

Appendix J

**Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of  
the East-West Connector Project, Alameda  
County, California**



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Evaluation of the  
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Alameda County, California**

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## Acronyms & Abbreviations

ACTA	Alameda County Transportation Authority
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
I-880	Interstate 880
PRC	Public Resources Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources"
PRC	Resources Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
NWIC)	Northwest Information Center
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission

# Introduction

T.Y. Lin INTERNATIONAL, acting under contract to the Alameda County Transportation Authority (ACTA), retained Jones & Stokes to conduct a cultural resources inventory and identify cultural resource issues and constraints for ACTA's proposed East-West Connector Project, a 2.6-mile roadway alignment located in south Alameda County, California (Figure 1). This report has been prepared to support California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) environmental documentation, for which ACTA is the lead agency. The report describes the methods used to identify cultural resources in the project area, survey results, regulatory considerations, and recommendations for avoiding or minimizing effects on cultural resources.

## Project Description

The proposed project is located within the cities of Fremont and Union City in Alameda County, California (Figure 1). The 2.6-mile project alignment extends between a location northeast of the Interstate 880 (I-880) and Decoto Road ramps on the west and the intersection of Mission Boulevard (State Route 238) and Appian Way on the east. The completed project will become part of the local city street network within the two cities, except at the east end where it connects to Mission Boulevard (State Route 238) at Appian Way (Post Mile 5.78), where the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) will retain jurisdiction for the improvements constructed within its right-of-way. The proposed project would improve local traffic circulation and east-west access between I-880 on the west and Mission Boulevard (State Route 238) on the east by constructing a 1.3-mile-long new roadway segment, widening 1.3 miles of existing roadways (Decoto Road and Paseo Padre Parkway), and making other improvements along the 2.6-mile alignment.

## Project Location

The project location is on the Newark 7.5-minute quadrangle in an unsurveyed section of Township 4 South, Range 1 West (formerly the Potrero de los Cerritos and Arroyo de la Alameda land grants). The geographic coordinates of the site are 37.57512° N, 122.01831° W. Figure 2 shows the project area overlain on the USGS topographic map.

## Project Characteristics

The East-West Connector Project includes constructing a new roadway on the east portion of the alignment and widening two existing roadways (Decoto Road and Paseo Padre Parkway) on the west portion of the alignment. The proposed project also includes improvements that support the project along the 2.6-mile

alignment, including widening, restriping, and otherwise upgrading existing intersections; realigning Quarry Road; and installing new signals to some currently unsignalized intersections. The primary project objectives are to reduce local traffic congestion and driving time, and to provide an important east-west link in the transportation network in Fremont and Union City.

## Regulatory Context

### California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires that public or private projects financed or approved by public agencies assess the effects of the project on historical resources. Historical resources are defined in the State CEQA Guidelines as buildings, sites, structures, objects, or districts, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific significance (Public Resources Code [PRC] 5024.1). CEQA states that if a proposed project would result in an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource, alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered; however, only significant historical resources need to be addressed (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 15064.5). Therefore, before mitigation measures are developed, the significance of cultural resources must be determined.

The steps listed below are those normally taken in a cultural resources investigation for CEQA compliance.

- Identify cultural resources.
- Evaluate the significance of the resources.
- Evaluate the effects of a project on all cultural resources.
- Develop and implement measures to mitigate the effects of the project on significant resources.

The CEQA statutes define a significant cultural resource (a historical resource) as “a resource listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)” Public Resources Code [PRC] 5024.1; 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 15064.5). A cultural resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it meets one of the following criteria.

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to our past.
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.
- It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.



Additionally, CEQA distinguishes between two classes of archaeological resources: archaeological sites that meet the definition of a historical resource as above, and “unique archaeological resources.” An archaeological resource is considered “unique” if it meets one of the following criteria.

- It is associated with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history or of recognized scientific importance in prehistory;
- It can provide information that is of demonstrable public interest and is useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable research questions; or
- It has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind (PRC 21083.2).

The State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15064.5[c]) state that the lead agency must treat an archaeological resource that meets the definition of a historical resource according to the provisions of PRC 21084.1, 14 CCR 15064.5, and 14 CCR 15126.4. If an archaeological resource does not meet the definition of a historical resource, but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource, then the lead agency is obligated to treat the resource according to the provisions of PRC 21083.2 (14 CCR 15064.5[c][3]).

According to the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15064.5), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR 15064.5[b]). CEQA further states that a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource means the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historic resource would be materially impaired. Actions that would materially impair the significance of a historic resource are any actions that would demolish or adversely alter those physical characteristics of a historic resource that convey its significance and qualify it for inclusion in the CRHR or in a local register or survey that meets the requirements of PRC 5020.1(k) and 5024.1(g).

## Methods

### Records Search and Literature Review

On January 16, 2008, a Jones & Stokes archaeologist conducted a records search of the project area at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, located near Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California. The NWIC administers the State of California’s official records of previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource studies for a 16-county area that includes Alameda County. The records search request also included a 1-mile radius from the project area.

The records search indicated no previously recorded cultural resources located in the project area, or within a 1-mile radius.

Prior to their field visit, Jones & Stokes architectural historians reviewed two related architectural history technical reports prepared in 1994-1995 for the Route 84 Realignment Project (a roadway project proposed by Caltrans). Two of the six alternatives considered for that project (the Historic Parkway Alternative and the Decoto Parkway/Widening Alternative) partially comprise the alignment now being studied as part of the East-West Connector Project at issue in this report. Accordingly, the entire APN for this project was reviewed for architectural resources in conjunction with that prior project. The two documents reviewed are titled *Historic Architectural Survey Report, Route 84 Realignment Project Alternatives*, prepared by Ward Hill in March 1994, and *Historic Property Survey Report and Finding of No Effect, Route 84 Realignment Project*, prepared by Basin Research Associates in November 1994, and revised in March 1995. Throughout this report, these documents will be referenced as “Ward Hill Report” and “Basin Research Report,” respectively. They were loaned to Jones & Stokes by Caltrans with the express purpose of using them for environmental review of the East-West Connector Project.

In preparation of the Ward Hill Report, the alternative alignments were surveyed and inventoried, concentrating on structures that were 50 years old or more (i.e., pre-1945), and properties with potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were identified. The survey identified 17 pre-1945 buildings in the Historic Parkway alignment and 31 in the Decoto Parkway alignment. Of these, one property within the Historic Parkway alignment was eligible for the NRHP, as described below. No properties within the Decoto Parkway alignment were eligible for the NRHP. The Ward Hill Report concluded that none of the four bridges found within the two alternatives were eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The East-West Connector Project now under consideration differs in alignment and features from those previously studied. Of the previously identified properties, only one property (appearing to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR) is located directly within the alignment currently under consideration. An additional 16 properties, including one property appearing to be eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, are located adjacent to the alignment. None of the previously identified bridges would be altered or otherwise affected by the current proposed project. A listing of the 17 pre-1945 properties inventoried as part of the Ward Hill Report and within the survey area for this project is included as Appendix A of this report, followed by the Architectural Inventory/Evaluation form filed for the 1 property within the project alignment that appears to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. The Architectural Inventory/Evaluation form filed for the one eligible property within the project study area is included as Appendix B, along with an update prepared in conjunction with the survey for this project.

The one property found eligible within the Historic Parkway alignment is 35261 Alvarado-Niles Road, also known as the Peterson Farm—a four-building farm complex including a house that dates from 1884. Ward Hill determined that the

property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under criterion A and C as a rare surviving regional example of an 1880s farm complex with an outstanding Queen Anne-style farm house (Hill 1994, Appendix A, form H-16; Basin Research 1995, p. 5).

In conjunction with the prior version of the project for which the 1995 studies were prepared, the State Historic Preservation Officer issued a letter in October 1995 concurring with the previous studies' findings that the Peterson Farm and two other properties (which are not related to the present project) are eligible for listing in the NRHP. By way of that letter, besides the Peterson Farm, the 16 properties within or adjacent to the present project's alignment were found to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The State Historic Preservation Officer letter is included as Appendix C.

## **Consultation with Interested Parties**

On March 18, 2008, Jones & Stokes faxed a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a search of their sacred lands file and a list of Native American contacts that have an expressed interest in the project vicinity. To expedite consultation with Native Americans, Jones & Stokes mailed project notification letters to parties that have previously expressed interest in cultural resources in the vicinity. These project notification letters, which were sent on May 28, 2008, included a project map and description and are included as Appendix D of this report for informational purposes.

## **Physical Setting**

The project area is located on the alluvial plain of the East Bay with the Mission Hills/Mount Diablo range to the east and San Francisco Bay to the west. The project's proximity to San Francisco Bay and its associated marshlands, the Coyote Hills on the west, the passes through Niles Canyon to the east and Mission Pass to the south, the presence of numerous seasonal streams and ponds, as well as other water resources and a diverse vegetation mosaic, undoubtedly influenced both the prehistoric and historic use of the area.

Currently, the majority of the study area consists of residential or commercial development, most of which is hardscape, including buildings, roads, parking lots, driveways, and sidewalks. Most of the native vegetation throughout the hardscape area has been replaced with urban landscaping and some non-native annual grassland. The major aquatic resources in the project area are the Alameda Creek Flood Control Channel, historic Alameda Creek channel, the Line M Channel, and Crandall Creek. Quarry Lakes Regional Recreation Area is located just southeast of the project area. Vegetation along the historic Alameda Creek channel consists of willow scrub on the banks and herbaceous wetlands within the channel bottom. Non-native annual grassland surrounds the banks of the creek for much of its length. Herbaceous wetlands are also present within some of the channels in the project area.

# Cultural Context

## Prehistoric Context

Results from previous archaeological investigations within the project area and the surrounding region showed that the San Francisco Bay Area was inhabited by mobile hunter-gatherers. Over time, their foraging strategies became more focused on resources obtainable locally and their lives became increasingly more sedentary. These changes are reflected in the cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson and Bennyhoff. They defined three basic cultural patterns throughout the San Francisco Bay Area and interior Delta for the period between 2500 BC and AD 1500 (Fredrickson and Bennyhoff 1969).

The Windmill Pattern (2500 BC to 1000 BC) is thought to have been a mixed economy of game procurement and the use of wild plant foods. The archaeological record contains numerous projectile points associated with a wide range of faunal remains. Hunting was not limited to terrestrial animals, as indicated by the presence of fishing hooks and fish bone at Windmill sites (Moratto 1984: 201). Plant resources were also used, as indicated from the presence of stone tools such as milling slabs and handstones. The Windmill Pattern reflects a seasonal adaptation in which habitation sites in the valley were occupied during the winter and camps in the foothills were occupied in the summer (Fredrickson and Bennyhoff 1969).

The Windmill Pattern shifted to the Berkeley Pattern, which spanned the period from about 1500 BC to AD500. The archaeological record shows a decrease in the presence of milling slabs and hand stones and a shift to mortar and pestle technology, indicating an increased dependence on acorns. Large shell mounds are found near water sources and the presence of projectile points and atlatls suggests that hunting remained an important part of subsistence (Fredrickson 1973: 125a-126). Within the southern Bay Area, the Berkeley Pattern is demonstrated by a heavy reliance on the bayshore environment.

The Augustine Pattern followed the Berkeley Pattern around AD500. This adaptation was adopted by the ethnographically known people of the historic period. During the Augustine Pattern, there was an increase in ceremonialism, social organization, and stratification. Trade was an important element of this adaptation, as illustrated by the presence of different types of obsidian and shell beads from other regions. The presence of shaped Gunther Barbed series projectile points indicates the use of the bow and arrow. The increase in ceremonialism can be found in the occurrence of flexed burials with associated artifacts including shell beads, mortars and pestles, and projectile points.

Throughout the Late Holocene, the environment of the southern Bay Area continued to evolve into what became a local tidal marsh-wetland. The prehistoric inhabitants created large shell mounds in which the dominant species of shellfish were horn snail, oyster, clam, and bay mussel. Sites closer to the bay indicate that subsistence was based on tidal marsh resources while the interior

valley sites to the north reveal an emphasis on terrestrial resources (Hylkema 1998:31).

The Emergent Period (AD 1200–1777) in the southern Bay Area is characterized by an elaborate social organization and the formation of small autonomous socio-political groups called tribelets. An economic relationship was maintained among the many small groups and trade was frequent between the coastal groups and the valley/bay shore groups. The Augustine Pattern toolkit is found through the Emergent Period. Artifacts from this period include well shaped mortars and pestles, decorated *Olivella* beads, rectangular *Olivella* beads, tubular stone pipes, and many small projectile points that were used with the bow and arrow. *Haliotis* pendants and large amounts of *Olivella* beads are also found in association with graves (Hylkema 1998).

