although Nelson noticed a change in the exploitation of shellfish, he attributed it to changes in the substrate of the bay rather than to cultural change. Nelson's view of California precolonial past, changing very little until the arrival of Europeans, was highly influential and became the generally accepted interpretation of California and San Francisco Bay area archaeology for the next several years.

A few additional shellmound excavations were conducted during the next 15 years (Gifford 1916; Loud 1912, 1924; Schenck 1926). Gifford (1916) worked at several locations whereas Loud (1924) published the results of excavations carried out at the Stege Mounds (CA-CCO-298, CA-CCO-300). Schenck (1926) revisited the Emeryville Shellmound and posited an interpretation of the site that was also at odds with Uhle. He suggested that the site might only be 500–1,000 years old and, building upon Nelson's ideas of relative stability in California's precolonial cultures, that it demonstrated an "extraordinary stability of culture" rather than any developmental change.

Based largely on the conclusions of researchers like Nelson and Schenck, Kroeber (1925) published a landmark summary of California during precolonial times championing the idea that there had been little significant cultural change in the state's past. He believed that material differences noticed by researchers like Uhle were of degree rather than kind and that the archaeological resources of precolonial Californians were "in essentials the same as that found in the same region by the more recent explorer and settler" (Kroeber 1908:3). According to Kroeber (1908:16), Native Californians observed ethnographically were so primitive as to rule out any possibility for advancements through precolonial times.

By the 1930s, the view that California's precolonial period was characterized by cultural stasis was beginning to undergo revision. Increasingly, researchers recognized that the archaeology of California and the San Francisco Bay area was demonstrating evidence of cultural evolutionary change. Researchers were beginning to realize that changes in artifact types suggested a change in cultural adaptation. Indeed, by the late 1930s, Kroeber himself was revising many of his earlier conclusions (Bickel 1981:7-8). As Bickel (1981) noted, much of this new thinking regarding California's precolonial period was stimulated by developments in the archaeology of the American southwest, where archaeologists like A.V. Kidder and Emil Haury were demonstrating cultural change as evidenced by the gradual shift in artifact types.

One of the first efforts recognizing significant cultural changes in the precolonial archaeology of central California was put forward by Lillard et al. (1939). Based on their work at several sites in the Sacramento Valley and Delta region, including the Windmill Site (CA-SAC-107), the authors developed a tripartite sequence composed of "Early," "Transitional," and "Late" periods. These periods were distinguished by marked changes in settlement, subsistence orientation, grave goods, and artifacts types. The authors were concerned with seeking to organize the variability within and

between artifact assemblages into area-based patterns, which were then seen as denoting “cultures” or cultural variants. However, the sequence was descriptive more than explanatory; they were not concerned with illuminating the conditions under which cultural change occurred. This sequence was the most comprehensive, detailed, and best documented local sequence to be offered in California up to that time.

Although Lillard et al. (1939) derived their sequence from interior valley sites, other researchers (Heizer and Fenenga 1939) argued that this chronology was applicable to a much wider area in California, including the San Francisco Bay area. During the next decade, Beardsley (1948) made the argument that the chronological sequence for the Marin County coast and the San Francisco Bay were very similar to Lillard et al.’s (1939) three-part sequence. He conducted a reanalysis of published material from the San Francisco Bay area and concluded that archaeological materials from the Early Period were extremely rare but that the two latter periods (Transitional and Late) were well represented. In particular, the shellmounds at Ellis Landing and Emeryville were argued to represent examples of the Transitional (which Beardsley called “Middle”) and Late periods, respectively. Eventually, Beardsley (1954) put forward his own chronological scheme for the area, which came to be known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Gerow 1968). It was very similar to the sequence of Lillard et al. (1939), consisting of an “Early-Middle-Late” nomenclature, but applicable to a wider area.

With the advent of radiocarbon dating in the 1950s, some archaeologists began to reexamine the CCTS with a critical eye. Many aspects of this chronology were found to be inaccurate when compared to newly obtained radiocarbon dates. For example, evidence began to accumulate suggesting that the antiquity of human occupation in central California and elsewhere was much older than anticipated by the CCTS (see, for example, Ragir 1972). Other problems with the CCTS surfaced, as well. Radiocarbon dates from several sites in California demonstrated that the Early and Middle Horizons, rather than indicative of sequential cultural change, were more accurately viewed as contemporaneous phenomena (Moratto 1984:199). In addition, many of the traits considered typical of particular horizons in the CCTS were absent in various parts of the Central Valley and the San Francisco Bay region. Based on evidence recovered from the University Village Site (CA-SMA-77), for example, Gerow (1968) maintained that Early Horizon sites in the San Francisco Bay area were much different from the supposed Early Horizon sites in the valley and delta.

As the shortcomings of the CCTS readily became apparent, several researchers began to propose new and different culture chronologies for central California. One of the most comprehensive for the time was Fredrickson’s (1973, 1994) five-part chronology. Anticipating the possibility of an earlier than previously conceived antiquity, Fredrickson’s earliest period begins around 10,000 B.C. This initial period, called the Paleoindian Period, persists until about 6000 B.C., when it is succeeded by the Lower Archaic Period (6000–3000 B.C.), the Middle Archaic Period (3000–1000 B.C.), the Upper Archaic Period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 500), and the Emergent Period (A.D. 500–1800). These different periods are distinguished from one another primarily on the basis of perceived adaptations. Fredrickson also made the point that the transition from one culture type to another did not occur uniformly throughout the area, but took place at different times in different regions. Although Fredrickson’s sequence was developed mainly for the North Coast Ranges, it has been used by a number of researchers working in the San Francisco Bay area (see Bennyhoff 1986, 1994b; Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Broughton 1999; Hildebrandt and Jones 1992; Simons 1992).

In recent years, however, most researchers working in the Bay Area have relied on a cultural chronology originally proposed by Bennyhoff and Hughes' (1987) but subsequently refined by Milliken and Bennyhoff (1993), Groza (2002), and Hughes and Milliken (2007). This sequence is based on a detailed metrical analysis of shell beads and ornaments types. It is divided into temporal periods and, like the CCTS, uses the general Early-Middle-Late nomenclature but divides these into further subdivisions. The earliest period in this sequence is the aptly termed Early Period (3500–600 B.C.), originating during Middle Holocene times and continuing to approximately 600 B.C. The material culture of this period is characterized by long-stemmed, contracting stemmed, and lanceolate form projectile points. Shell beads, found almost exclusively in burials, are primarily thick rectangular beads (Type L) and spire-lopped beads (Type A). Ground stone implements include handstones, bowl mortars, and milling slabs. Bipointed bone gorges have also been found in sites dating to this time. Taken together, the material culture of this period suggests hunting, fishing, and plant gathering constituted the major subsistence regimes. The gathering of shellfish (especially mussels) was also an important subsistence activity for coastal peoples. The bowl mortars suggest acorns were a staple, whereas the milling slabs point to the processing of hard seeds. Obsidian found at Early Period sites, especially obsidian from the Casa Diablo source, suggests an east-west trade pattern, with obsidian from sources in the eastern Sierras ending up in coastal and inland sites in central California. Some scholars have posited an Early/Middle Transition Period occurring at the end of the Early Period.