## Ethnographic Context

The Ohlone were one of the first groups to come into contact with Europeans in California. The first Europeans to document this contact were Spanish Fathers Fages and Crespi, who traveled along the east side of the San Francisco Bay in 1772. The subsequent establishment of Spanish missions in Santa Clara, San Jose, and San Francisco resulted in a rapid and devastating effect on the indigenous population. Recruitment of Native American converts, the linguistic and cultural mingling of various Native American groups in the missions, disease, and military actions all but obliterated the Ohlone way of life. Available ethnographic information comes from early explorers, mission records, and a few ethnographers working with native informants who were surviving members of the Ohlone people.

The modern descendants of the Ohlone were referred to as “Costanoans” by the Spanish explorers and early settlers. The name is derived from the Spanish “Costaños,” meaning “coast people.” Costanoans now call themselves Ohlone. As Ohlone is the name that is preferred by members of the group, that is the name that will be used in this report. The term refers to a language family composed of inhabitants of the San Francisco Peninsula, the eastern Bay Area south of the Delta, and the Santa Clara Valley down to Monterey and inland south of San Juan Bautista (Levy 1978).

The Ohlone lived in approximately 50 autonomous villages that Kroeber called tribelets (Kroeber 1925). The tribelet defined the basic unit of Ohlone political organization. Each tribelet occupied a permanent primary habitation site, in addition to many smaller resource procurement camps. The current project area was inhabited by the Tamien tribelet of the Ohlone Group, whose territory encompassed the central Santa Clara Valley along the banks of the Guadalupe River, to present-day downtown San Jose, as well as the flatlands westward to Stevens Creek and present-day Cupertino (Milliken 1995).

The Ohlone were hunter-gatherers and relied heavily on acorns and seafood. They also exploited a wide range of other foods, including various seeds (the

growth of which was promoted by controlled burning), buckeye, berries, roots, land and sea mammals, waterfowl, reptiles, and insects (Bean 1994). Ohlone subsistence followed a seasonal round of resource availability. Life varied with the seasons, requiring dispersed family groups to move over the territory during seasons of abundance when a heavy labor effort was required; resources were stored for the lean winter and early spring when the tribelet tended to congregate (Levy 1978).

The acorn was by far the most important food resource to Ohlone, who preferred Tanbark oak, Valley oak, and California black oak, abundant in the area. The acorns were ground into meal and leached to remove tannins. In addition to acorns, other important food resources were Buckeye (the nuts of which were leached and made into a mush) and the seeds of dock, gray pine, and tarweed, all of which were roasted in baskets with hot coals before being eaten. Berries gathered by the Ohlone include gooseberries, blackberries, madrone, and wild grapes. Root resources procured were wild onion, cattail, and wild carrot (Levy 1978).

Shellmounds attest to the importance of shellfish in the Ohlone diet. Primary shellfish resources of importance included: mussels (*Mytilus* sp.), abalone (*Haliotis* sp.), and various clam, oyster, and scallop species. Although shellfish and marine mammals were important resources in the Ohlone diet in general, particularly for coastal populations, terrestrial mammals were more important to the Ohlone occupying the Santa Clara Valley and included deer, tule elk, and pronghorn. Rabbits were hunted in communal rabbit drives and caught with snares. Migratory waterfowl, particularly geese, ducks, and coots, were the most important avian resources and were captured with nets; local quail were caught in traps. The Ohlone fished for salmon, sturgeon, and lampreys, and built tule balsas to move about the water. Honey was gathered, and grasshoppers were also eaten (Levy 1978).

The main trading partners with the Ohlone were the Plains Miwok, Sierra Miwok, and Yokuts. Mussels, abalone shells, dried abalone, and salt were traded with the Yokuts, and *Olivella* shells to the Sierra Miwok. Bow wood was traded to the Plains Miwok. The only known resource the Ohlone received in return were piñon nuts from the Yokuts (Levy 1978).

The first Spanish foray into Ohlone territory was conducted by Sebastián Vizcaíno, who in 1602 traveled through what is now the Monterey area. The first mission to be established in Ohlone territory was San Carlos de Borromeo in 1770, to be followed by the founding of Mission Santa Clara in 1777 and the establishment of the Pueblo de San Jose later that same year. The mission padres did little to record the language and lifeways of the local populations, although the 1777 annual report of Mission Santa Clara did note there were 40 “rancherías” within 5 leagues (15 miles) of the mission (Spearman 1963).

Seven Spanish missions were founded in Ohlone territory between 1777 and 1797. While living within the mission system, the Ohlone commingled with other groups, including Esselen, Yokuts, Miwok, and Patwin. The mission period saw the disruption of traditional Ohlone culture, as mission padres discouraged or

banned traditional customs, rites, and rituals. Ohlone and other Native Americans provided agricultural labor at the missions and traditional native subsistence practices were overtaken by European agricultural and stock-raising practices (Milliken 1995). Interaction with the Spanish caused the introduction of disease to local populations. Mission life was devastating to the Ohlone population (Milliken 1995). It has been estimated that, in 1770, when the first mission was established in Ohlone territory, the Native American population numbered around 10,000 (Kroeber 1925). Milliken (1995) estimates there were 2.5 people per square mile (based on mission records). The population rapidly declined to fewer than 2,000 by 1832 as a result of introduced disease, harsh living conditions, and reduced birth rates. After the secularization of the missions, circa 1830, Native Americans gradually left the missions, and many went to work as wage laborers on the ranchos and mines and in domestic positions. There was a partial return to aboriginal religious practices and subsistence strategies, but for the most part, the Ohlone culture was greatly diminished (Levy 1978).

Under the new Mexican government, secularization of the mission lands began in earnest in 1834. The indigenous population scattered away from the mission centers, and the few that were given rancherías from the mission lands were ill equipped to maintain or work their land. Most of the former mission land was divided among loyal Mexican subjects, and the few Ohlone who chose to remain in their ancestral territory were obligated to become squatters (Milliken 1995). Today, modern descendants of Ohlone groups now identify themselves collectively using the name “Ohlone.” Since the 1980s, the modern Ohlone community has undergone a period of revitalization based on familial ties and former ranchería affiliations. Although they have yet to receive formal recognition from the federal government, the Ohlone are becoming increasingly organized as a political unit and have developed an active interest in preserving their ancestral heritage. Descendants of the Ohlone still live in the area, and many are active in maintaining their traditions and advocating for Native American issues.

## **Historical Context**

### **Spanish Exploration and Settlement**

The first Euroamerican exploration of Alameda County was led by José Francisco Ortega in 1769. A component of the Spanish conquest of Alta California, the Ortega expedition’s purpose was to establish a land route up the eastern shore of the newly discovered San Francisco Bay. Ortega’s reports of the difficult terrain of the “Contra Costa” (coast opposite to San Francisco) discouraged further incursions into present Alameda County until expeditions led by Pedro Fages in 1770 and 1772 established a suitable trail through the region. Captain Juan Batista de Anza led a third Spanish expedition into Alameda County in 1776 and was accompanied by his second in command Lieutenant José Moraga. All of these expeditions were augmented with military support and the ecclesiastical presence of Franciscan priests, who were responsible for establishing mission authority and converting California’s Native American

inhabitants to Christianity (Bean and Rawls 1983; Hoover et al. 1990; Merrit 1928)

Despite these explorations, the eastern shores of San Francisco Bay remained unsettled by Euroamericans for nearly two decades after the Anza expedition. Eventually, the need to establish a stronger Spanish presence in the region led to the founding of Mission San José in 1797. Located in the southern portion of Alameda County, near the present town of Fremont, Mission San José became one of the most prosperous and populous of the 21 Spanish missions in California. The mission's success is commonly attributed to the work of Father Narciso Durán, whose tenure at San José lasted from 1806 until 1833. In addition to his successful missionary work, Father Durán presided over a highly productive agricultural and craft-based economy that flourished throughout the mission's active period. During the 1830s and much of the 1840s, Mission San José and its surrounding pueblo functioned as the focal point of social life for the east side of San Francisco Bay. Its prominence as a center of economic and cultural activity endured through the difficult years that followed the secularization of the missions in 1834 and the subsequent division of their holdings into individual land grants (Hart 1978; Hoover et al. 1990; Merrit 1928)

## The Mexican Period

In 1821 Mexico achieved independence from Spain; the following year California was declared a territory of the Mexican republic. The Mexican government's order for the secularization of the missions, however, would have a major impact on the subsequent development of California. The 1834 secularization order downgraded the missions to the status of parish churches and divided their vast holdings into individual land grants, or *ranchos*. Secularization not only brought a massive influx of Mexican settlers to California, it also allowed for the emergence of a powerful new class of wealthy land owners, known as *rancheros* (Robinson 1948; Chapman 1921)

## Rancho Arroyo de Alameda

Rancho Arroyo de Alameda is named for the creek that winds for several miles through the southwestern portion of the county before draining into San Francisco Bay. The Spanish word *alameda* means "a public promenade bordered with trees". Alameda Creek has indeed been flanked by sycamores since at least the time of the first Spanish explorations, giving it the appearance of a tree-lined avenue (Hoover et al. 1990; Merrit 1928).

José de Jesús Vallejo (Don José), who was granted Rancho Arroyo de Alameda in 1842, was a respected Spanish military official and held a number of important administrative posts at the mission and pueblo San José throughout the 1840s and into the 1850s. These commitments kept him away from his rancho, which was run by his personal overseers. For this reason, little has been written about the activities on the rancho prior to 1850. The founding and development



of the town of Niles (now part of Fremont) which is located on the land encompassed by Rancho Arroyo de Alameda will be discussed in a later section (Hoover et al. 1990; Merrit 1928).

## **Rancho Portrero de los Cerritos**

Partially occupying what is now the Alvarado district of Union City, Rancho Portrero de los Cerritos was granted to Agustín Alviso and Tomás Pacheco in 1844. Alviso was the son of the *mayordomo* (head steward) of Mission San José. Pacheco served in the Spanish military before taking a series of administrative posts at Pueblo de San José between 1834 and 1843. Rancho Portrero de los Cerritos served as a grazing area for Mission San José until a large portion of the tract was purchased in 1850 by John M. Horner, who plotted the town site for Union City (Hoover et al. 1990; Merrit 1928; Sandoval 1986).

## **American Conquest and Settlement**

A series of historical developments dating from the Spanish period (1769–1821) led to the conquest of Mexican California by the United States and its admission as a state in 1850. As early as the 1790s, American merchants sought business opportunities in Spanish California. Numerous entrepreneurs from the eastern United States traded in furs, hides, and other goods at California ports—despite the Spanish government’s ban on foreign trade and visitation.

Commercial activity between United States and California increased during the Mexican period (1821–1848) and included an influx into the region by overland trappers and mountain men in search of beaver and other fur-bearing animals. By the early 1840s, expansionist fervor had gripped the nation and a steady stream of pioneers, bent on settlement, began crossing the Sierra into Mexican California. Tensions between the new arrivals and native Californians intensified as the United States government cast a covetous eye on the Mexican province. Hostility between the two powers culminated in the American seizure of Mexican installations known as the Bear Flag Revolt and the subsequent outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846. The conflict, marked by repeated American victories, formally ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February 1848 and the cession of California to the United States (Bean and Rawls 1983; Hart 1978).

Just over a week before the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, James Marshall discovered gold in the Sierra Nevada foothills while constructing a saw mill for John A. Sutter. Marshall’s discovery led to a massive influx of immigrants into California known as the Gold Rush (1848–1852). Coming from many corners of the globe, the gold seekers converged primarily on the so-called Mother Lode region, which stretched roughly from Mariposa in present Merced County to Georgetown in present El Dorado County. The growth of Alameda County and its cities and towns is a product of the larger pattern of settlement

and economic development of California that began with the great Gold Rush (Hart 1978; Young 1970).

## **Union City**

One of the most successful early towns in Alameda County, Union City grew out of a portion of Agustín Alviso's Rancho Portrero de los Cerritos acquired in 1850 by John M. Horner. An American agriculturalist and shipper, Horner conceived Union City as a commercial center to compete with San Francisco. Immediately after laying out the town, Horner began selling plots of land to settlers and entrepreneurs who established hotels, stores, mills, and various other businesses. By the early 1850s, Union City was one of the fastest growing towns on the East Bay. Though it never posed any serious threat to the economic supremacy of its rival across the bay, Union City's favorable position along the southerly sloughs ensured its commercial success as shipping center for traders from Mission San José and other settlements to the east. The towns of New Haven and Alvarado were formed out of portions of Union City during the 1850s. The former was designated as the county seat and the latter as the seat of justice. Both have since been incorporated into Union City, which remains an important shipping, industrial, and residential center (Hoover et al. 1990; Merrit 1928; Sandoval 1986).

## **Fremont**

The city of Fremont (named for the United States soldier John C. Frémont) was created by the merging of five farming communities. On the eastern portion of the current city boundaries lay the former settlements of Warm Springs (see Rancho Agua Caliente) and Niles. The latter was first known as Vallejo Mills and was renamed Niles after the arrival of the Central Pacific Railroad. American settlers first came to the Niles area in 1850, establishing the major industries of fruit farming, cattle-raising, and flour milling (Sandoval 1986). What is now the Centerville district of Fremont was also settled in the early 1850s, and became, in addition to a farming center, a commercial and residential area with a number of schools, churches, manufacturing shops, hotels and other businesses (Sandoval 1986).

During the United States conquest of Mexican California, Mission San José and its surrounding pueblo were occupied by American soldiers and settlers. A small town and farming community grew up around the mission buildings and Mission San José continued to serve as the center of social and economic activity for the southern portion of the east bay. The consolidation of these settlements into the city of Fremont in 1956 was followed by the new city's rapid growth as a major residential center and the site of various forms of light industry and a massive auto assembly plant (Merrit 1928; Sandoval 1986).

## Field Methods

ICF Jones & Stokes cultural resources staff conducted two field surveys of the project area: one to identify the presence or potential presence of archeological resources within the APE, and the other to review existing structures within the APE that could be considered historical resources. Andrea Gueyger, Alisa Reynolds, and Kathryn Entriken of ICF Jones & Stokes all contributed to some or all of the survey, archival research, and completion of this report. The Jones & Stokes personnel have many years of experience in California archaeology and exceed the minimum certification levels.

On January 18, 2008, ICF Jones & Stokes historians conducted a pedestrian survey of portions of the project area, with the primary intention of comparing existing conditions within and along the project alignment to those that were described in the Ward Hill Report. Surveyors also reviewed the alignment for any properties appearing older than 1958 but that were not surveyed in the Ward Hill Report due to their being newer than 1945, the 50-year cut-off date used in the prior survey for potential historic resources.

The January 2008 survey determined that conditions remained the same as those identified in the Ward Hill Report, and that substantial new surveys to update information were not necessary. Furthermore, as most of the newer development in the area dates from the 1970s and 1980s, no structures older than 1958 but not included in the Ward Hill survey were identified, and Jones & Stokes determined that no further investigation on this matter was necessary.

On February 6, 2008, qualified ICF Jones & Stokes archeologists conducted a pedestrian survey of the project area. Because the project area is largely developed, only a cursory (“windshield”) survey was undertaken for the majority of the project area. Intuitive or focused pedestrian surveys were conducted in all undeveloped areas, focusing on specific areas where ground visibility was at least minimal. Unfortunately, the majority of the undeveloped area contained tall, thick grasses, which offered poor visibility (10–0%). As a result of this field effort, no cultural resources were identified.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The cultural resource inventory described in this report consisted of a record search and literature review, consultation with interested parties, and archaeological and architectural surveys of the project area. No previously unidentified archeological resources were identified as a result of the archeological inventory, and no previously recorded archeological sites were discovered during the records search. The architectural surveys confirmed the presence of one previously identified historical resource, further described below.

## Archeological Resources

Based on the negative results of the records search, the negative results of the archeological survey, and the project area's highly disturbed nature, there is a low potential for the presence of archeological resources that would be affected by the project, and no further archaeological investigations or monitoring is recommended. However, because the total absence of such resources cannot be determined, the potential does exist for previously undiscovered archeological resources to be uncovered by project-related earthwork. In the event that an artifact or an unusual amount of bone, shell, or nonnative stone is uncovered during construction or other ground disturbing activities, work should be halted in that area so that a professionally qualified archaeologist can determine the significance of the find.

Although no indication exists that human remains may be present in the project area, there is a remote possibility that construction activities will unearth human remains. Human remains require special treatment under state laws, and disturbance of such remains would be a significant impact under CEQA. If human remains of Native American origin are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, it is necessary for the County of Alameda to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the NAHC (PRC 5097). If human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the city shall not authorize further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until:

The coroner of Alameda County has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and

If the remains are of Native American origin,

- the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC 5097.98, or
- The NAHC is unable to identify a descendant or the descendant fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the NAHC.

## Historical Resources

The historical survey conducted in January 2008 revealed that conditions in the survey area remain very similar to those that existed in the surveys conducted for the Ward Hill Report.

## Significant Historical Property: Peterson Farm

One significant historic resource was identified within the survey area—the Peterson Farm, which includes an 1884 Queen Anne house, along with a carport, a water tower, and a barn located adjacent to the house. The complex is located just southeast of the existing Quarry Lakes Drive alignment. Its relationship to the overall project is shown in Figure 2, while a more detailed depiction of its location and relationship to the project, including two options for the realignment of Quarry Lakes Drive, is shown in Figure 3. The Architectural Inventory/Evaluation form filed for the Peterson Farm as part of the Ward Hill Report is attached as Appendix B, and includes a continuation sheet explaining observances made during the updated January 2008 survey, and attaching updated photos of the house and its surroundings. The farmhouse is the basis for the property’s significance. As noted in the Architectural Inventory/Evaluation form filed for the property as part of the 1995 report, the house was built by John H. Peterson after purchasing a 50-acre parcel from the Jonas Clark Estate in 1883. The form states that, “Although the integrity of the Peterson house has been somewhat compromised because of later additions and deterioration resulting from deferred maintenance, the house overall retains much of its original exterior ornament and form, in addition to its historic interior plan and finishes.” The Peterson Farm property was determined eligible for listing in the NHRP under criterion A and C as a rare surviving example of an 1880s farm complex with an outstanding Queen Anne-style farm house.

Several changes were noted on the property that were determined to have occurred since the prior surveys in 1992-1994, but the majority of the character-defining features remain; therefore, the previous evaluation of the property’s eligibility for the NRHP remains valid. Apparent physical changes to the house include replacement of several second-story windows with new vinyl 1/1 windows (see, for example, Photo 2); and replacement of roof shingles with new composite shingles. These do not seriously compromise the house’s historical significance. The barn located southwest of the house, which was noted in the prior survey as deteriorated but as previously possessing sufficient integrity to contribute to the significance of the house, has experienced additional structural damage and has undergone other structural modification since the prior recording. Given its deteriorated and modified state, the barn no longer possesses qualities that contribute to the significance of the resource, but this does not seriously compromise the overall property’s historical significance. The water tank house noted in the prior form set, however, appears to retain its structural integrity and does still contribute to the significance of the resource.

ICF Jones & Stokes has determined that, in addition to the prior finding made regarding the NRHP, the Peterson Farm property is also eligible for listing on the CRHR because, as a rare, intact example of an 1880s Queen Anne farm house, it is “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history” (Criterion 1), and it “embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction” (Criterion 3). Given that the property appears to meet significance criteria for the NRHP and CRHR, the property appears to be a significant historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

The project has been specifically designed to minimize impacts to the Peterson Farm, preserve its historical integrity, and reduce the significance of impacts to the historical resource to less-than-significant levels. No structural change will take place within the historic boundary of the Peterson Farm due to project implementation. The project's main roadway alignment would be constructed approximately 500 feet west of the edge of the development. Quarry Lakes Drive, which currently provides access to the Peterson Farm property, would be realigned as part of the project, with two potential alignments being considered, as depicted in Figure 3. Both of the potential alignments would move Quarry Lakes Drive further south of its existing alignment. In the first potential alignment (Option 1), Quarry Lakes Drive would be moved south of the Peterson Farm complex, and would result in the roadway's edge being approximately 60 feet south of the barn and approximately 200 feet south of the house. This would entail removal of some vegetation surrounding the Peterson Farm complex and provision of a new access driveway to the property, but would entail no physical modification of any on-site structures. In the second potential alignment (Option 2), Quarry Lakes Drive would be located north of the Peterson Farm, closer to the complex than its current location, and would result in the roadway's edge being approximately 30 feet north of the house's northern face. As with Option 1, Option 2 would require some vegetation removal and modification of the existing dirt driveway, but would result in no structural modification to the house or other on-site buildings. Neither of the realignment options for Quarry Lakes Drive constitute a substantial adverse change to the property's character-defining features that would compromise the home's value as a historical resource or affect its eligibility for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

## Non-Significant Historical Properties

The project entails demolition of a house and accessory structures on one historically non-significant property, 35075 Alvarado-Niles Road, which is northwest of the Peterson Farm. This property, shown in Figure 3, was termed the "Silva Farm" in the Ward Hill Report, and was concluded to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. During their January 2008 architectural survey, Jones & Stokes determined that conditions noted during the prior survey have not changed, and confirmed that the property is not a significant historic resource. The Architectural Inventory/Evaluation form filed for the Silva Farm as part of the Ward Hill Report is attached as part of Appendix A, and includes a continuation sheet explaining observances made during the updated January 2008 survey, and attaching updated photos of the house and surrounding area.

According to the prior forms filed for the Silva Farm as part of the Ward Hill Report, the bungalow-style house on the subject property was built around 1925 by the Silva family, who also farmed the adjacent 20-acre parcel. The form notes that, "although this bungalow has good integrity, it is a typical farm house from the 1920s and 1930s still common in much of the Fremont/Union City area." The January 2008 survey by Jones & Stokes revealed several minor changes to the house since the prior survey, including replacement of several windows with new vinyl windows and construction of a new roof. The property also includes a barn located south of the house. In the prior forms filed for the property, the barn was

noted as having lost some of its original integrity as a result of “a number of insensitive alterations, and the deterioration of the exterior walls and roof.” Since then, the roof of the barn has further deteriorated from the state previously recorded, including the loss of additional shingles and a further sagging roof. The changes that have recently occurred on the property further reduce its overall historic integrity. The property was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Similarly it does not appear to meet the criteria for the CRHR, and as such the property is not considered a significant historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Demolition of the on-site structures will not constitute a significant cultural resources impact.

In addition to the Peterson Farm and Silva Farm, the Ward Hill Report identified 15 other pre-1945 structures that are located along Decoto Road and Fremont Boulevard within the prior project’s alignment, all of which were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP. None of the structures on these properties are directly within the alignment of the East-West Connector Project now under consideration, but several properties are adjacent to the proposed alignment. During the January 2008 survey, Jones & Stokes determined that conditions have not changed substantially since the previous survey of these properties was performed, and Ward Hill’s determination of ineligibility remains valid. The January 2008 survey also determined that none of the properties are eligible for listing in the CRHR, and that none of the properties or structures would be considered significant cultural resources. Jones & Stokes did not observe any structures newer than 1945 but older than 1958, which, were they to be present, may have required additional review to determine their eligibility for listing in either of the registers.

The project does not propose to demolish, alter, or otherwise substantially affect any structures located along Decoto Road or Fremont Boulevard, including these 15 pre-1945 structures. Project impacts will be limited to minimal right-of-way widening along the two roads, which would entail minor take from the roadway frontage of approximately 12 properties along Decoto Road and approximately five properties along Fremont Boulevard, including both residential and commercial properties. The project may potentially result in minimal relocation of front-yard fencing, but will none of the project-related right-of-way or fence adjustment will diminish the integrity of these non-historic properties adjacent to the proposed alignment. Therefore, widening Decoto Road and its intersection with Fremont Boulevard would not have an impact on any significant historical resources.

Two properties, a one-story Queen Anne cottage located at 3781 Decoto Road, and the adjacent square-plan, stucco-covered house at 3853 Decoto Road (located on the north side of the street), are involved in a multi-family residential project being reviewed and processed by the City of Fremont that entails preservation of the former, demolition of the latter, and construction of 16 residential units in the rear of the lots. Though the Ward Hill report concluded that the 3781 Decoto Road residence was ineligible for listing in the NRHP, the City of Fremont project intends to preserve the residence for the purposes of community character. This City of Fremont project is not a part of the East-West Connector Project at issue in this report. The City of Fremont has indicated that

the right-of-way necessary to construct the project will be provided as part of that multi-residential project, and the East-West Connector Project now at issue in this report would have no impact on those properties.