The Early Period is followed by the Middle Period (600 B.C.–A.D. 1000), a time when some combination of population growth and temperate climate may have led to territorial circumscription in some parts of central California (Sunseri 2009). The material culture from this period is very similar to the previous period with comparable profiles of flaked stone and ground stone implements. Contracting-stemmed projectile points, bone gorges, and grooved net weights for fishing are some of the artifacts recovered from Middle Period sites. Diagnostic beads include *Olivella* saucer bead types (Type G2), irregular saucer beads (Type G6), and square saddle beads (Type F3a). There seems to have been a greater diversification of subsistence than the previous period, with heavier reliance on small terrestrial animals (e.g., rabbits and sea otters). Vegetal foods like acorns and hard seeds persist in the diet, and fish (inshore species and small schooling varieties) were also exploited. Burials are typically in flexed position and funerary goods include bone tubes and saucer-type G2 beads. Scholars have argued for greater sedentism and increased storage, as well as increasingly gender-specific work.

A number of archaeologists working in the San Francisco Bay area have argued that during the Middle Period, a distinct cultural pattern emerged along the southern and eastern ends of San Francisco Bay. Called the Meganos Aspect (Bennyhoff 1994b; Milliken et al. 2007; Moratto 1984), this cultural pattern may indicate an intrusion of peoples moving into the area from the south and east. Archaeologists have argued that this resulted in two different ethnic groups occupying the Bay Area, the forerunners of the Ohlone and the Meganos culture. This latter group has been linked to the so-called Windmill Pattern of the San Joaquin Delta area. Cultural traits associated with the Meganos Aspect are exemplified by ventrally extended burials, no evidence of cremation, and a variable orientation (though Bennyhoff argues for a preference for northerly orientation). Associated grave goods are characteristically rare. Mortars and pestles suggest a reliance on vegetal resources, especially acorns. Flaked lithic technologies are considered rare at Meganos Aspect sites, though faunal assemblages indicate that the hunting of large mammals (e.g., deer, elk) was important. A number of archaeologists have also argued that this intrusion may have led to violent conflict between Meganos peoples and the older inhabitants of the Bay Area.



A relatively brief period of approximately 250 years, called the Middle/Late Transition Period (A.D. 1,000-750), characterizes the transition from the Middle to the Late periods. Despite the brevity of this period, it contrasts sharply with the previous Middle Period in a number of ways. Chiefly, this period coincides with a geologic interval known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, which involved a period of severe drought and accelerated aridity (Stine 1994). Some scholars (e.g., Jones 1995) have argued that settlement patterns were disrupted during this time, and that populations were characterized by frequent movement, a pattern opposite from the previous period. This shift in settlement patterns may be linked to an economic reorganization of society which resulted from a less stable and reliable resource base. Material culture is characterized by the disappearance of stemmed points and the abrupt appearance of small, leaf-shaped and double side-notched projectile points. A number of scholars are argued that the changes in lithic technology reflects increased use of the bow and arrow. Milling slabs and handstones persist but new fishing technologies emerge, such as circular fishhooks and notched stone sinkers. Subsistence patterns are similar to the previous period but also evince differences in degree and kind: there is increased reliance on terrestrial ungulates; there is an intensification in fishing and other aquatic resources; and there is a shift toward lower-ranked resources.

By A.D. 750, during the beginning of the Late Period, many Middle Period and Middle/Late Transition Period traits gave way to social and economic characteristics consistent with the ethnographic record (Bennyhoff 1994a). The process toward the intensification of resources continues with acorns, seeds, and other lower-ranked vegetal foods exploited. Small terrestrial mammals (e.g., rabbits, rodents, etc.), birds, and aquatic resources (especially small, schooling fishes) are also exploited. The exploitation of sea otters become especially important during this time as well, and it is suggested that the trade in pelts becomes an important economic activity. Small projectile points (e.g., desert side-notched and cottonwood varieties) are common from sites during this time, and milling slabs are rarer than in previous periods. Beads common during the Late Period include *Olivella* lipped (Type E) and cupped forms (Type K). Obsidian densities are lower, suggesting a decrease in long distance trade for such commodities. Conversely, shell bead production increases as beads become a standardized form of exchange, a pattern observed in the ethnohistoric period.

#### *Santa Mateo County during Precolonial Times*

A number of important archaeological resources have been investigated in San Mateo County. One especially rich area in terms of archaeological sites and resources is along the San Francisquito Creek and watershed in the southwestern part of San Francisco Bay. Bocek (1987:280) has argued that approximately 90 sites, of which 50 were major villages, have been identified in this area. Recognition of the area's precolonial past dates to at least the 1920s. In 1922, for example, a Stanford University student discovered a human skull, subsequently dubbed "Stanford Man I," in alluvial deposits along the bank of the creek (Moratto 1984:267). It was estimated to be approximately between 3000 and 4000 years old based on the presumed age of the gravels in which it was discovered. The remains of a second individual, dubbed "Stanford Man II," was subsequently found in the same gravels. Unlike Stanford Man I, it was a complete burial in flexed position and contained three associated projectile points, which were large side-notched points made from Monterey chert. Bone collagen from Stanford Man II yielded radiocarbon dates of 2450+/-270 B.P. and 2400+/-125 B.P. (Moratto 1984:267).



Other important sites located along San Francisquito Creek include the University Village site (CA-SMA-77), the Hiller Mound site (CA-SMA-160), and the Jasper Ridge site (CA-SMA-204). In the 1950s, Gerow (1968) excavated CA-SMA-77, an early site located along the edge of San Francisco Bay near Stanford University. Unearthed during a construction project, it was found under deep alluvium deposited from San Francisquito Creek. It contained a plethora of human burials as well as numerous artifacts and ecofacts. The former included shell beads, projectile points, notched stone net weights, mortars and pestles, charmstones, eccentric crescents, and an array of bone tools. Shell beads included *Olivella* spire-lopped and thick rectangular beads as well as *Haliotis* square beads. Ecofacts included shellfish debris (bay oyster [*Ostrea lurida*], bay mussel [*Mytilus trossulus*], and horn snail [*Cerithidia californica*], primarily) and mammal bones. The burials were in flexed position with no consistent orientation. A number of scattered lenses containing charcoal, ash, and burned shell were also uncovered. Radiocarbon dates associated with the burials established a very early date for the site, between 3000 and 3200 B.P. Gerow (1968) concluded that the site was occupied only a relatively short time before a change in the course of San Francisquito Creek likely caused the site to be abandoned.

The Hiller Mound site (CA-SMA-160) was also excavated during the 1950s and is located very near the University Village site. Like CA-SMA-77, it was excavated by Gerow and contained a rich deposit of artifacts and ecofacts, especially shellfish. In fact, the site contained some of the highest density of shell per cubic meter for an archaeological site in the region located away from the coast. Artifacts include numerous flaked and ground stone tools and fire-cracked rocks. Cartier reinvestigated the site in 1970 and obtained a large sample for analysis. He established that the site contains cultural layers penetrating at least 2.1-meter deep and was a major habitation site. Radiocarbon assays demonstrated that the site was occupied from 660 to 1600 B.P. (Cartier 1978). A relatively large amount of bird bones, especially waterfowl, was identified as a result of this analysis. Many of these were taxa typically associated with the winter months, an observation that suggests that site was occupied during the winter.

The Jasper Ridge site (CA-SMA-204) is located along San Francisquito Creek. It is a village site that dates from the Late Period. Excavations conducted in 1981-1982 (Bocek 1987) obtained faunal and lithic sample for analysis. Like the other sites, the Jasper site contains high quantities of bay oyster, bay mussel, and horn snail, with oyster especially high. Small mammals, such as rodents and rabbits, are ubiquitous, constituting over 50% of the vertebrate faunal remains. Fish fauna are represented by flat-bellied, bottom-feeding estuary species. Lithic materials are overwhelmingly identified as Franciscan chert with small amounts of obsidian also present.

Another productive area in San Mateo County for archaeological materials is along the Pacific, or Peninsular, coast of the County. Here, archaeological investigation began as early as 1915 with Loud's (1915) work at the Princeton Mound site (CA-SMA-22). Located on the edge of an old lagoon just north of Half Moon Bay, Loud uncovered burials and sampled a rich deposit of artifacts and ecofacts. Burials were mostly in flexed position and accompanied by grave goods, such as shell beads. Artifacts also included bone tools, notably a whalebone wedge, which had probably been used to pry shellfish off rocks. Additional burials were found at the site in 1962 (Moratto 1984:233).

State Parks archaeologist Mark Hylkema initiated the investigation of a number of sites at Año Nuevo State Park. One of these is CA-SMA-18, just down the coast from CA-SMA-22; it is an extensive, though partially eroded precolonial site situated on a low-lying dune at the tip of Año Nuevo Point. It was subject to a number of California State Parks-sponsored archaeological

investigations beginning in 2004 (Hildebrandt, et al 2009). The deposit was relatively shallow and interpreted as a single component occupation. A number of radiocarbon dates were obtained from the site; these demonstrated that the most intense occupation occurred between 1300 and 1150 years B.P. Hildebrandt, et al (2009:60) suggest that site served as a “multi-activity residential base” rather than a permanent village. Artifacts from the deposits included shell beads (most belonging to the *Olivella* spire-lopped A series), flaked stone tools, such as projectile points, bifaces, drills, and cores, and ground stone. This latter category included such items as handstones, pitted stones, grooved stones, and bowl mortars. Bone artifacts were found in abundance, including awls, fish gorges, pendants, spatulas, and numerous polished pieces.

Ecofactual remains from the site included large and small mammals, both terrestrial and marine taxa. The former included elk, mule deer, fox, coyote, bear, raccoon, and skunk, whereas the latter included northern fur seal, California sea lion, harbor seal, and a number of cetaceans. Also included in the faunal remains were abundant bones of sea otter, cottontail rabbit, and rodents. The high incidence of northern fur seal indicates that this species may have used the point, or a nearby area, as a rookery or haul-out during precolonial times. Moreover, the analysis of age-sex corroborates this scenario. Bird taxa are diverse, with the bones of ducks, herons, geese, gulls, shearwaters, auks, murre, pelicans, grebes, cormorants, loons, albatrosses, and raptors all present in the deposit. The common murre (*Uria aalge*) is especially numerous. The fish assemblage is dominated by members of the surfperch family (Embiotocidae), though rockfishes are numerous as well. Mussel and turban snail (*Tegula funebris*) are the most ubiquitous taxa in the shellfish assemblage.

The Middle Holocene site of CA-SMA-218 is located just northwest of CA-SMA-18 (Hylkema 1991). It yielded a very narrow artifact assemblage dominated by bifaces, preforms, and projectile points, most of these fashioned from Monterey chert. Like CA-SMA-18, the faunal assemblage is dominated by northern fur seal; this species makes up 72.8% of the entire assemblage. Hildebrandt, et al (2009:4) have suggested that:

...the narrow focus on the production of hunting implements and the killing and butchering of northern fur seals is very unusual for central California, and clearly represents specialized, logistically organized group whose residential base was located elsewhere.

A number of sites have also been investigated along the San Mateo coast, including CA-SMA-115, at Montara State Beach, CA-SMA-97, inland from Point Año Nuevo, CA-SMA-238, also at Point Año Nuevo, and CA-SMA-118, north of Point Año Nuevo. Of particular importance is CA-SMA-113, the Quiroste Valley site. This site is located just inland from Point Año Nuevo and represents a large ethnohistoric village site mentioned in Spanish diaries. It is situated in a secluded, steeply sided valley with access to numerous biotic resources, including coastal resources less than 4 km away. Spanish accounts from 1769, during the Portola expedition, estimate village size at approximately 200 individuals. Importantly, Fray Juan Crespi, who accompanied the expedition, wrote that the village contained “a very large round house like a half orange, grass-roofed, which, by what we saw inside it, would hold the entire village” (Brown 2001:577). Radiocarbon dates from excavations in 2003 indicate that the site was occupied from A.D. 1010 to 1680 (though the Spanish accounts indicate the site was occupied in 1769). Later dates obtained from the site suggest it was occupied up to 1770. Artifacts assemblages are dominated by Monterey chert, with smaller quantities of Franciscan chert and obsidian also present. Pitted and grooved stones are common, suggesting fishing was an important subsistence activity. Abundant ground stone tools suggest plant processing was also important. A diverse array of terrestrial and marine taxa are present in the faunal

assemblage, including mule deer, lagomorphs, and rodents. Shellfish and intertidal and small schooling fishes are, not surprisingly, also abundant. Rocky intertidal shellfish is dominated by California mussel, leaf barnacle, turban snail, and limpet.

## ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

The Project Area was inhabited by Ohlone, or Costanoan populations (Levy 1978; Milliken et al. 2007). When first encountered by Spanish explorers, aboriginal inhabitants of the Bay Area and vicinity were referred to as *Costaños* (Levy 1978). The people came to be known as Costanoans (cf. Levy 1978), although now, the descendants of those earlier inhabitants prefer to be referred to as Ohlone (Bean 1994). Both terms refer to the language group spoken by the people, rather than any sort of political group. The Ohlone inhabited the San Francisco Peninsula, the East Bay to the Delta, and south past Santa Clara Valley to the coast of the Monterey Bay.

At Spanish contact, aboriginal groups residing in the southern Bay Area were organized under a tribelet system where villages, thought to number around 50, were autonomous political units (Levy 1978). The Ohlone exploited all of the regional habitats including bay marshes, valley grasslands, mountainous uplands and open coastal environs. Resources exploited included elk, pronghorn, deer, sea mammals, salmon, trout, shellfish, ducks, geese, acorns, seeds, grasses, and roots (Baumhoff 1963).

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

San Mateo County is located in the San Francisco Bay Area, incorporating most of the San Francisco Peninsula, much of it mountainous except for a portion of the Santa Clara Valley to the east (Alley 1883; Alexander and Hamm 1916). The Project area lies in a Spanish Land Grant called Rancho Las Pulgas, Spanish for Ranch of the fleas. The grant was issued in 1795 (Gudde 1998) to Jose Dario Arguello and reaffirmed in 1821 (Regnery 1961). Menlo Park was established after two Irishmen bought a tract of land in the rancho and constructed a gate with a sign reading “Menlo Park, August 1854” (Hoover et al. 1990).