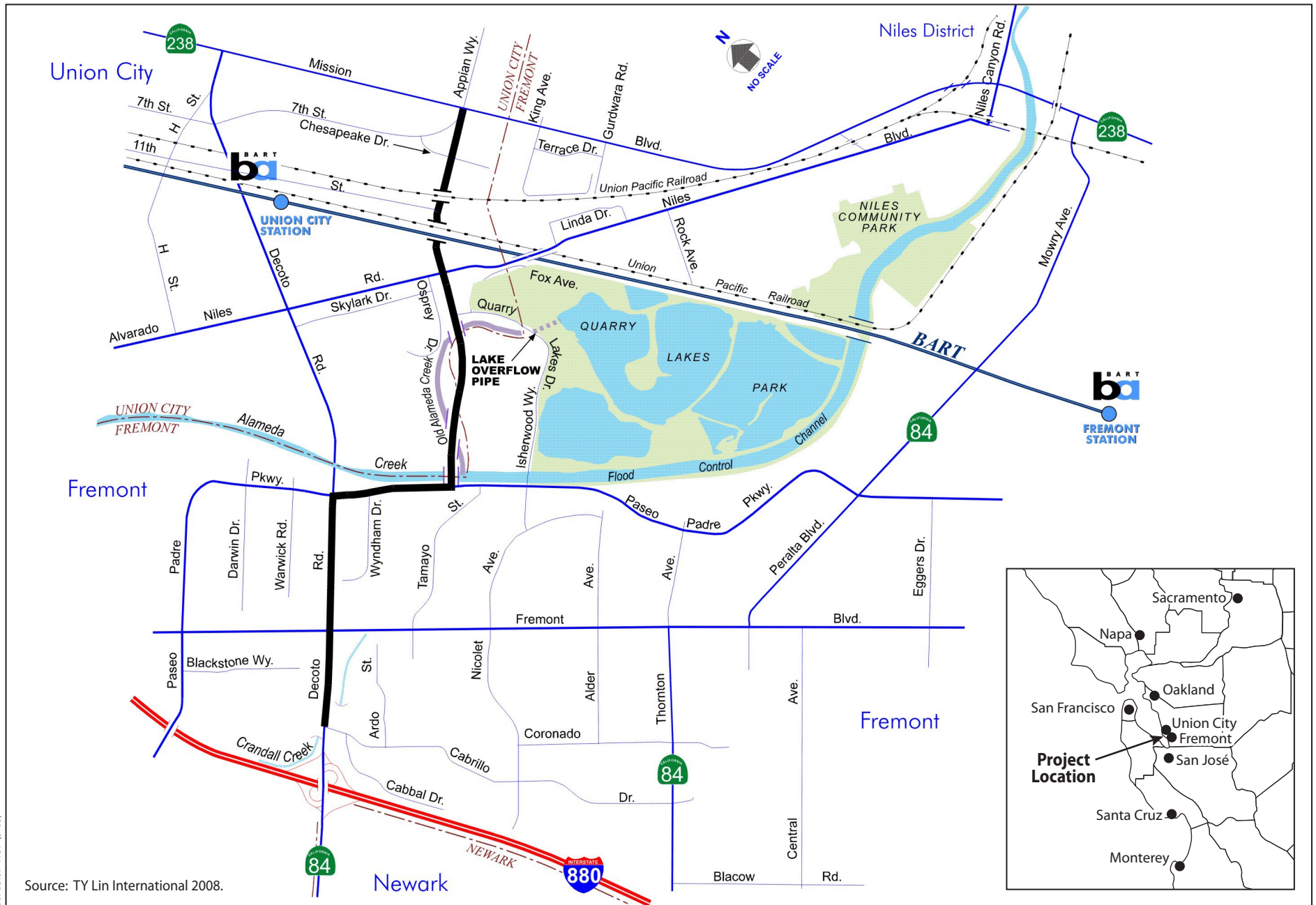
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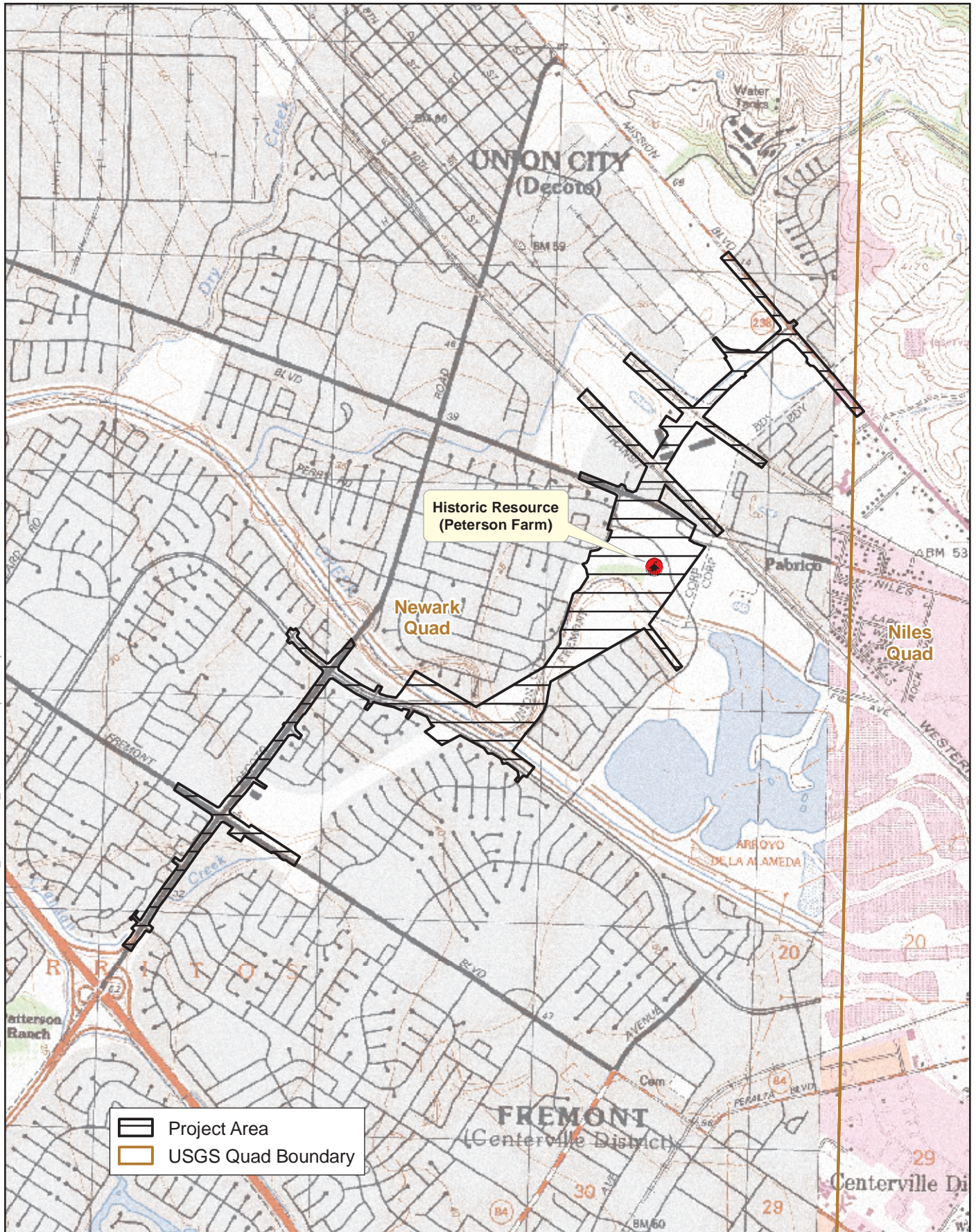


**Figure 1**  
**Project Location**





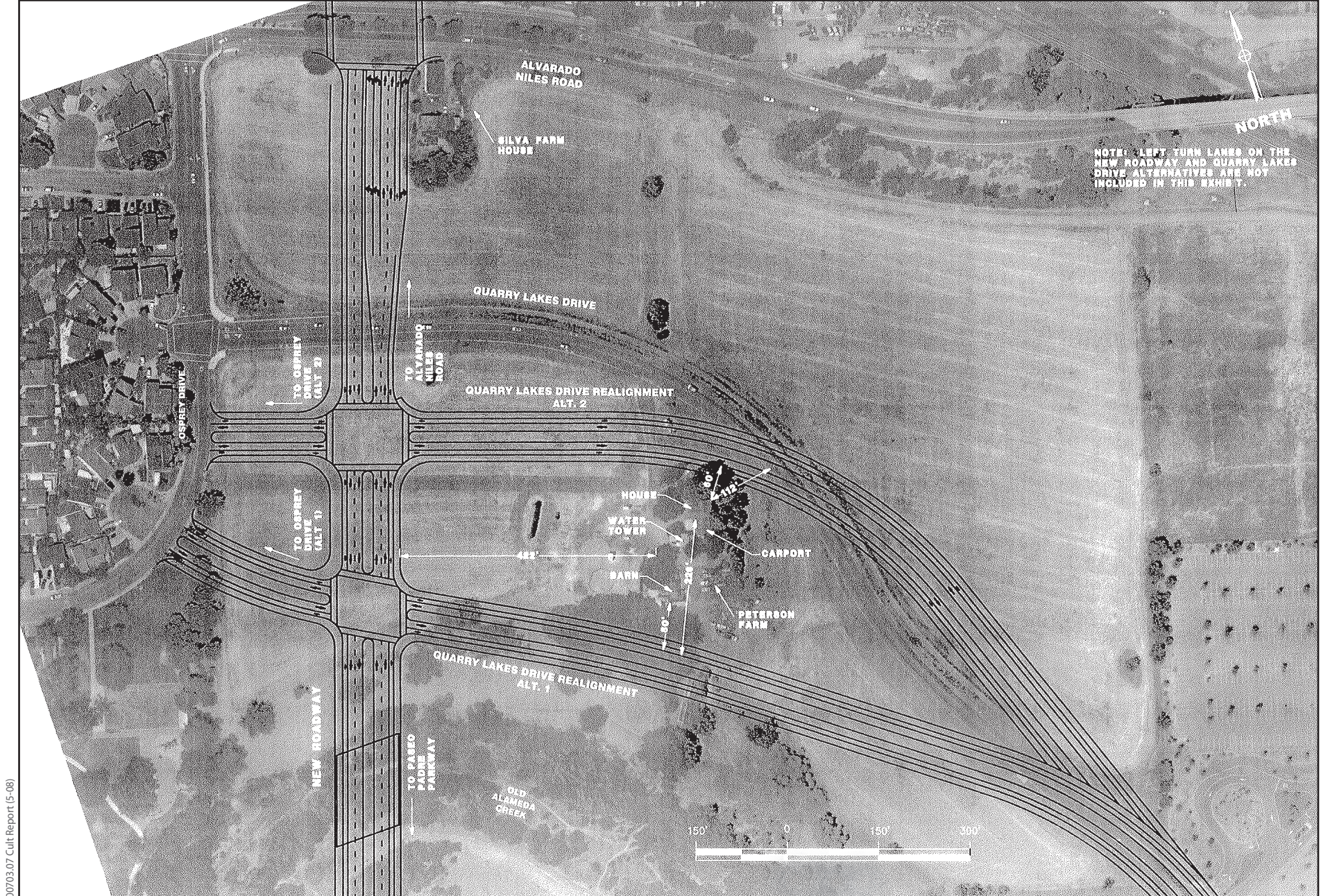
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00703.07 Cult Report (5-08)







Appendix A

# **Properties List and Silva Farm Evaluation Form**



The following is a list of residential properties within and adjacent to the project alignment that were inventoried during prior architectural history review. Certain residences have been demolished or boarded up since the prior inventory, as indicated by notes below. Those residences that are still remaining are indicated by bold text.

**Properties Determined Ineligible for Listing**

1. **4440 Decoto Road**
2. **4194 Decoto Road**
3. **4170 Decoto Road** (*boarded up*)
4. **4092 Decoto Road**
5. 4074 Decoto Road (*demolished for commercial development*)
6. 4056 Decoto Road (*demolished for commercial development*)
7. 34918 Fremont Boulevard (*demolished, property is vacant*)
8. 34882 Fremont Boulevard (*demolished, property is vacant*)
9. 34868 Fremont Boulevard (*demolished, property is vacant*)
10. 34854 Fremont Boulevard (*demolished, property is vacant*)
11. **34840 Fremont Boulevard**
12. **34826 Fremont Boulevard** (*boarded up*)
13. **3881 Decoto Road**
14. **3871 Decoto Road**
15. **3853 Decoto Road**
16. 3425 Decoto Road (*demolished for church development*)
17. 3373 Decoto Road (*demolished for church development*)
18. **3215 Decoto Road**
19. **35075 Alvarado-Niles Road** (Silva Farm; Evaluation Form is included following this listing)

**Property Determined Eligible for Listing (Evaluation Form and update included as Appendix B)**

1. **35261 Alvarado-Niles Road** (Peterson Farm)



**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY/EVALUATION FORM**

MAP REFERENCE NO. H-17

County - Route - Postmile:    ☐ LISTED                      ☐ DETERMINED ELIGIBLE  
ALA        84        6.2/9.0        ☐ APPEARS ELIGIBLE        ☒ APPEARS INELIGIBLE

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. Common Name: None
2. Historic Name: Silva Farm
3. Street or rural address: 35075 Alvarado-Niles Road  
City: Union City                      Zip Code: 94587      County: Alameda
4. Parcel Number: 87-11-17-6                      Present Owner: State of California  
Address:      City:      Zip Code:
5. Ownership is:    ☒ Public                      ☐ Private
6. Present Use: farm      Original Use: farm

**DESCRIPTION**

7a. Architectural Style: Bungalow

7b. Briefly describe the present PHYSICAL CONDITION of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

This farm complex includes a farm house, a barn and a storage shed. The simply detailed, single-story, rectangular plan house has a gable roof and a recessed entrance porch below a projecting gable on the left side of the front elevation. The exterior walls are covered with clapboard siding and the roof is covered with roofing paper.

(See Continuation Sheet)

8. Construction Date: 1925  
Estimated: ☒ Factual: ☐
9. Architect: Unknown
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Approx. property size  
(in feet)  
Frontage: 423      Depth: 200
12. Date of enclosed photo(s):  
February 1992
- Photographer: Ward Hill

[Photograph attached to Continuation Sheet]

13. **Condition:** Excellent ( ) Good (x) Fair ( ) Deteriorated ( )
14. **Alterations:** barn remodeled into a garage
15. **Surroundings:** (Check more than one if necessary) Open land (x)  
Scattered buildings ( ) Densely built-up ( ) Residential ( )  
Industrial ( ) Commercial ( ) Other:
16. **Threats to site:** None known ( ) Private Development ( ) Zoning ( )  
Vandalism ( ) Public Works Project (x)  
Other:
17. **Is the structure:** On its original site? (x) Moved? ( ) Unknown? ( )
18. **Related features:** barn & shed

**SIGNIFICANCE**

19. **Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site):**

The Silva family built this house in about 1925 and operated a farm on the adjacent approximately 20 acres (Rodrigues 1993). The estimated date for the house is consistent with the period (1920s) when the bungalow style was popular in this area. According to John Rodrigues, a long time resident of this area, the Silvas cultivated primarily row crops like tomatoes and spinach. The barn and shed date from the same year as the house.

(See Continuation Sheet)

20. **Main theme of historic resource:**  
(If more than one is checked,  
number in order of importance.)

**Location sketch map**

(see APE map)

Architecture (x) Arts & Leisure ( )  
Economic/Industrial ( )  
Exploration/Settlement ( )  
Government ( ) Military ( ) Religion ( )  
Social/Education ( )

**21. Sources:**

Discussion with John Rodrigues, former resident of  
35261 Alvarado-Niles Road, February, 1992.  
Gas line records, Gas Mapping Department, PG&E, Hayward, CA.  
United States Geological Survey Map, Newark Quad, 1947, 1959.  
War Department, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, Hayward Quad, 1941.

22. **Date form Prepared:** February, 1992; revised June, 1993

**By:** Ward Hill

**Organization:** Ward Hill

**Address:** 3124 Octavia Street

**City:** San Francisco, CA

**Zip Code:** 94123

**Phone:** (415) 441-4071

Continuation Sheet 1  
Silva Farm

Item 7b continued

The main gable roof and the roof over the porch both have exposed purlins. Structurally, the house is stud-wall, wood-frame construction built on a perimeter concrete foundation. Wooden stairs lead up to the front porch enclosed by a parapet wall upon which corner, square columns support the porch's gable roof. The house has 2 pairs of wood sash, 1 over 1, double-hung windows flanking the entrance door on the front (east) elevation; the windows on the other elevations are also 1 over 1, double-hung. Inside, the house has 2 bedrooms, a kitchen, a dining room and a living room.

To the rear of the house is a wood-frame, rectangular plan barn with a steeply pitched gable roof. The barn, covered with vertical boards, has a perimeter concrete foundation that is cracked in several places. The roof is covered with wood shingles, many of which are deteriorated or missing. The original sliding barn door is intact on the left side of the east elevation, but new openings have been cut into this elevation to accommodate the building's conversion into a auto garage. The barn has a large, shed-roof addition made of corrugated metal on the west elevation. Adjacent to the barn to the south is a modern mobile home. [Photograph not attached]

To the rear of the barn is a small, wood-frame, rectangular plan storage shed. The shed's exterior walls are covered with vertical boards and its gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The building has one door facing toward the barn and no windows.

Item 19 continued

The farm complex and adjacent acreage was purchased by the State of California in 1958 for the Route 84 Realignment project. The state has rented the property since 1958 to Glad-A-Way Gardens, a flower grower that cultivates gladiolas on this land and on the adjacent property at 35261 Alvarado-Niles Road.

Although this bungalow has good integrity, it is a typical farm house from the 1920s and 1930s still common in much of the Fremont/Union City area. The integrity of main barn has been compromised as a result of a number of insensitive alterations, and the deterioration of the exterior walls and roof. The Silvas were typical farmers of their period, and consequently were not historically significant people in this area. The farm complex is also not related to any major themes or events of historic significance. This house and its related outbuildings do not appear to be significant under Criteria a, b or c, and thus they do not appear to be eligible for the National Register.

35075 Alvarado-Niles Road

Continuation Sheet 2





35075 Alvarado-Niles Road

Continuation Sheet 3



\*Recorded by: Alex Hardy

\*Date:

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

**Item 7b continued**

A site visit conducted on January 18, 2008, to review the Silva Farm (as evaluated on the previous form set) found that some minor physical changes to the resource have occurred since its prior recordation in 1992-1994. Photo 1 on the attached sheet show images of the house.

Changes to the resource were determined by examining photographs taken during the prior surveys and comparing them to existing conditions, as well as by making general assumptions that changes had been made due to the new appearance of certain features. Apparent physical changes to the house include replacement of several windows with new vinyl 1/1 windows and construction of a new roof (see Photo 1 on the attached sheet). The roof of the barn located south of the house has further deteriorated from the state recorded in the prior form set. More wood shingles are missing and the structure is sagging considerably (see attached sheet, Photo 2). No changes were noted in the storage shed located to the rear of the barn.

**Item 19 continued**

Previous analysis of the historical significance of this property concluded that neither the home nor its accessory structures were eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Given that no new historic associations of the property could be made to important events and/or people at this time; and that the architectural style does not appear to be particularly notable in the region, the previous evaluation appears to remain valid, and the property does not appear to be eligible for NRHP listing. The property or structures also do not appear to be eligible for listing the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The site is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States (Criterion 1), the site is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history (Criterion 2), and the architecture of the house or barn do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (Criterion 3). Therefore, after consideration of all criteria, the Silva Farm does not appear to be eligible for CRHR listing, and the property does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act.

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

Primary # xxxxxxxxxxxx  
HRI# xxxxxxxxxxxx  
Trinomial xxxxxxxxxxxx

Page 3 of 3 (addendum)

\*Resource Name or # John H. Peterson Farm

\*Recorded by: Alex Hardy

\*Date:

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

**January 2008 Site Photos of Silva Farm**



Photo 1: Silva House north elevation, facing south



Photo 2: Silva barn, facing south



Appendix B

# **Peterson Farm Evaluation Form**



**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY/EVALUATION FORM**

MAP REFERENCE NO. H-16

County - Route - Postmile:    ☐ LISTED                      ☐ DETERMINED ELIGIBLE  
ALA        84        6.2/9.0            ☒ APPEARS ELIGIBLE        ☐ APPEARS INELIGIBLE

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. Common Name: None
2. Historic Name: John H. Peterson farm
3. Street or rural address: 35261 Alvarado-Niles Road  
City: Union City                      Zip Code: 94587    County: Alameda
4. Parcel Number: 87-11-15-15              Present Owner: State of California  
Address:    City:    Zip Code:
5. Ownership is:    ☒ Public                      ☐ Private
6. Present Use: farm    Original Use: farm

**DESCRIPTION**

7a. Architectural Style: Queen Anne

7b. Briefly describe the present PHYSICAL CONDITION of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

This farm complex of four buildings - a farm house, a tank house, a carport and a barn - is set in a grove of mature trees which contrast with the surrounding 30 acres of flat, open land, seasonally planted with flowers by a local grower.

The T-plan house is divided into 2 sections: a gabled, rectangular plan, 2-story wing on the east, and perpendicular to the 2-story section, a single-story, gabled wing extending to the west.

(See Continuation Sheet)

8. Construction Date: 1884  
Estimated: ☐ Factual: ☒
  9. Architect: Unknown
  10. Builder: Unknown
  11. Approx. property size  
(in feet)  
Frontage: 500    Depth: 500
  12. Dates of enclosed photo(s):  
February, 1992 & June, 1993
- Photographer: Ward Hill

[Photograph attached to Continuation Sheet]

13. Condition: Excellent ( ) Good (x) Fair ( ) Deteriorated ( )

14. Alterations: house: concrete foundation; second floor porch filled in; additions to south and west elevations; kitchen added to second floor interior. barn: siding removed south elevation.

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land (x)  
Scattered buildings ( ) Densely built-up ( ) Residential ( )  
Industrial ( ) Commercial ( ) Other:

16. Threats to site: None known ( ) Private Development ( ) Zoning ( )  
Vandalism ( ) Public Works Project (x)  
Other:

17. Is the structure: On its original site? (x) Moved? ( ) Unknown? ( )

18. Related features: barn; carport; tank house; trees

#### SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site):

(See Continuation Sheet)

20. Main theme of historic resource:  
(If more than one is checked,  
number in order of importance.)

Location sketch map

(see APE map)

Architecture (1) Arts & Leisure ( )  
Economic/Industrial (2)  
Exploration/Settlement ( )  
Government ( ) Military ( ) Religion ( )  
Social/Education ( )

#### 21. Sources:

History of Washington Township, John Sandoval, p. 175-160.  
"John H. Peterson" in History of the State of California and  
Biographical Record of Coast Counties, California, J.M.  
Guinn, A.M., c. 1904.  
Washington Township Assessor Rolls, 1893 (in the files of Dr.  
Robert Fisher, Mendocino, CA).  
Historical Sketches of Southern Alameda County, 1889, Charles  
H. Shinn.  
Discussion with John Rodriquez, February, 1992.  
Official Map of Alameda County, 1889 & 1990.  
Map of a Part of the Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda - Showing  
tracts Recently Sold by J.G. Clark, November 24, 1884 (in the  
files of Alameda County Public Works Department).

22. Date form Prepared: February 2, 1992; revised July, 1993;  
revised March, 1994

By: Ward Hill

Organization: Ward Hill

Address: 3124 Octavia Street

City: San Francisco, CA

Zip Code: 94123

Phone: (415) 441-4071



Continuation Sheet 1  
John H. Peterson farm

Item 7b continued

The two sections forming the T-plan have a number insets and projections (see attached sketch floor plan). Structurally, the house is stud-wall, wood-frame construction on a perimeter concrete foundation. The siding and framing are secured with square nails. The concrete foundation, which appears to be over 50 years old because of its coarse aggregate, probably replaced the house's original brick foundation or wood sill on grade. The house has wood sash, 1 over 1, double-hung windows. Although the window sash is fairly deteriorated in a number of places, virtually all of the original windows are intact. One window on the south elevation has been replaced with a modern, aluminum sash window.

The 2-story section of the house has a cross gable with first floor, 45 degree angle bay windows below a gabled, 90 degree angle second floor on the north and east elevations. The south elevation is a flat wall covered with rustic siding. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles, many of which are loose and deteriorated. The 45 degree angle bays, covered with rustic siding, have ornamental scroll brackets above the corner double-hung windows. The north elevation has paired double-hung windows, and the east elevation has a single double-hung window, centered on the first and second floors. The gable ridge of these two elevations has an ornamental kingpost topped by a finial above a small, fixed pane window with a decorative frame. The walls below the 2 gables are covered with fish-scale shingles. An area above the front entrance now enclosed with plywood appears to have been a small, outdoor porch. Decorative wood crestings run along the roof ridge from the north gable to the east gable. A brick chimney, with a molded brick cap, also projects from above the center of the roof ridge.