The county was established in 1856, when the State decided to split San Francisco County in two with the southern portion becoming San Mateo. The county was officially organized the following year, with Redwood City as county seat, and in 1868 it annexed a portion of Santa Cruz County that includes Pescadero. Some of the earliest American Period settlers in the county were involved in the lumber industry, especially in the vicinity of Redwood City, with included the construction of mills that provided construction material to San Francisco. Other early settlers included merchants, ranchers, and shipbuilders, among others, including individuals and families from other parts of the United States, Europe, and Asia. In communities like Redwood City and San Mateo early buildings included churches, schools, stores, hotels, and government offices. Early transportation routes included a series of stage lines across the county, followed in the mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> century by railroads.

## HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

A map of Rancho Las Pulgas from 1856 indicates the Project Area was very close to the sloughs and was most likely in an estuarian (swampy) environment (Figure 2).

A plat map from 1894 shows the Project Area was formerly on lots with different owners. The northwestern portion of the the Project Area was located in the 194.82-acre lot owned by Mahon and Pescia while the southeastern portion was located in 214.48 acres owned by C. J. Flood (Figure 3). The current slough two blocks northwest of the Project Area bears Flood's name.

A USGS topographic map from 1899 indicates the Project Area had yet to be developed (Figure 4). The lack of development appears again in an aerial photograph from 1930 (Figure 5).

A USGS topographic map from 1948 shows a structure 270 feet (82 meters) southeast of the Project Area, however, the Project Area remained undeveloped (Figure 6). By 1958, a dirt road and structure appear in the USGS topographic map (Figure 7). In the 1961 USGS topographic map, the three streets bounding the Project Area—Independence Drive, Chrysler Drive, and Constitution Drive—appear as well as one structure (Figure 8).

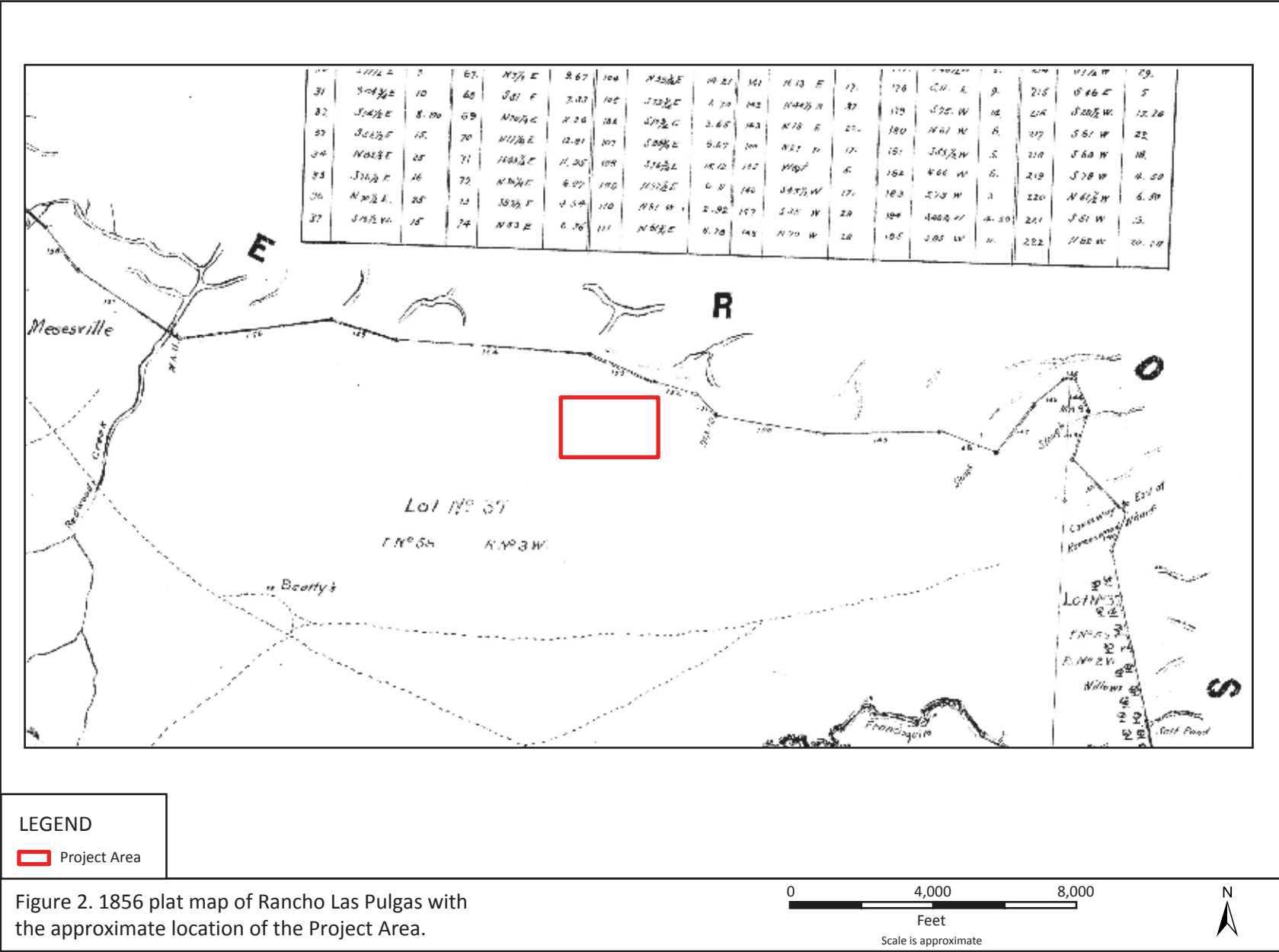
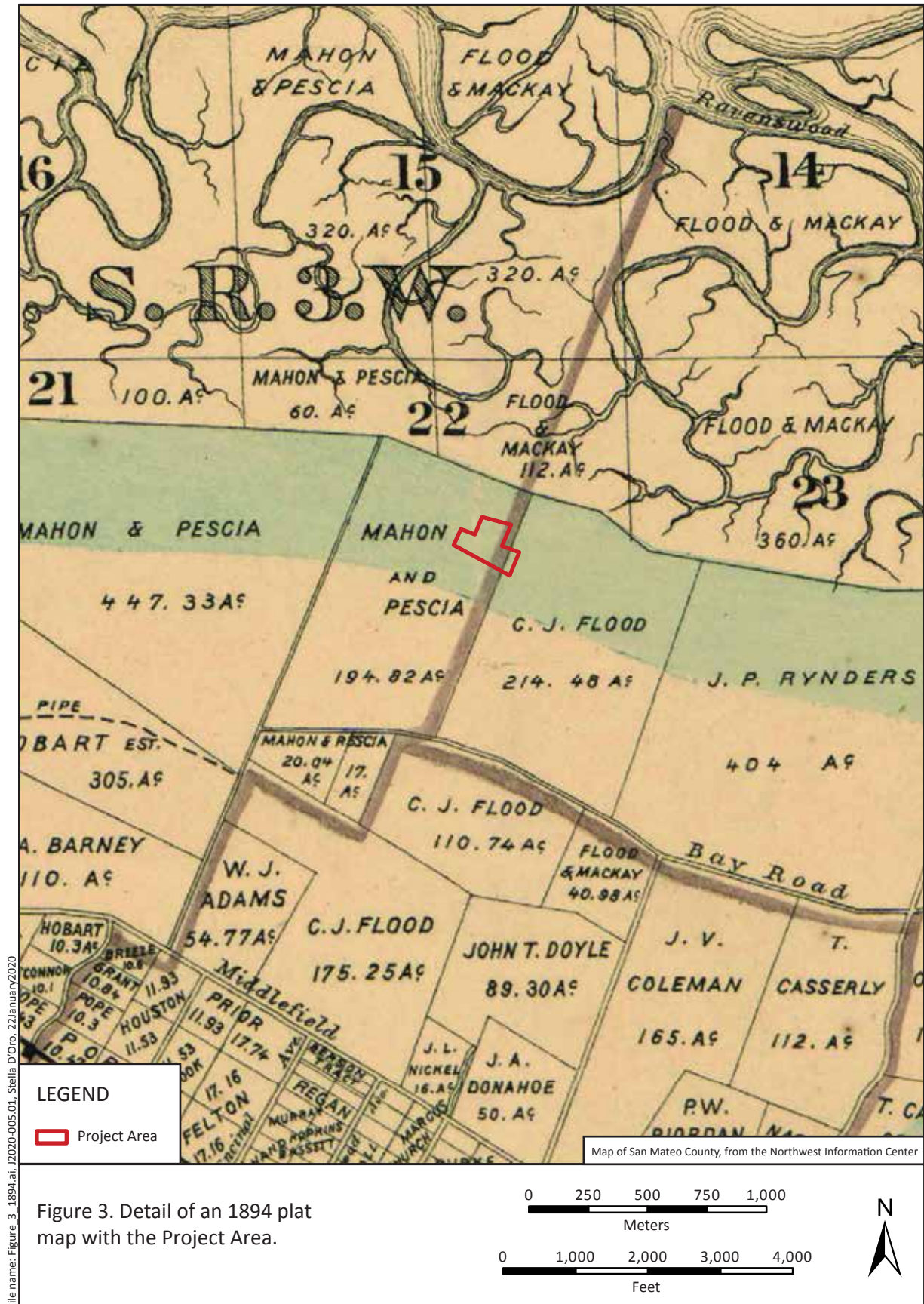