The single-story section of the house forms a rectangular-plan stem to the 2-story head of the T-plan. The single-story section has a gable roof covered with roofing paper, and exterior walls generally covered with rustic siding. The single-story section has been added to twice: one shed-roof addition on the south elevation is covered plywood, and a gable-roof addition on the west elevation, covered in rustic siding and with doors opening to the north and south, houses two bathrooms.

Although the house is now divided into two apartments, one unit per floor, the interior has not been extensively altered. The house would have originally had the living areas on the first floor and the bedrooms on the second floor. The enclosed stair hall extant today was not altered for the division of the house into two units. There is a small waiting room off the stair hall on the south. A door from the stair hall leads into the main parlor, and this parlor in turn leads into the dining room. The original door, window and baseboard moldings, and fireplace mantels, are intact on this floor, and an original built-in cupboard is in the dining room. The walls of the first floor probably also had a cornice molding that has been removed. The wall surfaces and cabinets in the kitchen appear to date from when the house was built in the 1880s. Two bathrooms have been added to the west of the kitchen. This house originally would have had an outhouse in a separate building.

The second floor originally had three small, rectangular bedrooms. As part of the conversion of the house to two units, the bedroom on the south side of the house has been converted into a kitchen, and a bathroom has been added where there was probably a outdoor porch over the front door. The door and window moldings are also original on this floor.

Adjacent to the house on the north is a modern carport (post 1941) with plywood walls and a flat roof. North of the carport is a wood-frame tank house covered with rustic siding and vertical corner boards secured with round nails. The internal structure has 8 by 8 inch posts, tied together with

Continuation Sheet 2  
John H. Peterson Farm

Item 7b continued

diagonal braces, set on a wood sill. The sill sits on a foundation of brick on concrete. The tank house has a single door on the east elevation. The building's battered walls terminate in a flat roof with shallow eaves. The tank house retains a high level of integrity, suggesting a c. 1920 date. In back of the tank house and carport is a post-1945 corral area made of wooden posts and planks.

North of the corral is a large, wood-frame, rectangular plan barn with a wood sill foundation, probably also dating to c. 1884. The barn has a shingled, gable roof with a lower ancillary gable on the east adjacent to the taller main gable. Many of the shingles on the roof's southern exposure are missing or deteriorated, and part of roof has been patched with roofing paper. The exterior walls are of primarily irregular width, vertical wood boards secured with square nails. Many of the exterior boards on the south elevation have been removed, or replaced with plywood, as part of converting the barn into a chicken coop. The vertical boards on the north elevation are in good condition, but the horizontal boards on the east end of this elevation are deteriorated. The shed roof projection to the barn's west elevation has deteriorated roof shingles and exterior siding. Inside, the floor is partially covered with a concrete slab to accommodate the chicken coops that occupy about half of the interior.

Item 19 continued

John H Peterson built this house and related farm buildings after purchasing a 50 acre parcel from the Jonas Clark Estate in 1883. Jonas Clark, who had bought in foreclosure over 11,000 acres of the Vallejo Rancho in 1862, subdivided and sold off what remained of his original 11,000 acre purchase in 1882 (Sandoval 1985:157). Peterson paid \$200 an acre for the unimproved land where he built his house in 1884 and cultivated 18 acres of apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, sugar beets and grains. The Peterson farm and other Alameda Creek land, originally known as the Niles fruit district, was the earliest area cultivated for commercial orchards in Washington Township (Shinn 1889). By 1889, this area had about 50 fruit growers. According to the 1893 Assessor Rolls, Peterson had 2 wagons, 6 horses and 2 cows, in addition to his orchard. The assessed value of land and improvements was \$7,000. Born in 1845, Peterson immigrated to the United States from Denmark in 1866. Originally landing in New York, Peterson came to San Francisco by way of Nicaragua in June, 1866. He lived in the Hayward area first for a few years, then he moved to Humboldt County where he lived before moving to this property near Alameda Creek. In 1872, Peterson married California native, Clara T. Bradford, with whom he had 5 children.

In the 1930s, one of Peterson's daughters and her husband, whose surname was Trask, lived in the house and maintained the farm (Rodriguez 1992). Trask apparently ran up a large debt with a Decoto grocer named Olsen, who eventually took over the Peterson farm as payment for the debt. John Rodriguez rented the Peterson house from Olsen and grew tomatoes and cucumbers on 10 adjacent acres between 1952 to 1958. The State of California, who bought the property in 1958 for the Route 84 Realignment Project, rents the property to a local flower grower who has a couple of their workers and their families living in the house.

Although the integrity of the Peterson house has been somewhat compromised because of later additions and deterioration resulting from deferred maintenance, the house overall retains much of its original exterior ornament and form, in addition to its historic interior plan and finishes. Of the two

Continuation Sheet 3  
John H. Peterson Farm

Item 19 continued

extant outbuildings over 50 years old, the barn is the most deteriorated, and thus has the lowest level of integrity. The barn, however, was built with square nails, indicating a construction date before 1890, consequently given its early date and its appearing to have over 50% of its original materials intact, the barn retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the setting and significance of the house. Although the original use of this barn is not known, it does not have the form of a hay barn (central storage with side aisles for feeding stock), and it could have been the original barn for storing fruit. The form probably had a hay barn, sheds and outbuildings that have been demolished as the use of this property has changed over time.

The remaining features and outbuildings on the property are the tank house, the carport, the corral and the trees near the house. The tank house appears to be over 50 years, retains its integrity and is related to the early, agricultural use of this property. Consequently, the tank house contributes to the significance of the house. The carport and corral are recent structures, and thus are not contributing. In addition to the barn and tank house, the wide variety of mature trees near the house also retain integrity, and thus contribute to the property's significance.

In the context of what was originally Washington Township, the Peterson house is a rare, surviving example of a large 19th century farm house that retains integrity of materials, design and setting. Based on a windshield survey of Union City and discussions with individuals in the Union City Planning Department and the Washington Township Historical Society, the Peterson house appears to be the only surviving farm house in the city. Union City has been extensively redeveloped in recent years, and few rural buildings from the city's past have survived. Union City does not have an historic building inventory or an historic landmark ordinance.

The only other comparable 19th century farm houses in what was the Niles fruit district are in the City of Fremont: the Charles Shinn house near Peralta Boulevard (near the Existing Route 84 APE; determined eligible for the National Register in 1981) and the Henry Ellsworth house (see E-36; Existing Route 84 APE). Charles Shinn was primarily significant as a horticulturalist, not as a farmer, so the historic context for this house is somewhat different than the Peterson house. Shinn, however, maintained a large orchard, although it is not extant today. The major barns on the Shinn property are also no longer extant. Built in 1876, the Shinn house also is architecturally less impressive than the Peterson house. The integrity of the Ellsworth house and its setting have been compromised considerably more than the Peterson house and its setting.

In conclusion, the Peterson house appears to be significant under Criterion a as one of the only surviving farm houses dating from the early years (the 1880s) of the fruit growing industry in Washington Township. Commercial fruit growing became an important industry that dominated the local agricultural economy until the mid-20th century. The Peterson house is also one of the only extant farm houses to survive specifically in the Niles district, the pioneer horticultural area in southern Alameda County (see Shinn, pp. 19-26). Contributing to the house's significance under Criterion a are the following features of its historic setting: the tank house, the barn and the mature trees in the vicinity of the house. The house individually also appears to be eligible under Criterion c as an outstanding example of an 1880s Queen Anne style farm house in Washington Township.

Continuation Sheet 4  
John H. Peterson Farm

Item 19 continued

The area of potential eligibility includes the farm buildings and adjacent trees as outlined on the attached aerial view of the property. A larger area was considered to be ineligible because it lacked integrity. The original 50 acre Peterson farm was a long, rectangular parcel running from Alameda Creek to the Central Pacific Railroad tracks to the east. About 25 acres of the original parcel (between Alameda Creek and Alvarado-Niles Road) remains undeveloped. The integrity of the remaining property was further compromised when the farm's original orchards were removed in the 20th century, and when the parcel was divided by a two-lane paved road (Quarry Lakes Drive) in the 1970s.



35261 Alvarado-Niles Road .

Continuation Sheet 5  
John H. Peterson Farm



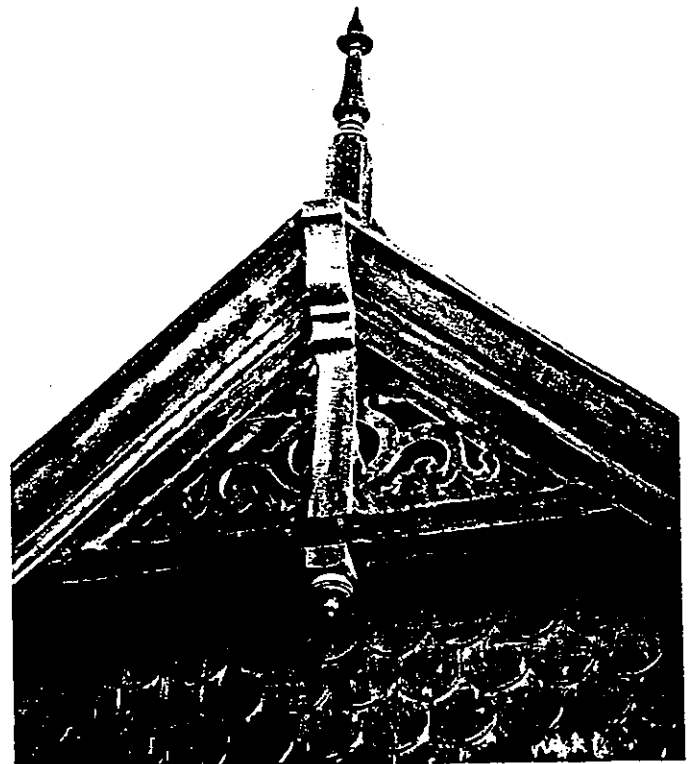
35261 Alvarado-Niles Road

Continuation Sheet 6  
John H. Peterson Farm



35261 Alvarado-Niles Road

Continuation Sheet 7  
John H. Peterson Farm



35261 Alvarado-Niles Road

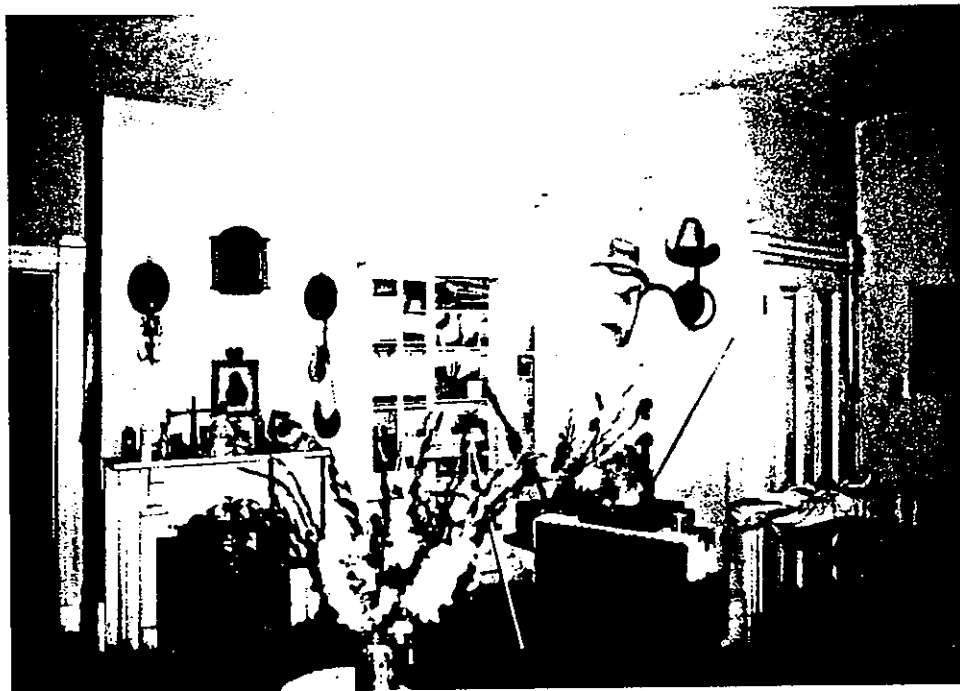
Continuation Sheet 8  
John H. Peterson Farm





35261 Alvarado-Niles Road

Continuation Sheet 9  
John H. Peterson Farm



# ASSESSOR'S MAP 87

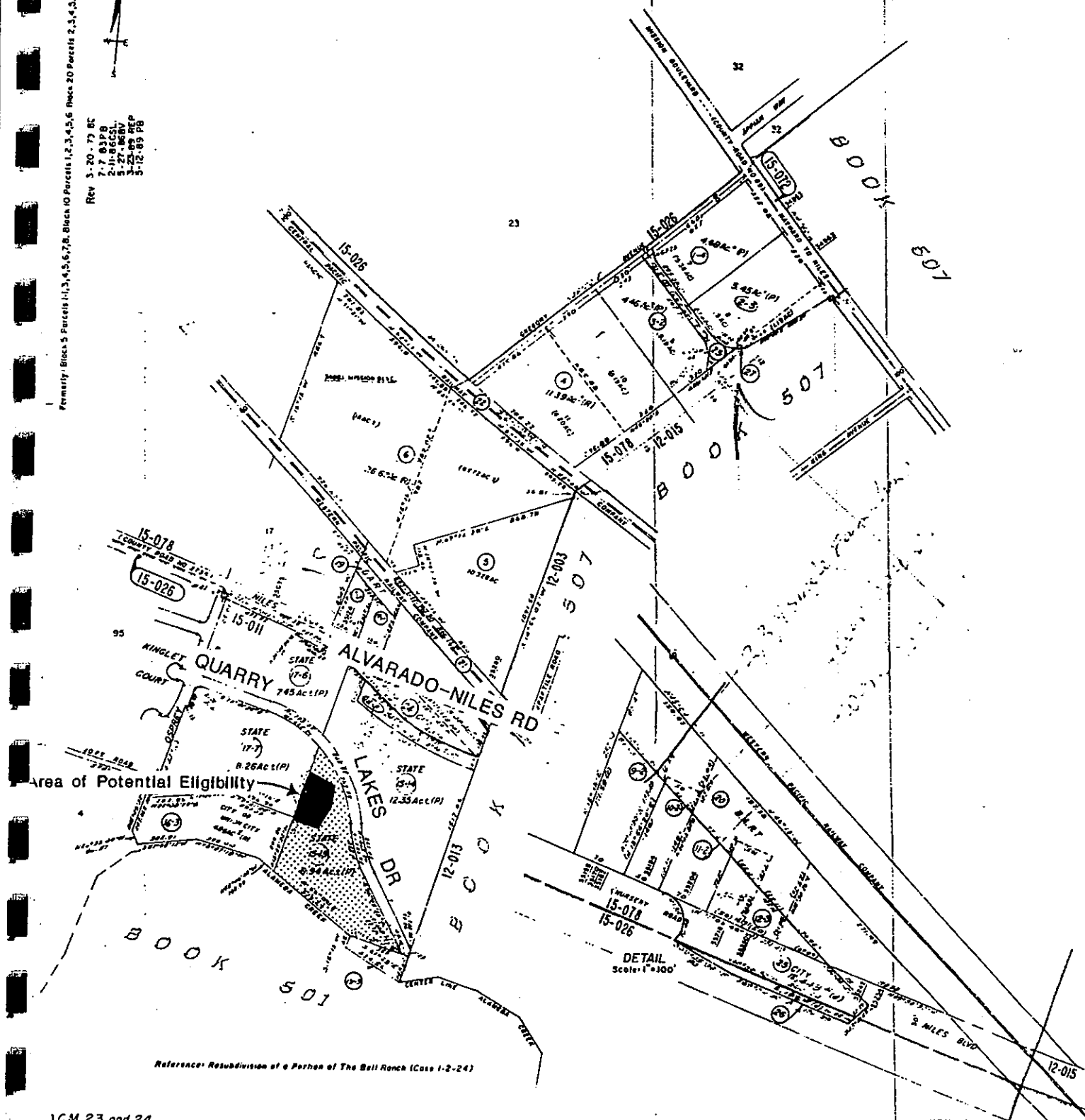
AMENDED MAP OF THE GREGORY TRACT (191.0%)  
RANCHO ARROYO DE LA ALAMEDA (JOSE DE JES)

John Peterson House  
Assessor's Parcel Map  
Route 84 Realignment Project  
Caltrans Contract 04D186-AL



Scale: 1" = 400'

Rev 3-20-79 EC  
7-7-83 CB  
2-11-85 CB  
5-27-86 RV  
3-23-89 REP  
5-12-89 PB



Reference: Resubdivision of a Portion of The Bell Ranch (Case 1-2-24)

ALVARADO-NILES RD

Map Reference Number: H-16

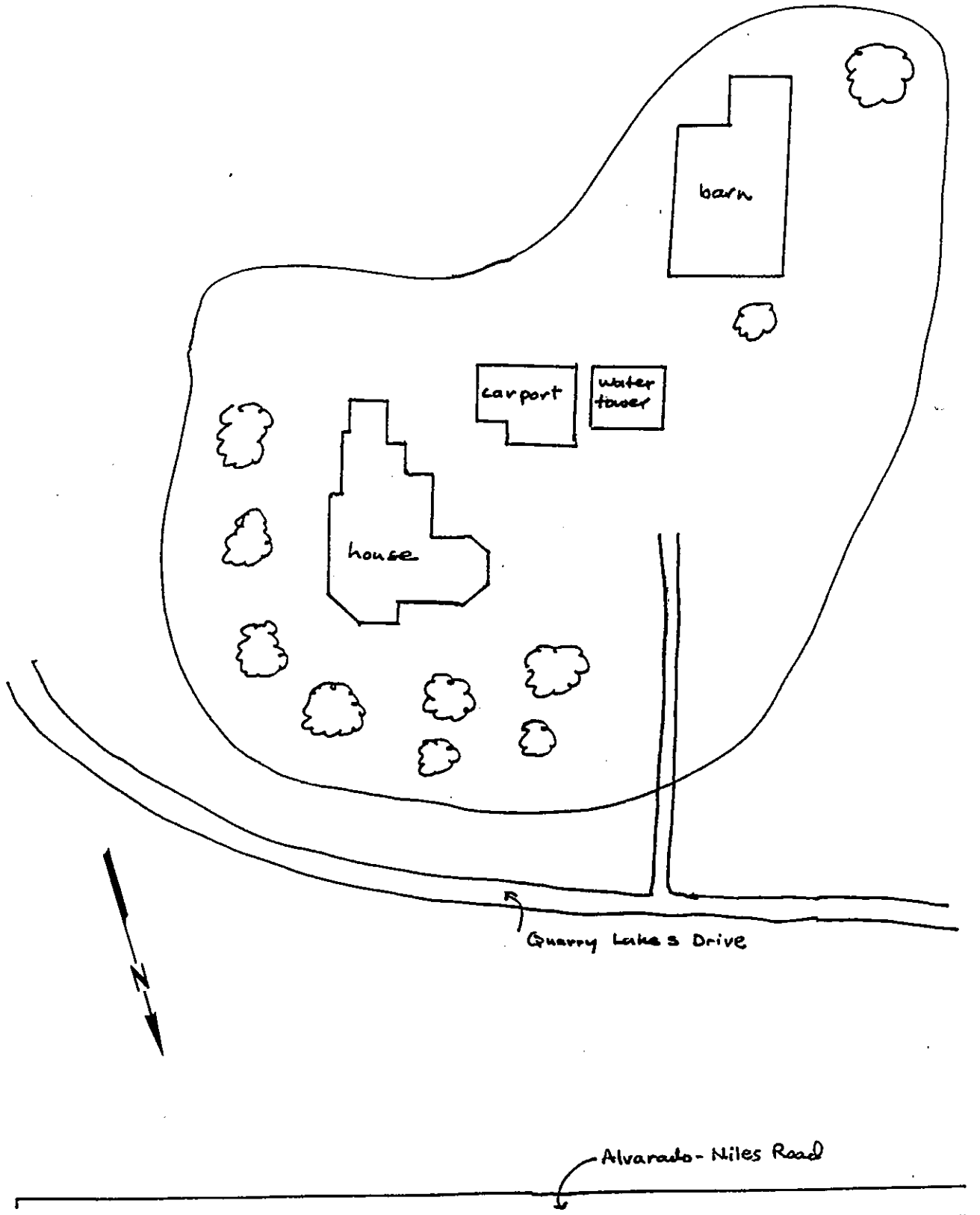
John Peterson House  
Area of Potential National Register Eligibility  
Route 84 Realignment Project  
Caltrans Contract 04D186-AL

QUARRY LAKES DR

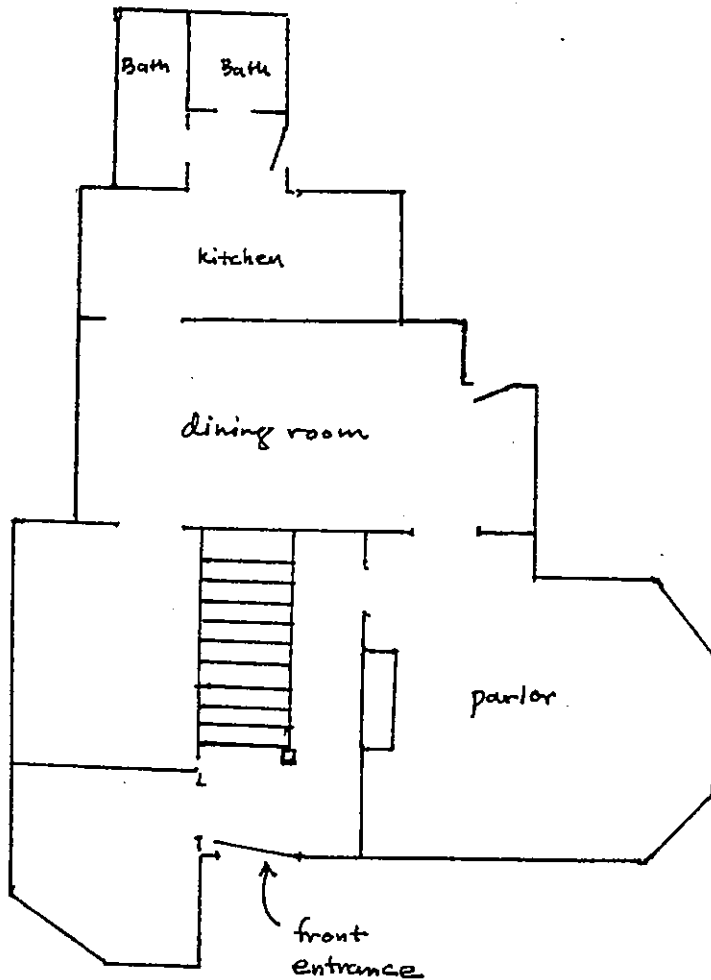
Area of  
Potential  
Eligibility

1"=100'

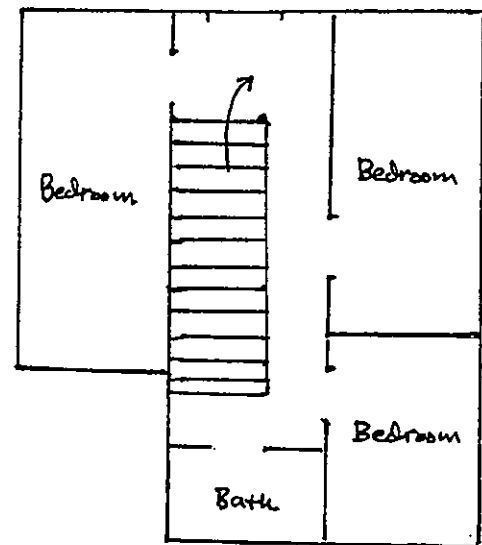
John Peterson House  
Sketch Site Plan  
Route 84 Realignment Project  
Caltrans Contract 04D186-AL



John Peterson House  
Sketch Floor Plans (not to scale)  
Route 84 Realignment Project  
Caltrans Contract 04D186-AL



First Floor



Second Floor



\*Recorded by: Alex Hardy

\*Date:

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

**Item 7b continued**

A site visit conducted on January 18, 2008, to review the John H. Peterson Farm (as evaluated on the previous form set) found that although some minor physical changes to the resource have occurred since its prior recordation in 1992-1994, the majority of the character-defining features remain and, therefore, the previous evaluation remains valid. Photos 1, 2, and 3 on the attached sheets show images of the house.