Figure 2. 1856 plat map of Rancho Las Pulgas with the approximate location of the Project Area.

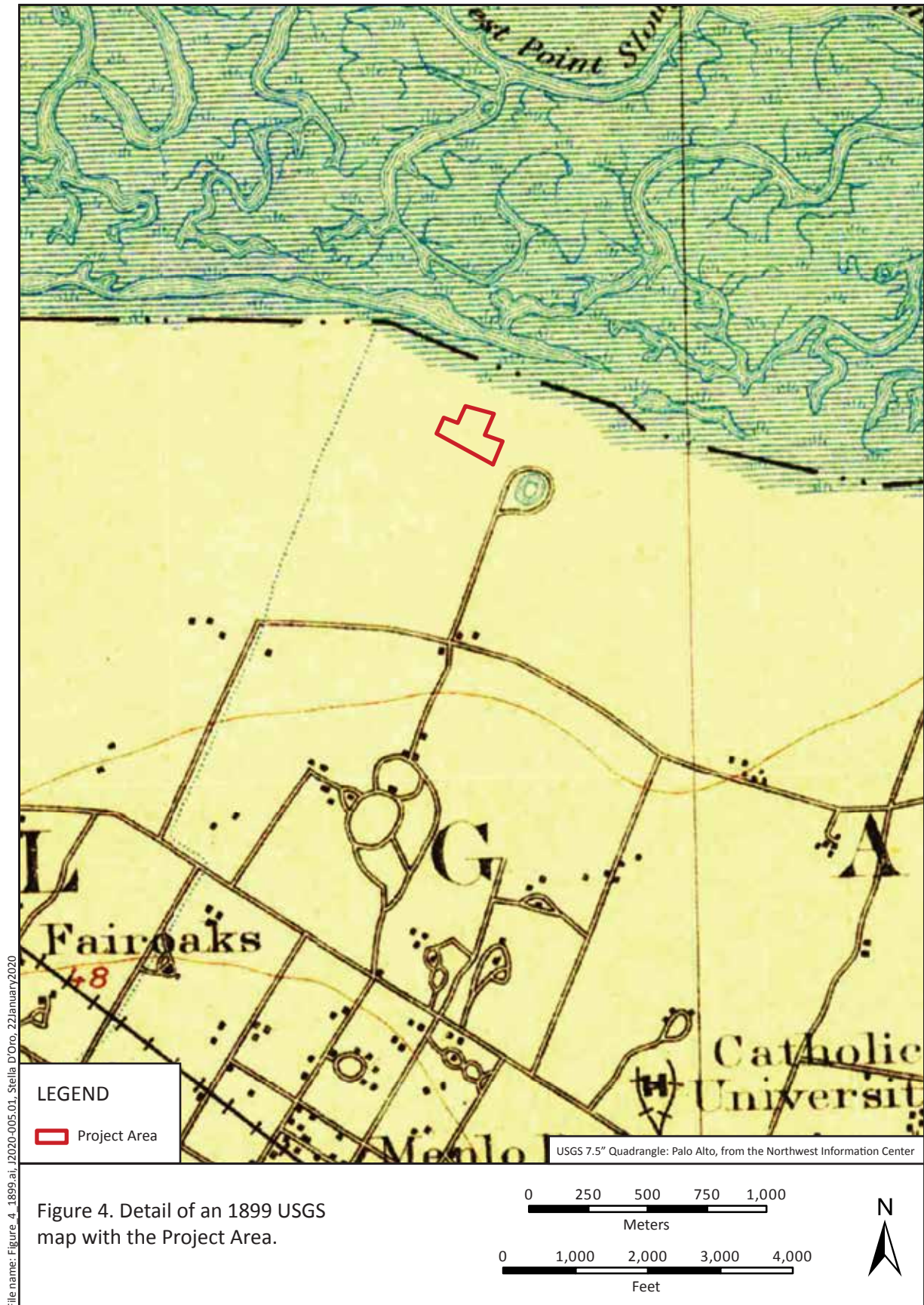






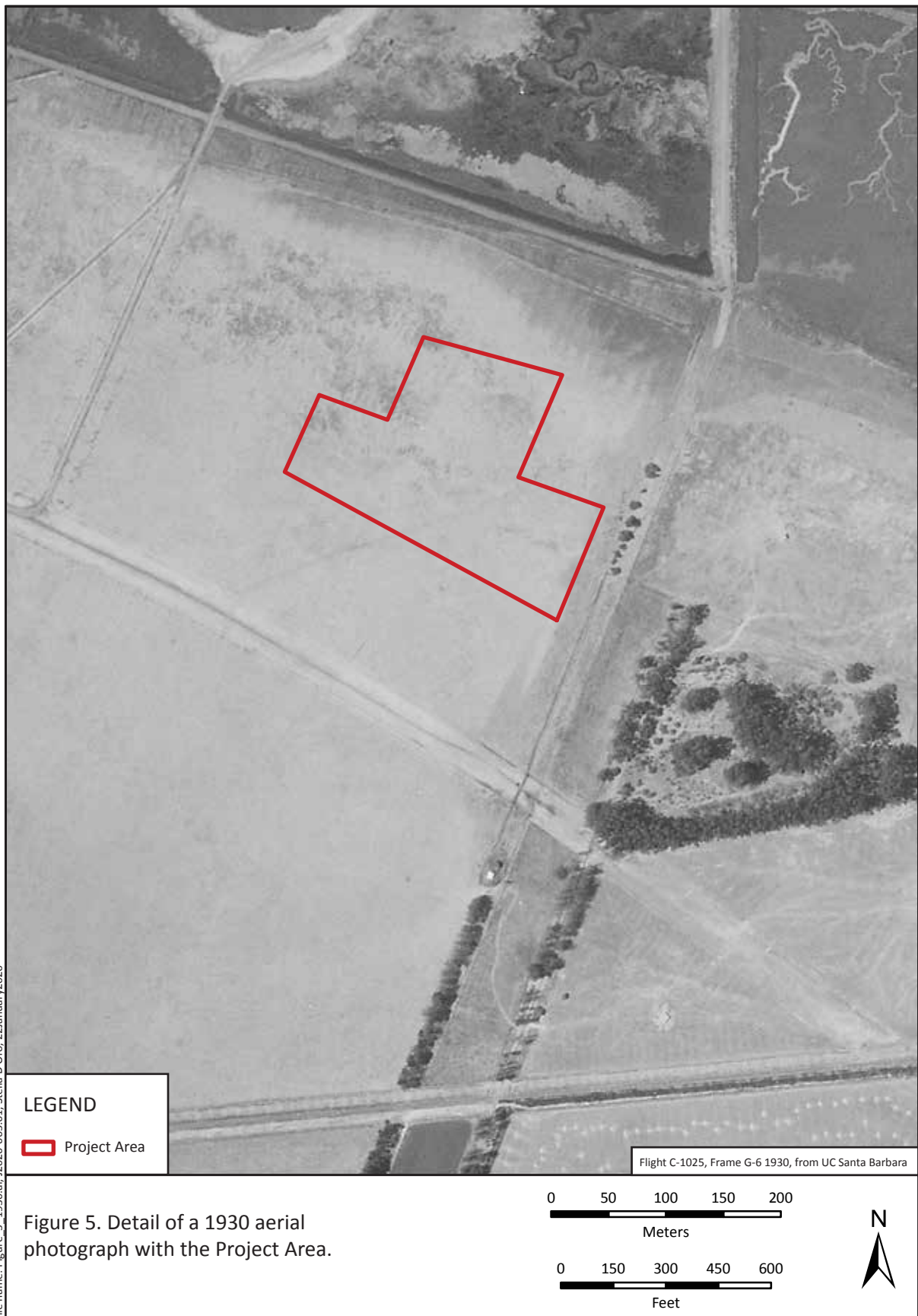






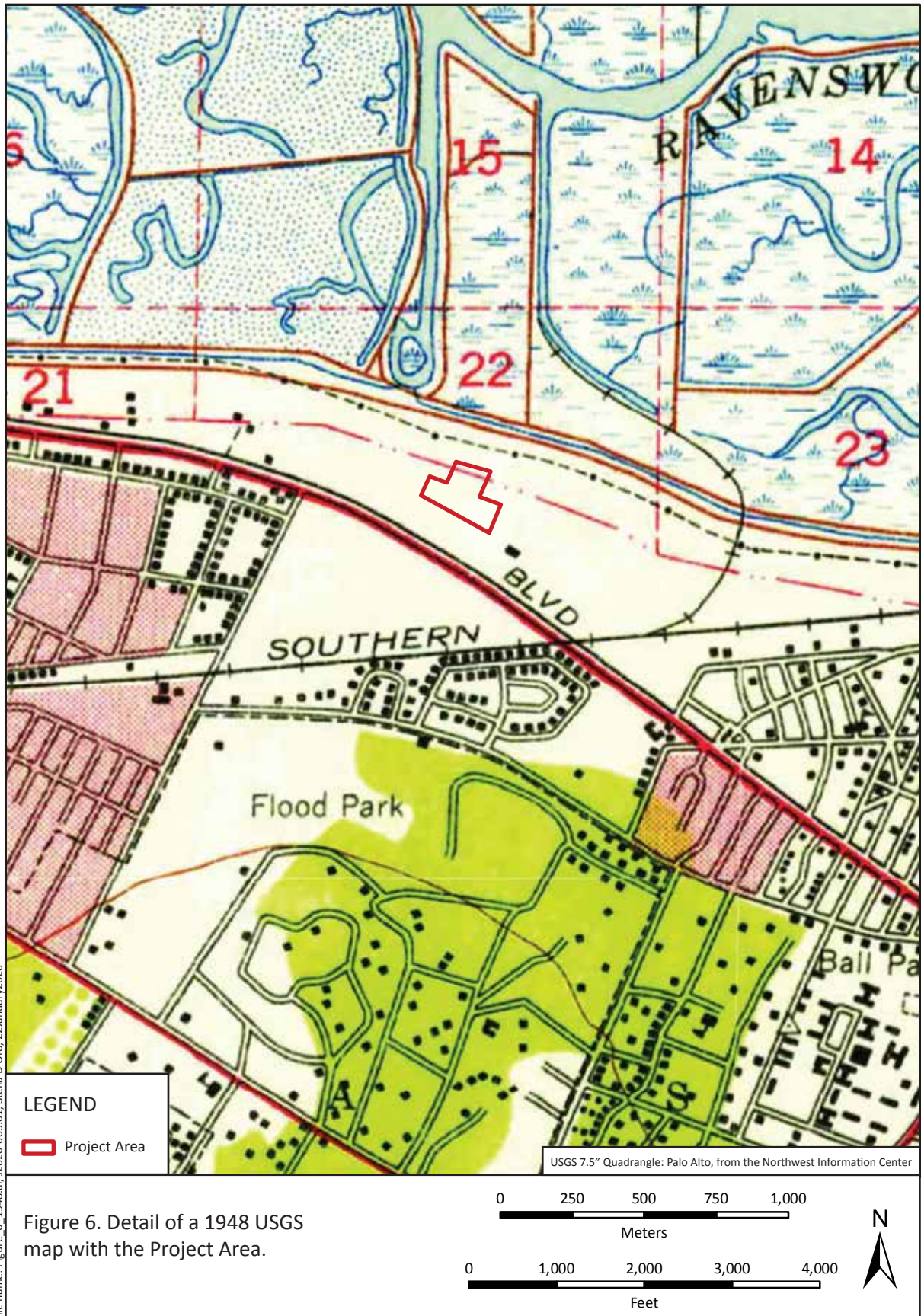


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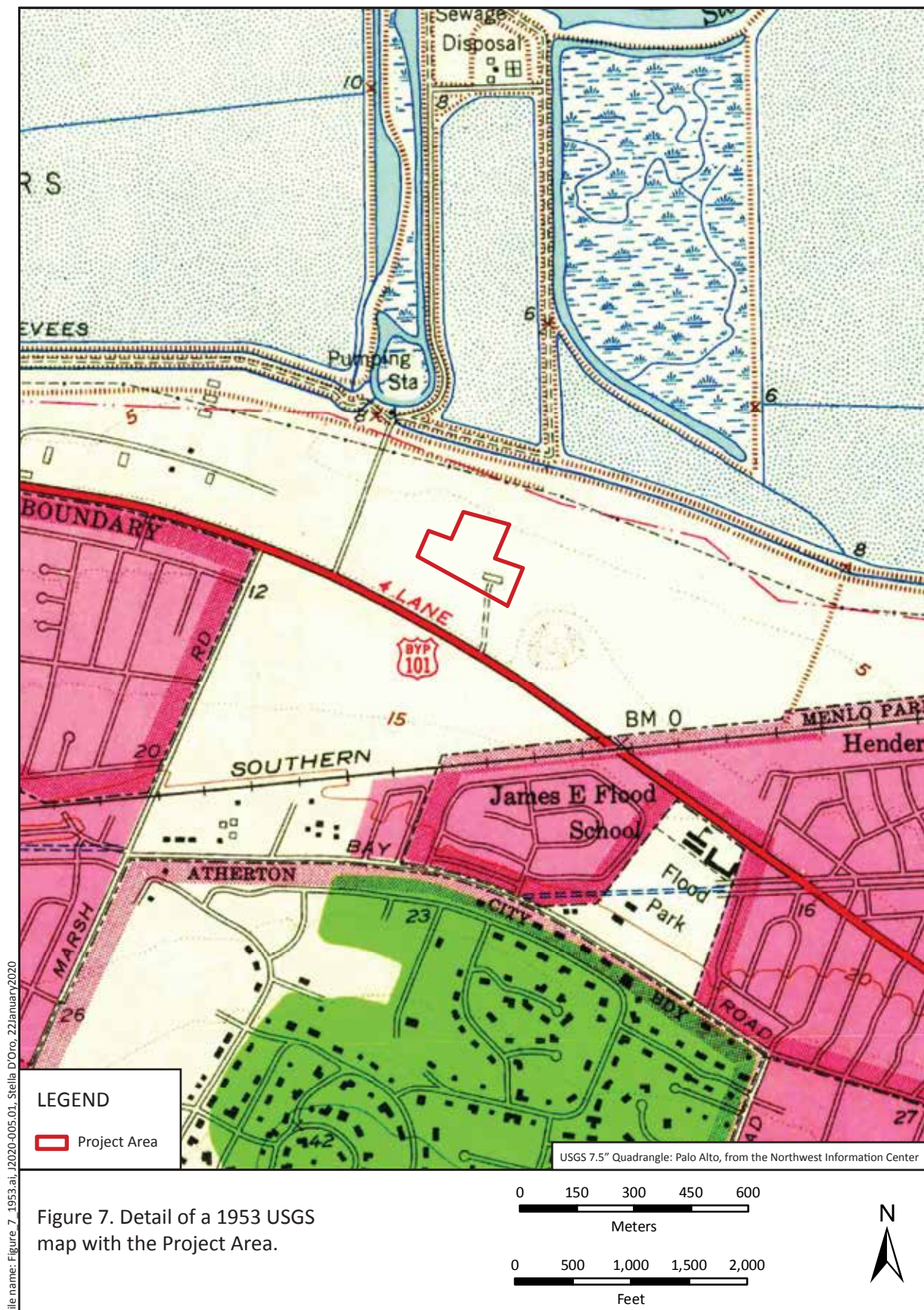






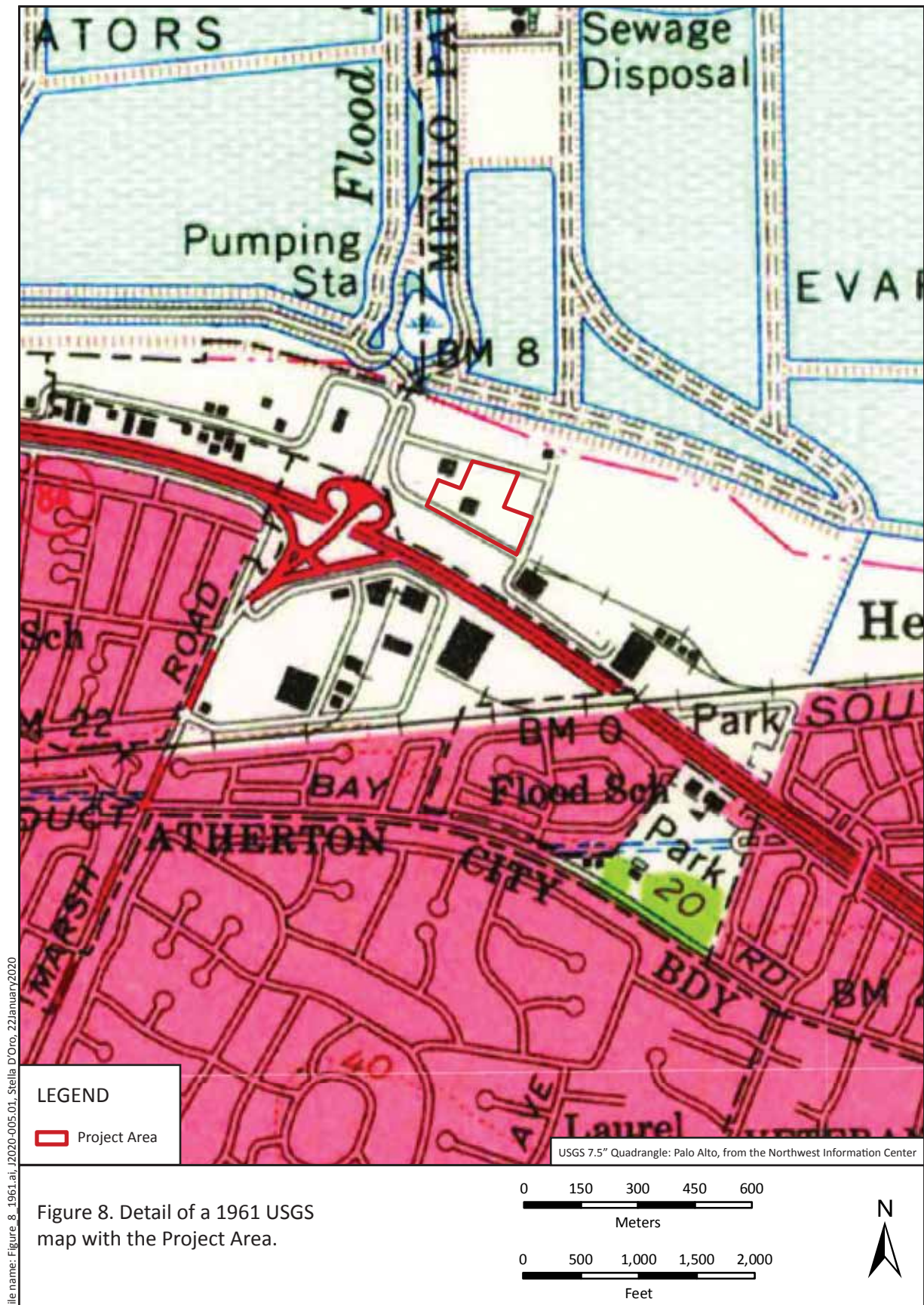














# Field Methods and Results

# 6

On January 21, 2020, Albion archaeologist, Marci McManus, conducted a cultural resource assessment at 123 Independence Drive. The archaeologist conducted a pedestrian survey over the areas of exposed soils in one-meter transects. The Project Area consists of commercial buildings, a parking lot, and several landscaped areas (Figures 9 and 10).