Changes to the resource were determined by examining photographs taken during the prior surveys and comparing them to existing conditions, as well as by making general assumptions that changes had been made due to the new appearance of certain features. Apparent physical changes to the house include replacement of several second-story windows with new vinyl 1/1 windows (see, for example, Photo 2 on the attached sheet); and replacement of roof shingles with new composite shingles (see, for example, Photos 1 & 3 on the attached sheet).

Only the barn located southwest of the house, which was noted in the prior form set as deteriorated but possessing sufficient integrity to contribute to the significance of the house, suffered additional structural damage and underwent other structural modifications since the previous recording (see attached sheet, Photo 4). The majority of the roof is now missing; aluminum siding and wood planks have been used to form new horse-stall walls and as patch for deteriorating exterior walls; new aluminum and wood fencing has been added to form gates for horse stalls. Given its deteriorated and modified state, the barn no longer appears to possess the qualities that contribute to the significance of the resource. The water tank house noted in the prior form set, however, appears to retain its structural integrity and does still contribute to the significance of the resource.

In addition to those physical changes, the January 2008 site visit found a minor change to the setting, as considerable vegetation growth has occurred surrounding the house, such that views of the house and property in general are obscured from Quarry Lakes Drive. This change does not appear to diminish the historical integrity of the property.

**Item 19 continued**

The changes that have been made to the house and that have occurred within the site at large do not represent a notable degradation in the integrity of the resource that would preclude it from meeting the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Peterson Farm appears to continue to meet Criterion A as “one of the only surviving farm houses dating from the early years (the 1880s) of the fruit growing industry in Washington Township,” and Criterion C as “an outstanding example of an 1880s Queen Anne style farm house in Washington Township.” (quoting the prior DPR form prepared for the resource, updated March 1994) For these same reasons, the Peterson Farm also meets criteria A and C of the requirements for eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The house and farm complex provides surviving example of early agricultural and residential patterns and activity in the region, examples of which are becoming increasingly rare. Therefore, the property appears to be “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history” of the state, and is eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 1. As an outstanding example of a Queen Anne style farm house, also becoming increasingly rare in the region as time goes on, the Peterson Farm house “embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction” and, thus, appears to be eligible for listing under CRHR Criterion 3. Given that the property appears to meet significance criteria for the NRHP and CRHR, the property appears to be a significant historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.





\*Recorded by: Alex Hardy

\*Date:

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

**January 2008 Site Photos of Peterson Farm**



Photo 1: Peterson House from Quarry Lakes Drive, facing west



Photo 2: Peterson House from driveway, north elevation, facing south



\*Recorded by: Alex Hardy

\*Date:

☐ Continuation

☒ Update

**January 2008 Site Photos of Peterson Farm**



Photo 3: Peterson House and tank house, facing north



Photo 4: Peterson barn, facing northwest



Appendix C

**October 1995 State Historic Preservation  
Officer Letter**





## ICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION



PX 942886

UMENTO 94296-0001

53-6624

REC'D FHWA

(916) 653-6624

NOV 01 1995

(916) 653-6624

FAX (916) 653-9824

October 20, 1995

FHWA950601A

Fred J. Hempel, Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
Region Nine, California Division  
980 9th Street, Suite 400  
SACRAMENTO CA 95814-2724

Re: Route 84 Realignment Project, Alameda County.

Dear Mr. Hempel:

Thank you for submitting to our office your June 1, 1995 letter, Historical Architectural Survey Report (HASR), and Finding of Effect (FOE) regarding the proposed realignment of State Route 84 between Interstate 880 and and State Route 238 in Fremont, Union City, and Hayward, Alameda County. Six alternatives for the project are under consideration, and all involve construction of a new alignment or the widening and other improvements to existing alignments. A description of the six alternatives is noted on pages 1 and 2 of Volume I of the HASR. The alternatives have the following titles:

- o No Build
- o Transportation Systems Management (TSM)
- o Existing Route 84 Upgrade
- o Historic Parkway
- o Decoto Parkway/Widening Alternative
- o Industrial Expressway Alternative

On Page 13, Volume I of your HASR you cite that 1027 buildings (or building complexes) were identified in four Areas of Potential Effects (APE) and TSM areas. Of these structures, 76 were identified as pre-1945, and were evaluated for historical significance. The remaining 951 structures were not evaluated for historic significance in accordance with the stipulations set forth in the 1989 Memorandum of Understanding ...Regarding Evaluation of Post-1945 Buildings, Moved Pre-1945 Buildings, and Altered Pre-1945 Buildings. The post-1945 structures are listed in Appendix B, Volume 2 of the HASR. You are seeking our comments on your determination of the eligibility of the 76 pre-1945 buildings located within the project's four APEs and TSM areas for

inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Our review of the submitted documentation leads us to concur with your determination that the following properties are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP at the level of local significance under criteria established by 36 CFR 60.4:

- ✓ St James Episcopal Church, 37051 Cabrillo Terrace, Fremont (Criterion C) *(not an issue here)*
- ✓ Centerville Presbyterian Church Cemetery, 37218 Fremont Boulevard, Fremont (Criterion A) *(not an issue here)*
- John H. Peterson farm, 35261 Alvarado-Niles Road, Union City (Criterion A and C)

The St. James Episcopal Church has retained the basic historic elements of its design and feeling despite being relocated to its present location in 1955. The church's present site is similar in orientation and landscaping to its original site, and the structure's interior, which contributes to its historical integrity, also retains all of the features from the historic period of significance (1866-1945). The other buildings on the church complex (guild hall, rectory, parish hall, and church school) are not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP as contributing elements.

The Centerville Presbyterian Church Cemetery has strong associations with the early settlement and settlers of Centerville, one of Alameda County's earliest American settlements. It is the oldest surviving cemetery in Washington Township area, an Alameda County settlement dating back to the 1850s. The integrity of the cemetery is intact with little change from its historic period of significance (1858 - mid-1870s).

The John H. Peterson farm complex (main house, barn, tank house, and mature trees) has strong associations with the development of orchard agriculture in Washington Township in the 1880s. The farm complex retains integrity of design, setting, and association with its historic period of significance (1884-1930) despite minor changes to the main house and the deterioration of the barn structure. The Peterson farm complex is the last remaining reminder of the rural agricultural presence in the Union City area, an area that has been extensively developed in recent years.

All other structures evaluated in the HASR are not eligible for inclusion on NRHP under any of the criteria established by 36 CFR 60.4. None of the structures have strong associations with historic events or persons, nor are they architecturally significant. Regarding archeological site CA-ALA-21 and the other 14 potentially sensitive historic period sites located near the APE, we believe that the potential for accidental discovery of significant archeological deposits during construction exists. We encourage you to draft an archeological plan to deal with this

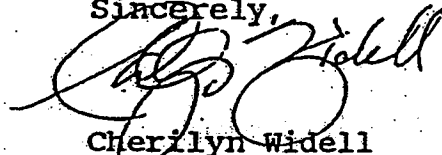


possibility in accordance with 36 CFR 800.11.

You are also seeking our comments on your determination of the effects of the proposed project alternatives on historic resources in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5. Our review of the information contained in the FOE leads us to concur with your determination that none of the six alternatives will have an effect on historic resources located within the APE.

Thank you again for seeking our comments on your project. If you have any questions, please contact staff historian Clarence Caesar at (916) 653-8902.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cheryl Widell", written over the typed name.

Cheryl Widell  
State Historic Preservation Officer



Appendix D

## **Native American Correspondence**



May 28, 2008

Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band  
Irene Zwierlen  
Chairperson  
789 Cananda Road  
WoodsideCA94062

**Subject: East West Connector Highway Improvement Project, Alameda County**

Dear Ms. Zwierlen,

Jones & Stokes is conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed highway/road improvement project (East West Connector) located within the cities of Fremont and Union City in Alameda County, California. The project location is on the Newark 7.5-minute quadrangle in an unsurveyed section of Township 4 South, Range 1 West. A map of the project location is enclosed and the project area is marked in bold black.

A records search has been conducted at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, located near Sonoma State University. The record search for this project area has been completed and indicates there have been several inventories conducted in the project vicinity. There are several known cultural resources located in the vicinity, but not directly in the project area.

Jones & Stokes is requesting input from the Native American community regarding traditional cultural properties and other issues pertinent to this project. Any information you have regarding Native American sites or traditional cultural properties in the area would be helpful in identifying potential cultural resources issues. Please contact me at 415-296-0524, ext. 3004 or [agueyger@jsanet.com](mailto:agueyger@jsanet.com) if you have any questions or concerns about this project. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Andrea Gueyger  
Archeologist

Enc:map



May 28, 2008

Jakki Kehl  
720 North 2nd Street  
Patterson CA 95363

**Subject: East West Connector Highway Improvement Project, Alameda County**

Dear Ms. Kehl,

Jones & Stokes is conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed highway/road improvement project (East West Connector) located within the cities of Fremont and Union City in Alameda County, California. The project location is on the Newark 7.5-minute quadrangle in an unsurveyed section of Township 4 South, Range 1 West. A map of the project location is enclosed and the project area is marked in bold black.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Andrea Gueyger'.

Andrea Gueyger  
Archeologist

Enc:map

May 28, 2008

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan  
Ann Marie Sayers  
Chairperson  
PO Box 28  
HollisterCA95024

**Subject: East West Connector Highway Improvement Project, Alameda County**

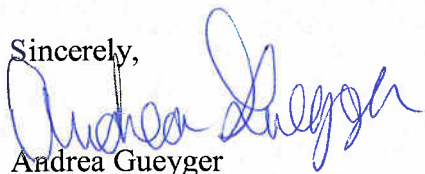
Dear Ms. Sayers,

Jones & Stokes is conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed highway/road improvement project (East West Connector) located within the cities of Fremont and Union City in Alameda County, California. The project location is on the Newark 7.5-minute quadrangle in an unsurveyed section of Township 4 South, Range 1 West. A map of the project location is enclosed and the project area is marked in bold black.

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Sincerely,



Andrea Gueyger  
Archeologist

Enc:map



May 28, 2008

The Ohlone Indian Tribe  
Andrew Galvan  
PO Box 3152  
Mission San Jose CA 94539

**Subject: East West Connector Highway Improvement Project, Alameda County**

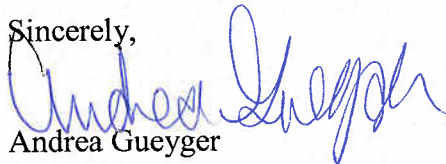
Dear Mr. Galvan,

Jones & Stokes is conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed highway/road improvement project (East West Connector) located within the cities of Fremont and Union City in Alameda County, California. The project location is on the Newark 7.5-minute quadrangle in an unsurveyed section of Township 4 South, Range 1 West. A map of the project location is enclosed and the project area is marked in bold black.

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Sincerely,



Andrea Gueyger  
Archeologist

Enc:map





May 28, 2008

Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band  
Michelle Zimmer  
PO Box 62-558  
WoodsideCA94062

**Subject: East West Connector Highway Improvement Project, Alameda County**


Dear Ms. Zimmer,

Jones & Stokes is conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed highway/road improvement project (East West Connector) located within the cities of Fremont and Union City in Alameda County, California. The project location is on the Newark 7.5-minute quadrangle in an unsurveyed section of Township 4 South, Range 1 West. A map of the project location is enclosed and the project area is marked in bold black.

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Sincerely,



Andrea Gueyger  
Archeologist

Enc:map

May 28, 2008

Trina Marine Ruano Family  
Romona Garibay  
5816 Thornton Ave  
NewarkCA94560

**Subject: East West Connector Highway Improvement Project, Alameda County**

Dear Ms. Garibay,

Jones & Stokes is conducting a cultural resources study for a proposed highway/road improvement project (East West Connector) located within the cities of Fremont and Union City in Alameda County, California. The project location is on the Newark 7.5-minute quadrangle in an unsurveyed section of Township 4 South, Range 1 West. A map of the project location is enclosed and the project area is marked in bold black.

A records search has been conducted at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, located near Sonoma State University. The record search for this project area has been completed and indicates there have been several inventories conducted in the project vicinity. There are several known cultural resources located in the vicinity, but not directly in the project area.

Jones & Stokes is requesting input from the Native American community regarding traditional cultural properties and other issues pertinent to this project. Any information you have regarding Native American sites or traditional cultural properties in the area would be helpful in identifying potential cultural resources issues. Please contact me at 415-296-0524, ext. 3004 or [agueyger@jsanet.com](mailto:agueyger@jsanet.com) if you have any questions or concerns about this project. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Andrea Gueyger  
Archeologist

Enc:map