Visibility of ground surface throughout the Project Area was poor due to the built environment. No cultural materials were noted during the surface investigation of the subject parcel.







Photograph 1. Landscaped area in front of 127 Independence Drive (facing west).



Photograph 2. Landscaped area in front of the parking lot at 127 Independence Drive (facing west).



Photograph 3. Landscaped area in front of 1205 Chrysler Drive (facing south).



Photograph 4. Visible soils in front of the parking lot at 1205 Chrysler Drive (facing south).



Photograph 5. Landscaping in front of 130 Constitution Drive (facing east).



Photograph 6. Landscaping on the east side of 130 Constitution Drive (facing west).

Figure 9. Photos from the field.

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# Conclusions and Recommendations



Visual inspection of the Project Area surface revealed no evidence of intact precolonial or historic-era archaeological deposits. The United States Department of Agriculture data indicates the soils in the Project Area are imported fill, most likely imported to raise the ground above its naturally estuarian state, as shown in historic maps. Albion's background research conducted for the current study suggests that, due to past dynamic geological processes, the Project Study Area holds a moderate to high potential to contain buried archaeological deposits (Meyers et al. 2010). Moreover, due to the minimal soil visibility, the current intensive pedestrian survey likely did not identify all cultural resources that might be expected to occur within the Project Study Area nor fully identify site boundaries, as sites have the potential to be fully or partially buried and may not present a physical manifestation on the surface.

Albion's investigation at 123 Independence Drive in Menlo Park indicates that potentially significant cultural materials may be located in the Project Area, and it is Albion's recommendation that an Extended Phase I Assessment be conducted to test for buried archaeological deposits to the depth of the Project's impact.

Albion contacted the California NAHC in January 2020 for information from the Commission's Sacred Lands File and a list of stakeholders (Appendix B). The Commission found no information in their files regarding sacred sites; however, they provided a list of five Native American representatives to contact for our outreach. Certified letters were mailed to each representative on January 23, 2020. Albion followed up the letters with emails and phone calls at the end of the 30-day period for comments.

Three tribal representatives provided comments about the Project and shared the importance of the cultural resources near the Project Area, as well as their concern for any impacts to resources that possibly lie beneath the current hardscaping (Confidential Appendix C).

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## **Appendix A**

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### Records Search Results



CALIFORNIA  
HISTORICAL  
RESOURCES  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA  
COLUSA  
CONTRA COSTA  
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT  
LAKE  
MARIN  
MENDOCINO  
MONTEREY  
NAPA  
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO  
SAN MATEO  
SANTA CLARA  
SANTA CRUZ  
SOLANO  
SONOMA  
YOLO

**Northwest Information Center**  
Sonoma State University  
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E  
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609  
Tel: 707.588.8455  
nwic@sonoma.edu  
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

1/21/2020

NWIC File No.: 19-1154

Stella D'Oro  
Albion Environmental, Inc.  
1414 Soquel Avenue, Suite 205  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

re: 123 Independence Drive

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Palo Alto USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.25 mile radius:

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.25 mile radius:	P-41-000282, 002450, 002419, 002351, & 002404.
Reports within project area:	S-38063.
Reports within 0.25 mile radius:	S-3037, 48226, 39469, 3163, 48096, 27046, 42003, 47187, 7346, 49125, 6508, 6498, & 36481.

**Resource Database Printout (list):**

**Resource Database Printout (details):**

**Resource Digital Database Records:**

**Report Database Printout (list):**

**Report Database Printout (details):**

**Report Digital Database Records:**

**Resource Record Copies:**

**Report Copies:**

**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:**

**Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:**

**CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

**Caltrans Bridge Survey:**

**Ethnographic Information:**

**Historical Literature:**

**Historical Maps:**

**Local Inventories:**

**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**

<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed

**Shipwreck Inventory:**☐ enclosed   ☒ not requested   ☐ nothing listed**\*Notes:**

**\*\*** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Soil Survey: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateId=CA>

Shipwreck Inventory: <http://www.slc.ca.gov/Info/Shipwrecks.html>

Did not copy S-38063.

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Lisa C. Hagel  
Researcher

## **Appendix B**

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# Native American Heritage Commission Communication

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Mateo County  
1/21/2020**

***Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of  
Mission San Juan Bautista***

Irenne Zwiernie, Chairperson  
789 Canada Road  
Woodside, CA, 94062  
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489  
Fax: (650) 332-1526  
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com

Costanoan

***Costanoan Rumsen Carmel  
Tribe***

Tony Cerda, Chairperson  
244 E. 1st Street  
Pomona, CA, 91766  
Phone: (909) 629 - 6081  
Fax: (909) 524-8041  
rumsen@aol.com

Costanoan

***Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of  
Costanoan***

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 28  
Hollister, CA, 95024  
Phone: (831) 637 - 4238  
ams@indiancanyon.org

Costanoan

***Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe  
of the SF Bay Area***

Monica Arellano,  
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232  
Castro Valley, CA, 94546  
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714  
marellano@muwekma.org

Costanoan

***The Ohlone Indian Tribe***

Andrew Galvan,  
P.O. Box 3388  
Fremont, CA, 94539  
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527  
Fax: (510) 687-9393  
chochenyo@AOL.com

Bay Miwok  
Ohlone  
Patwin  
Plains Miwok

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 123 Independence Drive Development Project, San Mateo County.

## **Appendix C**

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### **Native American Outreach Results**

## Communication Log for Native American Outreach: 123 Independence Drive

Stella sent NAHC Request 1/14/2020

NAHC responded: 1/21/2020

Letters sent to Tribes: 1/30/2020

Name	Tribe	Date	Action	Response
Irenne Zwierlein	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	1/30/2020	Mailed certified letter	No response.
		2/24/2020	Emailed letter with attachments	No Response
		3/12/2020	Telephoned	Ms. Zwierlein states the Project Area is immediately adjacent to a lot where five burials were found. She recommends an archaeological and a Native Monitor be present during all earth-disturbing activities.
Tony Cerda	Costanoan Rumsen Carmel	1/30/2020	Mailed certified letter	No response.
		2/24/2020	Emailed letter with attachments	No Response
		3/16/2020	Telephoned	Number is no longer in service.
Ann Marie Sayers	Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	1/30/2020	Mailed certified letter	No response.
		2/24/2020	Emailed letter with attachments	No response
		3/16/2020	Telephoned	Ms. Sayers recommends an archaeological and a Native Monitor be present during all earth-disturbing activities.
Monica Arellano	Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area	1/30/2020	Mailed certified letter	No response.
		2/24/2020	Emailed letter with attachments	No response
		3/16/2020	Telephoned	Left message.

Name	Tribe	Date	Action	Response
Andrew Galvan	The Ohlone Indian Tribe	1/30/2020	Mailed certified letter	No response.
		2/24/2020	Emailed letter with attachments	No response
		3/16/2020	Telephoned	Mr. Galvan recommends archaeological testing <i>prior to construction</i> by a qualified archaeologist with a Native American monitor. Mr. Galvan would like to be engaged for this work as it is an area of interest to his Nation. He would also like to be notified when this project begins.



